

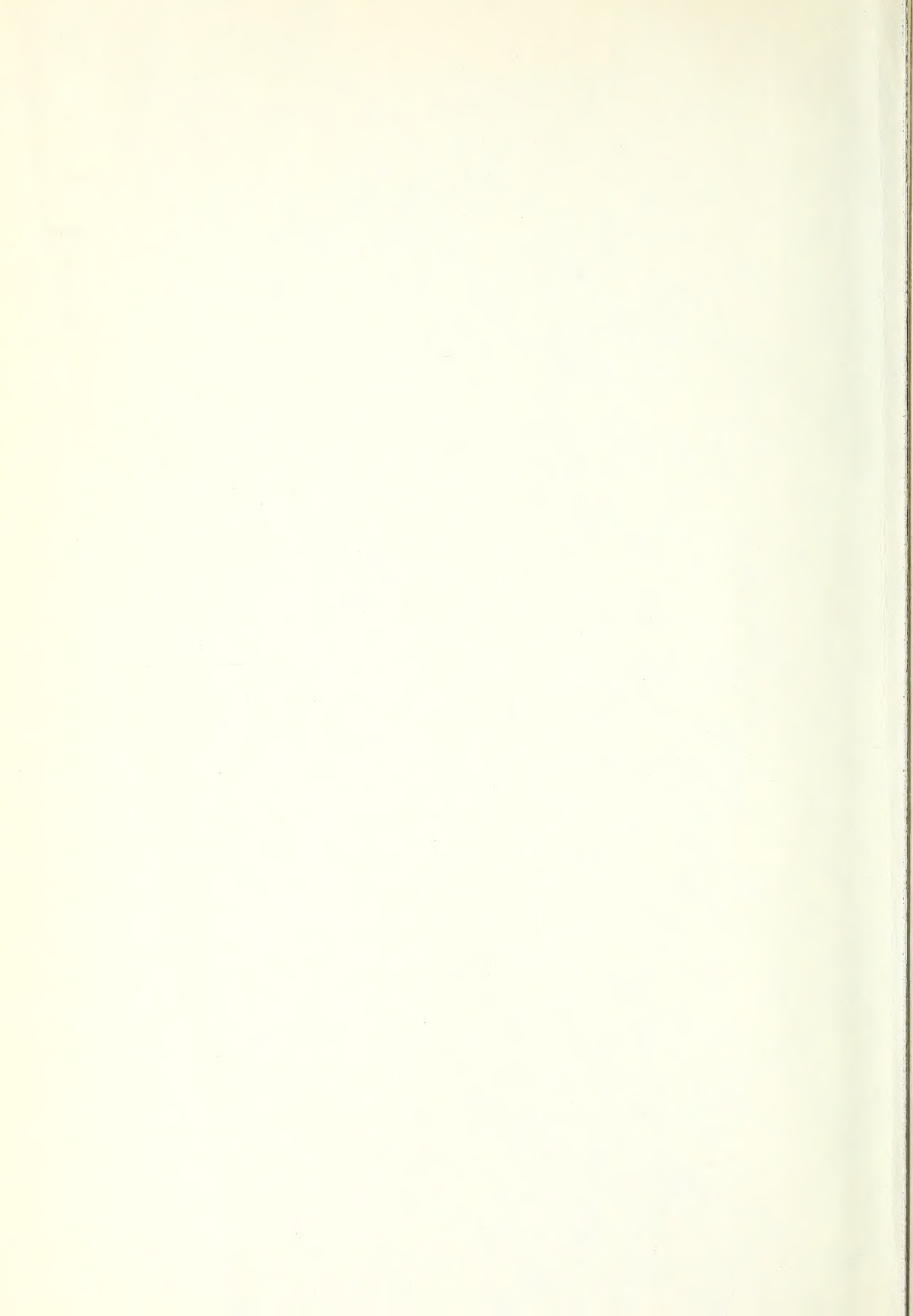
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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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Ques.—What is the origin of the name of the Androscoggin River?

Ans.—“Amoscoggin,” “Ammareseoggin,” “Amoseoggon,” and the “Ammoughceawgen” of Capt. John Smith are some of the more than sixty forms in which it is said the word is found. Notwithstanding these many orthographic forms, it is evident they all have the same origin. But no satisfactory translation of the name has been given. At one time it was generally supposed that the first part of the name was given to the river in honor of Gov. Andros, who had taken an active interest in Maine, beginning as early as 1677. But the name Androscoggin, appears in an instrument conveying the sovereignty of a large tract of land on both sides of the river, from the falls at Brunswick, by Thomas Purchase to John Winthrop, in 1639. Mr. Schoolcraft supposed it to mean “beavers,” or “pond or marsh of beavers,” but it is now conceded that there is no foundation in this conjecture.

Rev. Dr. Ballard, in his “Geographical Names on the Coast of Maine,” published in the Coast Survey for 1868, translates the name by “Fish Spear,” or “Fish Spearing,” claiming that the word is derived from *namas*, fish, and *skaouhigan*, spear or spearing. The word *namas*, however, is especially applicable to small fish, such as are rarely taken with the spear, and it is also very doubtful if the terminal syllables of Androscoggin are derived from *skaouhigan*.

If Amoskeag, the name of the falls on the Merrimack, has the same origin as Androscoggin, and the inference is quite probable, the difficulty in determining the derivation of the name would, in some measure, disappear. This would change Dr. Ballard's translation from “fish spear” to fish place, a rendering more likely to be accepted than any that has been given.

Akin to this, and having nearly the same signification, is the Abnaki word *a'm'swakhige* from which some writers would derive the name of the river.



LEWISTON CITY BUILDING, 1891.



HISTORY
OF
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY,
MAINE.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

“Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time.”

GEORGIA DREW MERRILL, EDITOR.

W. A. FERGUSON & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
1891.

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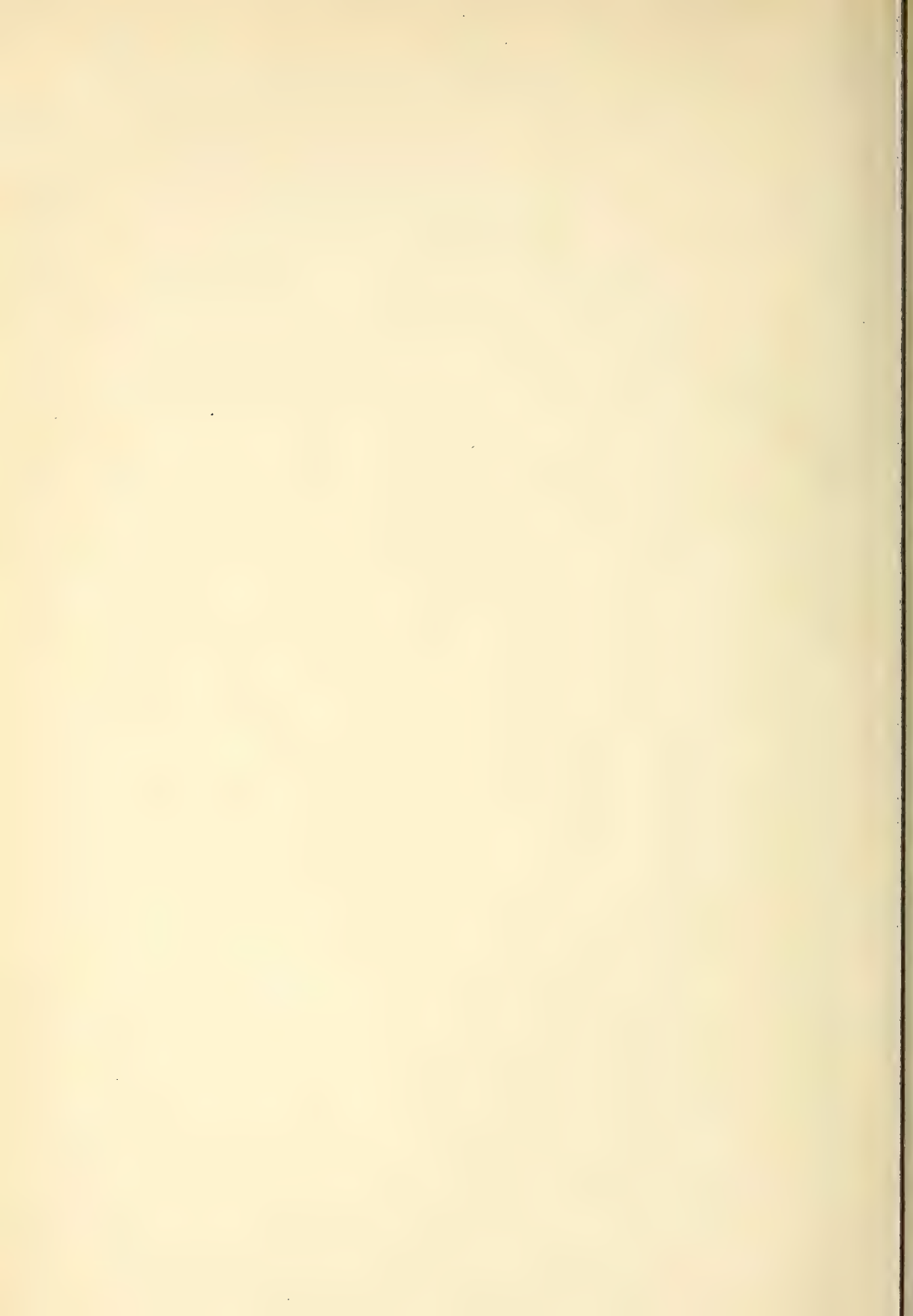
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FROM innumerable sources of information,—many of them broken, fragmentary, and imperfect,—from books, manuscripts, records, and private documents, we have gathered much of value respecting this valley of Androscoggin and its savage and civilized occupancy. In our labors we have endeavored to separate truth from error, fact from fiction, as they come down to us from the half-forgotten days in legend, tradition and the annals of the past.

We express our thanks to those who have willingly given of their time and labor to aid us; to those who have contributed the illustrations, thereby adding much to the value of this work; to those whose cheering words and earnest assistance have ever been at our service; and to those whose courtesy has been extended to us during our sojourn in this most progressive of counties.



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HISTORY

OF

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY,

MAINE.

CHAPTER I.

THE COUNTY OF ANDROSCOGGIN.

Territory—Organization—Towns Included—Name—Location and Area—Agriculture, Population, and Valuation—Manufactures and Wealth—Census Statistics—Financial Condition from Organization—State Tax, 1890 and 1891.

THE territory of Androscoggin county was comprised first in York county. Cumberland and Lincoln counties were formed June 19, 1760, the boundary between them being the Androscoggin river "north of where it enters the county as now bounded on the south." Kennebec county was organized from the northern part of Lincoln, February 20, 1799, with East Livermore, Greene, Leeds, and Wales in its limits. Oxford county was created March 4, 1805, from the northern part of Cumberland and York, and Livermore and Turner were incorporated with it. When Androscoggin county was organized, March 18, 1854, it acquired its territory from Cumberland, Kennebec, Oxford, and Lincoln counties. Auburn, Danville, Durham, Minot, and Poland were taken from Cumberland; East Livermore, Greene, Leeds, and Wales from Kennebec; Lewiston, Lisbon, and Webster from Lincoln; Livermore and Turner from Oxford. Many of these towns have had a corporate existence for years, some of them antedating the Revolution. The name of the principal river of the county was appropriately given to the new organization.¹

¹ Androscoggin, according to one authority, comes from the Algonquin *Am-a-ra-skah-gin*, the turbid, foaming, crooked snake. This later became Amerascoggin, Amoscoggin, and Androscoggin. Captain John Smith in 1614 called the river Aumouchawgan. Another authority derives Amoscoggin

Androscoggin county lies between 43° 50' and 44° 30' north latitude, and 69° 45' and 70° 30' longitude west of Greenwich. It is irregular in form, has its greatest length from north to south, and occupies an area of about four hundred square miles. The Androscoggin river flows through the county in a southerly direction, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and with its tributaries affords magnificent water-power for manufacturing purposes. Originally the surface of the county was covered with a mighty growth of pine and other valuable timber, and lumbering was the principal employment. As the forests disappeared agriculture became the business of the people, and, as the soil was unsurpassed in the southern half of the state, prosperity attended their labors. The development of the water-powers and the attraction of capital to manufacturing enterprises has caused an outlay of millions of dollars in these industries in the last forty years, and many more people and much more capital is employed in manufactures than in all other branches of business. In consequence of this development the growth has been rapid. In 1860 the county had 29,715 inhabitants; in 1870, 35,826; in 1880, 44,967; in 1890, 48,968.

Population and Valuation by Towns.—1850. Auburn, population, 2,840; valuation, \$400,605. Danville, 1,636; \$308,715. Durham, 1,894; \$376,358. East Livermore, 892; \$150,035. Greene, 1,347; \$220,984. Leeds, 1,652; \$225,330. Lewiston, 3,854; \$580,420. Lisbon, 1,494; \$263,167. Livermore, 1,764; \$271,634. Minot, 1,734; \$297,184. Poland, 2,660; \$333,108. Wales, 612; \$111,632. Webster, 1,110; \$194,439. Total population, 25,746; valuation, \$4,152,503.

1860. Auburn, 5,344; \$1,224,070. Durham, 1,620; \$459,376. East Livermore, 1,029; \$301,702. Greene, 1,224; \$338,402. Lewiston, 7,424; \$2,426,374. Lisbon, 1,376; \$404,016. Leeds, 1,390; \$333,035. Livermore, 1,597; \$430,779. Minot, 1,799; \$546,581. Poland, 2,746; \$517,671. Turner, 2,682; \$748,218. Wales, 602; \$188,642. Webster, 890; \$312,015.

1870. Auburn, 6,169; \$2,918,101. Durham, 1,350; \$482,861. East Livermore, 1,004; \$388,680. Greene, 1,094; \$439,629. Lewiston, 13,000; \$8,813,629. Lisbon, 2,014; \$741,092. Leeds, 1,288; \$456,348. Livermore, 1,467; \$524,267. Minot, 1,569; \$610,511. Poland, 2,436; \$765,960. Turner, 2,380; \$815,684. Wales, 556; \$229,359. Webster, 939; \$406,434.

1880. Auburn, 9,555; \$5,099,446. Durham, 1,253; \$422,724. East Livermore, 1,080; \$344,092. Greene, 999; \$394,260. Lewiston, 19,083; \$9,521,103. Lisbon, 2,641; \$1,115,760. Leeds, 1,194; \$415,486. Livermore, 1,262; \$430,709. Minot, 1,763; \$720,549. Poland, 2,442; \$920,057. Turner, 2,285; \$748,856. Wales, 505; \$198,578. Webster, 980; \$445,353.

from *namaes*, fish; *kank-skow-he-gan*, spearing—fish spearing. Others still say Amoscoggin means "fish coming in the spring." The name of the river, Androscoggin, was early applied to the Anasagunticook Indians, whose headquarters at that time was in this valley.

1890. Auburn, 11,250; \$6,195,750. Durham, 1,111; \$378,240. East Livermore, 1,506; \$498,740. Greene, 885; \$329,583. Leeds, 999; \$331,006. Lewiston, 21,701; \$12,144,494. Lisbon, 3,120; \$1,636,411. Livermore, 1,151; \$458,925. Minot, 1,355; \$752,146. Poland, 2,472; \$1,133,890. Turner, 2,016; \$764,215. Wales, 488; \$206,570. Webster, 914; \$432,447.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1880 was 253, having a capital of \$12,009,562 and employing an average of 10,214 hands, and with an annual product of \$14,789,963, while the assessed valuation of the real estate of the county was but \$17,265,353, which, with \$3,511,620 valuation of personal property, makes the total valuation \$20,776,973, not quite one and one-half times the annual output of the manufactories.

In 1880 Androscoggin county had 2,981 farms with 244,781 acres of land, of which 159,937 acres were improved, 69,900 acres in woodland and forest, and 14,934 acres were unimproved. The aggregate value of these farms was \$6,119,332, including land, fences, and buildings; of farming implements and machinery, \$286,974; live stock, \$703,680; estimated value of farm products, \$1,207,634. These farms yielded, according to the census of 1880, 9,057 bushels of barley, 2,074 bushels of buckwheat, 79,778 bushels of Indian corn, 99,523 bushels of oats, 1,152 bushels of rye, 14,795 bushels of wheat, 245,696 bushels of potatoes, 65,297 pounds of wool, 4,529 pounds of hops, 9,091 bushels of beans, 50,574 tons of hay, 354,274 dozens of eggs, 3,368 pounds of honey, 519,163 gallons of milk, 776,062 pounds of butter, 149,069 pounds of cheese, and \$95,188 in orchard products. The live stock numbered 4,236 horses, 1,869 working oxen, 8,733 milch cows, 5,907 other cattle, 13,160 sheep, and 5,191 swine.

The financial condition of the county, as given by the annual statement of the county treasurer, is here presented.

In 1854 the receipts were \$5,782.50 (\$2,000 a loan from Cumberland Bank). The expenses were \$3,679.25. In 1855 \$8,000 taxes were assessed on towns; licenses granted, \$120; fines and costs collected, \$554.60; jury fees, \$126; lawyers' admission fees, \$40. The bills allowed this year included October term (1854), \$187.25; April term (1855), \$873.74; October term (1855), \$3,348.75. The sheriff's bills were \$502.25; jury fees, \$2,443.31; constables' fees, \$147. The county paid the loan of \$2,000 made in 1854 and borrowed \$3,227.75. 1856.—Taxes assessed, \$10,000; licenses granted, \$100; county fines and costs, \$274; fines by magistrates, \$86.71; jury fees, \$91; attorneys' admission, fees, \$100. The county commissioners issued bonds of \$80,000, bearing six per cent. interest, to cover cost of erecting the county buildings. 1857.—*Liabilities*: Temporary loans, \$7,121.61; allowances by the several courts unpaid, \$2,951.46; balance due treasurer on settlement, \$457.80; bonds sold, \$87,300. *Resources*: Unpaid taxes, \$4,923.31; unsold bonds,

\$2,253.18; due from state, \$815.60. 1858.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$100,000; loans, \$5,075; allowances by court unpaid, \$1,228.55. *Resources*: Cash, \$1,386.45; unpaid taxes, \$4,957.05. 1859.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$100,000; loans, \$3,000; court allowances, \$1,729.14. *Resources*: Cash, \$1,645.14; taxes, \$3,260.89. 1860.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$100,000; loans, \$2,600; court allowances, \$956.58. *Resources*: Cash, \$1,405.75; unpaid taxes, \$2,646.24.

1861.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$100,000; loans, \$4,125; court allowances, \$935.95. *Resources*: Unpaid taxes, \$1,983.80; cash, \$937.31. 1862.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$99,000; loans, \$5,095; court allowances, \$1,115.98. *Resources*: Taxes, \$2,673.30; cash, \$2,284. 1863.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$97,500; loans, \$6,475; court allowances, \$1,657.69. *Resources*: Taxes, \$3,871.01; cash, \$2,085.01. 1864.—*Liabilities*: Bonds, \$96,100; loans, \$9,810; bills, \$951.93. *Resources*: Taxes, \$6,856.88; cash, \$3,721.12. 1865.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$94,600; bonds (for purchase of toll-bridge), \$7,500; loans, \$1,327. *Resources*: Taxes, \$1,347.18; cash, \$4,313.22. 1866.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$93,000; toll-bridge, \$6,200; loans, \$1,932.96; bills, \$2,329.16. *Resources*: Taxes, \$2,957.85; cash, \$245.93; due (from sale of toll-house and lot), \$600. 1867.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$91,300; toll-bridge bonds, \$4,850; loans, \$12,039.27; bills, \$3,783.38. *Resources*: Taxes, \$3,626.30; cash, \$1,269.90; due (from sale of toll-house and lot), \$450; rent due, \$60. 1868.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$89,500; bonds for toll-bridge, \$3,750; loans and interest, \$8,704.81; claims and salaries, \$2,981.33. *Resources*: Cash, \$274.39; due (from sale of toll-house and lot), \$317.25; rent, \$60. 1869.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$87,600; toll-bridge, \$2,100; loans and estimated interest, \$400; bills and salaries, \$2,459.73. *Resources*: Cash, \$1,058.68; due (on toll-house), \$149.25. 1870.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$85,600; loans and interest, \$21,928.73; claims and salaries, \$895.37. *Resources*: \$1,671.55.

1871.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$83,500; loans and interest, \$12,596.11; claims and salaries, \$990.02. *Resources*: Taxes, \$54.39; cash, \$416.56. 1872.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$81,300; loans and interest, \$2,306.11; claims and salaries, \$893.60. *Resources*: Cash, \$2,623.41. 1873.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$79,000; loans and interest, \$3,938.52; claims and salaries, \$1,605.50. *Resources*: Cash, \$126.08; due (from Auburn and Lewiston Railroad), \$54.80. 1874.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$76,600; loans and interest, \$10,699.44; fees and salaries, \$1,900.64. *Resources*: Cash, \$176.22; due (from labor of prisoners), \$360. 1875.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$74,100; loans and interest, \$32,331; fees and salaries, \$2,898.73. *Resources*: Cash, \$6,027.57; due (from other counties), \$367.42; other debts, \$170.90; stock, shoes, tools, and machinery in workshop, \$7,544.06. 1876.—*Liabilities*: Bonds (county buildings), \$71,500; loans and interest, \$33,052; fees and salaries, \$4,705.66.

Resources: Cash, \$1,986.50; stock, shoes, tools, and machinery, \$9,598.51; due (from stock and shoes sold), \$903.55. 1877.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$68,800; loans and interest, \$34,263.35; fees and salaries, \$2,478.48. *Resources:* Cash, \$1,761.85; taxes, \$517.80; stock, tools, machinery, etc., \$6,300; due (for goods sold), \$279.48. 1878.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$66,000; loans and interest, \$37,963.54; fees and salaries, \$1,184.20. *Resources:* Cash, \$1,417.46; taxes, \$767.72; stock, machinery, etc., \$5,724.28; due (for goods sold), \$651.83. 1879.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$63,100; five per cent. bonds (1879), \$40,000; fees and salaries, \$1,362.39. *Resources:* Cash, \$6,994.76; taxes, \$263.70; stock, machinery, etc., \$4,352.93; due (for goods sold), \$622.97. 1880.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$60,100; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees and salaries, \$824.18. *Resources:* Cash, \$7,522.11; stock, machinery, etc., \$2,424.09; goods sold, \$412.34; taxes, \$1,318.70.

1881.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$57,000; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees, salaries, etc., \$934.92. *Resources:* Cash, \$10,643.61; stock, machinery, etc., \$2,881.81; goods sold, \$405.29; taxes, \$900. 1882.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$53,800; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees, salaries, etc., \$1,270.64. *Resources:* Cash, \$12,048.69; stock, machinery, etc., \$2,248.24; due (for goods sold), \$37.77; taxes, \$5,856.16. 1883.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$50,500; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees, salaries, etc., \$1,051.12. *Resources:* Cash, \$20,532.67; stock, machinery, etc., \$2,733.40; taxes, \$420.37. 1884.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$47,100; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees, etc., \$2,391.56. *Resources:* Cash, \$20,302; stock, machinery, etc., \$2,054.23; taxes, \$753.29; due (from other counties), \$372.48. 1885.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$43,600; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees and coupons, \$1,192.51. *Resources:* Cash, \$22,890.70; tools, machinery, etc., \$500; taxes, \$1,151.44; due (from other counties), \$99.32. 1886.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$40,000; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees unpaid, \$896.03; coupons unpaid, \$134.50. *Resources:* Cash, \$25,159.30; machinery, etc., \$700; taxes, \$503.66; due (from other counties and for rent), \$296.08. 1887.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$36,300; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; fees, etc., \$1,862.54; coupons, \$368. *Resources:* Cash, \$18,511.18; stock, machinery, etc., \$8,355.87; taxes, \$927.58; due (from other counties), \$164.49. 1888.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings), \$32,400; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; coupons, \$226; fees, \$412.11; bills, \$114.83; workshop expenses due, \$91.40. *Resources:* Cash, \$22,569.44; machinery, stock, etc., \$1,889.48; due (for goods sold), \$600.56; due (from other counties), \$83.40; rent of workshop, \$40. 1889.—*Liabilities:* Bonds (county buildings,) \$28,500; bonds of 1879, \$40,000; coupons, \$111.50; fees, bills, etc., \$559.54. *Resources:* Cash, \$29,863; machinery, accounts, etc., \$1,347.98; due (from other counties), \$337.05; taxes, \$300; forfeited fees, \$104.76. 1890.—*Liabili-*

ties: Bonds (county buildings), \$24,500; bonds of 1879 issue, \$40,000; fees and bills, \$679.94. *Resources*: Cash in treasury, \$30,129.13; tools and machinery, \$700; due from other counties, \$465.45; forfeited fees, \$68.68. The balance against the county December 31, 1889, was \$37,217.56; December 31, 1890, \$33,816.68, showing a reduction of the county debt in 1890 amounting to \$3,400.88.

The state tax for the towns of the county for 1890 and 1891 is here given:—

	1890.	1891.
Auburn,	\$11,496.95	\$17,067.34
Durham,	954.49	1,043.18
East Livermore,	776.89	1,370.20
Greene,	889.88	908.92
Leeds,	938.24	913.09
Lewiston,	21,457.00	33,447.36
Lisbon,	2,517.23	4,508.59
Livermore,	973.07	1,265.80
Minot,	1,625.97	2,072.69
Poland,	2,077.27	3,123.24
Turner,	1,695.52	2,107.86
Wales,	448.15	569.65
Webster,	1,004.65	1,191.82
	<u>\$46,851.31</u>	<u>\$69,589.74</u>

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

Rock Formations—Unstratified or Igneous Rocks—Stratified Rocks—Formations in Maine—Age of Ice—Glacial Drift—Lower and Upper Till—Champlain Period—Modified Drift—Surface Geology—Drift Period—Beach and Terrace Periods, etc.—Montalban or White Mountain Formation—Tourmalines and Associate Minerals—Pratt's Cave—Gneiss—Mica Schist—Saccharoid Azoic Limestone—Dunes, etc.

ACCORDING to geology the earth was formerly a mass of molten matter like lava, assuming its present shape while in this plastic form. The intense cold of the ethereal space through which it revolved cooled the surface, and a crust formed, which, as soon as it was thick enough for water to accumulate upon it, was worn away by its action in the higher portions and the detritus deposited in the lowest.

This original mass and all igneous rocks are called *unstratified*. The rocks formed by the deposition of the worn fragments of the original surface are

called *stratified*, because arranged in layers like a pile of boards. Clay, sand, gravel, and the calcareous deposits of mineral springs are the origin of most of the stratified rocks. These become consolidated into slates, sandstones, conglomerates, and limestones, the newer rocks being less compact and more easily crumbled than the older ones.

Those formed under similar circumstances in the same geological period are called a *formation*. Some great force has been working for ages steadily pushing these originally horizontal formations into great curves, tipping them up at various angles, some layers even standing vertically.

UNSTRATIFIED OR IGNEOUS ROCKS.—These are divided into three groups: *Granitic*, *Trappean*, *Volcanic*. The first contains granite, sienite, and protogine; the second porphyry, greenstone, amygdaloid, etc.; the third basalt, trachite, pumice, tufa, and kindred volcanic productions.

STRATIFIED ROCKS.—These have two divisions, Unfossiliferous and Fossiliferous. The unfossiliferous are the oldest rocks and are of great thickness, though not so thick as the miles of fossiliferous rocks overlying them. They are Azoic (without life) and classed as *Laurentian*. The fossiliferous rocks form three great systems: *Paleozoic*, containing the oldest forms of life; *Mesozoic*, bearing the types of the middle periods of life; *Cainozoic*, with recent forms or fossils. The Paleozoic has six divisions: *Permian*, *Carboniferous*, *Devonian* (Old Red Sandstone), *Upper Silurian*, *Lower Silurian*, *Cambrian* (Huronian). The Mesozoic has *Cretaceous* rocks with green sand; *Oolites* or Jurassic, etc.; *Triassic* (New Red Sandstone). The Cainozoic rocks include all *Alluvium* (with drift) and *Tertiary* formations.

ROCK FORMATIONS IN MAINE.—They are both *metamorphic* (*i. e.*, changed from the original sandstones, shales, conglomerates, and limestones by the action of heat, water, and chemical forces into other kinds of rock than their first character) and *fossiliferous*. These metamorphic stratified rocks occur: gneiss, mica schist, talcose schist, steatite, and serpentine, saccharoid azoic limestone, clay slate, quartz, and conglomerates, jasper, siliceous slate, and hornstone. The unstratified rocks are mostly granite, sienite, protogine, porphyry, trap or greenstone, and eurite. The fossiliferous rocks are Paleozoic, except some marine alluvial deposits, and represent the Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, and Drift and Alluvium groups.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock gives, as his present arrangement of the formations in Maine: (1) Champlain clays (tertiary); (2) Glacial drift (till); (3) Lower Carboniferous or Upper Devonian; (4) Lower Devonian (Oriskany group); (5) Upper Silurian; (6) Silurian and Cambrian clay slates; (7) Cambrian and Huronian with Taconic; (8) Montalban; (9) Laurentian; (10) Granite; (11) Trap and altered slates.

THE AGE OF ICE.—It is, perhaps, desirable to devote some space in this volume to the Age of Ice, as in this period and those immediately following

when the colossal ice-sheet, which was so thick that the tops of Mounts Washington and Katahdin were deeply covered, was removed, the surface, soil, and water-courses of the county were formed, the lakes established in their boundaries, and the conditions necessary to civilized occupancy were arranged and prepared.

The indications of a glacial period are probably as well shown in this section of New England as anywhere in the world. Underlying the modified drift are often found masses of earth and rocks mingled confusedly together, having neither stratification nor any appearance of having been deposited in water. These are the *glacial drift*, or *till*. This drift frequently covers the slopes, and even the summits, of the highest mountains, as well as the lesser elevations. It contains bowlders of all sizes, up to thirty feet in diameter, which have nearly all been carried southward from their native ledges, and can be traced, in some instances, for a hundred miles, southward or south-eastward. Wherever till occurs, the ledges have mostly been worn to a rounded form, and, if the rock be hard, it is covered with long scratches, or *striae*, in the direction of the course taken by the bowlders. Geology now refers these to a moving ice-sheet which spread over this continent from the north, and, as before stated, was of sufficient thickness to cover even Mount Washington. This ice-sheet was so much thicker at the north than in this latitude that its great weight pressed the ice steadily onward and outward to the south-southeast. The termination of this ice-sheet in the Atlantic, south-east of New England, was probably like the great ice-wall of the Antarctic continent, along which Sir J. C. Ross sailed 450 miles, finding only one point low enough to allow the smooth white plain of the upper surface to be seen from the mast-head. This extended, apparently boundless, and was of dazzling whiteness.

There was a long, continuous period of glacial action, with times of retreat and advance, but never a complete departure and return of a continental ice-sheet. The motion of this ice, being caused by its own weight, must have been slow indeed. Over the highlands between the St Lawrence river and Hudson bay the ice-sheet was three or four miles in thickness; over Greenland much thicker, and over Maine it reached nearly or quite to the line of perpetual snow. The *till*, or coarse glacial drift, was made by the long-continued wearing and grinding of the ice-sheet. As this slowly advanced, fragments were torn from the ledges, held in the bottom of the ice, and worn by friction upon the surface over which it moved. This material, crushed beneath the ice into minute fragments or fine powder, is called the *Lower Till*. While the lower till was being made under the ice, large quantities of coarse and fine matter were swept away from hill-slopes and mountain-sides, and carried forward in the ice. As this melted, much of this matter fell loosely on the surface, forming an unstratified deposit of gravel, earth, and bowlders. This

deposit geologists call the *Upper Till*. Usually this is found above the lower till, the line of separation being at a distance of from two to twenty feet. The departure of the ice-sheet was attended by a rapid deposition of the abundant materials therein contained. The retreat of the ice-sheet was toward the northwest and north, and it is probable that its final melting took place mostly on the surface, so that, at the last, great amounts of its deposits were exposed to the washing of many streams. The finer particles were generally carried away, and the strong current of the glacial rivers transported coarse gravel and boulders of considerable size.

When these streams entered the valley from which the ice had retreated, or their currents were slackened by less rapid descent, a deposition took place, where the channel was still walled by ice, in succession of coarse gravel, fine gravel, sand, and fine silt or clay. These deposits filled the valleys, and increased in depth in the same way that additions are now made to the bottom-lands or intervals of our large rivers by the floods of spring. They are called *Modified Drift* and geology gives this name to the period from the departure of the ice-sheet to the present. This modified drift comprises the intervals which are annually overflowed, and the successive terraces which rise in steps upon the sides of the valleys, the highest often forming extensive plains. Dr Dana has given the name of *Champlain Period* to the time of the deposition of the modified drift during the melting of the ice-sheet. During the Champlain period, the ice became molded upon the surface, by the process of destruction, into great basins or valleys; at the last, the passages through which the melting waters passed off came gradually to coincide with the depressions of the present surface.

These lowest and warmest portions of the land were first freed from the ice; and, as the melted area slowly extended into the continental glacier, its vast floods found their outlet at the head of the existing valley. In these channels were deposited materials gathered by the streams from the melting glacier. By the low water of winter, layers of sand were formed, and by the strong currents of summer, layers of gravel, often very coarse. These layers are irregularly bedded, here sand, and there gravel, accumulating, and interstratified without much order with each other.

These, the oldest of our deposits of modified drift, are long ridges, or intermixed short ridges and mounds, composed of very coarse water-worn gravel, or of alternate gravel and sand irregularly bedded. Wherever the ordinary fine alluvium occurs, it overlies or partly covers these deposits. The geological name for these is *Kames*.

The extensive level plains and high terraces bordering the rivers were also deposited in the Champlain period, as the open valleys became gradually filled with great depths of gravel, sand, and clay (alluvium), which were brought down by the glacier rivers from the melting ice-sheet, or washed from

the till after the ice had retreated, and which were deposited in the same way as those made by high floods at the present day. During the recent or *terrace* period, the rivers have cut deep and wide channels in this alluvium, and the terraces mark heights at which, in their work of erosion, they have left portions of their successive flood-plains.

Modified drift in Maine occurs in the form of moraine terraces, horsebacks, sea-beaches, sea-bottoms, marine clays, and terraces. Moraine terraces are generally accumulations of gravel, bowlders, and sand, often arranged in heaps and hollows, or conical and irregular elevations with corresponding depressions. They somewhat resemble the moraines of glaciers, but differ from them in their stratification and existence in localities where glaciers could not have formed them. They derive their name from their affinity with both moraines and terraces. Moraine terraces are not numerous in this state, their place in most cases being taken by the horsebacks, a curious class of alluvial ridges, here found in numbers, while they scarcely occur out of the state. They are narrow ridges of coarse gravel and sand, from thirty to forty feet high, with sometimes an undulating summit and with the ends of nearly the same elevation. They exist in a level country almost invariably, although the road from Poland Springs to Mechanic Falls appears to pass along the top of one for some distance.

SURFACE GEOLOGY. — Professor C. H. Hitchcock says that probably since the tertiary period the whole of Maine, and with it all the northern part of North America, has been depressed under the ocean at least as high as the top of Mount Katahdin, or five thousand feet lower than it is now. Subsequently the continent rose gradually to its present altitude, and while the country was being drained deposits were produced. Drift was principally formed by icebergs and glaciers conjoined when the continent was sinking and rising again. The forms of modified drift were produced largely by the aid of rivers and currents.

The Drift Period. — When the continent was submerged, northerly currents brought icebergs over its northern portions, which greatly lowered the temperature, and glaciers would form on mountains comparatively low, reaching to the ocean, as now in the Arctic Zone. The enormous icebergs, moving southerly, would grate powerfully upon the bottom of the sea, smoothing, scratching, and breaking off fragments from the prominent hills and ledges beneath, and leave a stoss and lee side upon them. When the continent was at its lowest depth, only one or two small islands would remain. During this submergence only icebergs could act upon the rocks; when the mountains appeared again glaciers would renew their wearing action, the water, also, would begin to wear off fragments from rough ledges and partially sort the materials collected. It is conceivable that when the continent was partly under water an unusual direction might be given to certain icebergs crowded

into narrow valleys, and thus produce unusual courses of striæ. During this process, every part of the surface must have had a thorough washing, and few animals could have lived in this cold period.

The Beach Period.—We suppose this period to commence with the formation of the highest beaches, or when the continent was 2,600 feet higher than now. The beaches would be formed as now upon the coast, at different levels, as the waters receded. This was the period when the moraine terraces and horsebacks were produced; the former may have been formed by the accumulation of matter around masses of stranded ice; when the ice melted, large hollows would occupy its place, and it would be a considerable time before it melted, as the sand and gravel often acts as a natural refrigerator. We even suppose that some of the ice of the drift period yet remains in certain deposits, in the vicinity of the frozen wells that are considered such curiosities. In Lewiston the evidence of a sea-beach exists two hundred feet above present tide-water.

The Terrace Period.—This commenced with the existence of rivers or currents of water in long estuaries. These currents accumulate materials principally along the sides of the valleys or fill them up entirely. Tides and currents would assist the rivers, and at length the top of the deposits would be at the surface, and no more matter could be added. The same agency must then deposit the detritus below the first accumulations, which will soon appear as lateral terraces. The country continuing to rise, a second and third terrace will appear, and so on as long as the same agencies act. The delta terraces being at the mouths of rivers, are composed of the materials brought down by the current; when the mass has risen above the water, the river continuing to run must cut through it, and leave a terrace upon each side of its course. The principal phenomena of terraces is explained by the simple drainage of a country as it rises out of the water. We have often thought that a large part of Maine had not completed its terrace period, since the terraces are scarce and the lakes numerous. As soon as the lakes are drained, terraces appear; sometimes this is done suddenly by the bursting of a barrier—a dam for instance. During the terrace period, life, both terrestrial and marine, was abundant on the continent. To this period we refer the marine clays of the coast, and the fossil elephants and horses of the interior; though both classes lived in the historic period and are not entirely extinct. The historic period is the time when the country had attained essentially its present altitude. All the agencies that produced drift are still in operation, and both modified and unmodified deposits of drift are now being effected; the agencies forming these two classes of deposits have run parallel to each other from the first. Man has existed on the earth a comparatively short time of the alluvial period. Researches in Europe show that the extinct mammals of the alluvium were contemporary with the earliest generations of man.

Fossils in the Marine Clays.—*Foraminifera* are almost at the lowest end of the animal kingdom. The portion preserved are the shells, often divided

into delicate chambers. A deposit of the shells of these animals was found in the Atlantic ocean, on the bottom, several thousand feet from the surface. The beds containing these shells in the clay lie at the bottom of the marine deposits. A fossil star-fish and various shells have been found at Lewiston. They were taken from a sandy layer one hundred feet above Androscoggin river and two hundred feet above the ocean. They came from ten feet below the surface; of these ten feet, eight were of clay, the rest being sandy.

Alluvial terraces are those banks of loose materials, generally unconsolidated, which skirt the sides of the valleys about rivers, ponds, and lakes, and rise above one another like the seats of an amphitheater. Lateral terraces are the most common and are parallel to the valley, and often continue for miles along its sides. Delta terraces are the accumulations which have been formed at the mouths of streams, whether the junction of a tributary with the main stream or the meeting of the river and lake or ocean. They are seen only where the land has risen since their deposition. Terraces are not abundant in Maine, but all the large rivers have more or less, and they are often used for the sites of villages and fine residences. They are well developed in Auburn, Berwick, Brunswick, Waterville, and Lewiston.

On Professor Hitchcock's "Geological Map of Maine" the territory of Androscoggin county is practically all represented in the Montalban formation, with a little section of granite delineated on the northern border. Professor Hitchcock says:¹ "Beneath the Huronian are large areas of gneiss, whose age has been warmly discussed by American geologists, and are now referred to three Laurentian divisions, lower, middle, upper. I have offered the theory that these oval patches of coarse porphyritic, granitic gneiss represent the very beginnings of the continent; that these islands projected slightly out of the original primal universal ocean, and were of eruptive origin, the first ejections of melted matter upon a newly formed crust. Over twenty of these islands have been recognized in New Hampshire, and many will be discovered in Maine as soon as her crystallines are carefully examined. These gneissic masses possess a concentric structure just like modern volcanic piles, but the superior elevation of the original cone may be lost through denudation and the subsequent accumulation of detritus upon their flanks. To the middle division are properly referred much of the gneiss area in the western part of the state, and the schists, south of the Huronian, between Portland and the Penobscot river." Enumerating seven other areas he goes on: "In these areas occur the following minerals: red and green tourmaline, lepidolite, cassiterite or tin ore, amblygonite, cancrinite, sodalite, beryl, mispickel, corundum, immense sheets of muscovite mica, and many others not so characteristic. I proposed the name 'White Mountain series,' in 1869, for all these ancient crystallines of the Atlantic district. Latterly it seems convenient

¹ Colby's Atlas of the State of Maine. Colby & Stuart. Houlton, Me.

to restrict the use of this term, or its equivalent, Montalban, to the uppermost group of schists, whose best known development is in the Presidential range of the White Mountains. The group is characterized by a deficiency in the amount of feldspar, and often the mineral fibrolite or andalusite is disseminated through the rock."

Tourmalines and Associated Gems.—In 1820 the first of those rare gems—tourmalines—discovered in Maine (and which have made this portion of the state so noted) was found, a transparent green crystal, among the dull feldspar and quartz, on the surface of an unpretending hill in Paris, called Mount Mica, by two students, who in their first search found thirty or more splendid specimens of pink and green crystals. And more: all over the top of the rocks and down the hill-side lay riches untold of the associate minerals. The people of the town hastened to the spot, and immediately some very valuable specimens were obtained. No one knew up to that time what to call their prize, so the young men enclosed a few of their best crystals in a letter to Professor Silliman, awaiting his reply with impatience. He hastened to tell them that they had made a most important discovery in finding a rare gem. And these were the first tourmalines of Mount Mica. This place, in its ages of silence, had been waiting, perfecting itself, that the hand of man should finally unlock its treasures and give them to the light of day. In 1825 Professor Shepard visited the place and found several very fine crystals; and later Professor Webster opened a "pocket," which revealed a fine grass-green specimen, also a most remarkable red one. In 1865 the deposit was believed to be exhausted, though the work had been extremely superficial, the excavations being only fifteen feet square and six feet deep. Fresh encouragement came later, as investigations were made by true votaries of science, and new pockets were constantly opened, with the tourmalines lying loose in the decaying feldspar, or imbedded in the floor of the cavity. About this time Dr A. C. Hamlin, collecting the facts here outlined, made most important explorations, and added greatly to the knowledge of the capacity of the ledge. His excavations, made from time to time, yielded to him one of the most valuable collections in the world.

About three miles northwest of the court-house in Auburn is a hill of the same geologic formation as Mount Mica. It is called Hatch's Ledge from the owner and Mount Apatite from the amount of that mineral existing there. This ledge covers from eight to ten acres, and is close to the line of Minot. In 1862 a boy named Lane found a small piece of crystal that he thought to be green glass. After carrying it some time he put it on the window-sill in the sitting-room of his home. Here it was seen by Dr Luther Hill, who pronounced it a tourmaline, and on submitting it to experts in mineralogy his opinion was justified, and soon after this new locality of transparent tourmalines was made known to the world. Dr Hamlin, who had the ledge

examined, says: "The tourmalines appeared on the brow of a ledge which projected from a gentle slope of a hill, and far below its summit. The surface of the rock and adjoining earth was strewn with numerous foliæ of mica containing crystals of transparent tourmalines, and large masses of pink lepidolite, amounting in all to quite a ton in weight. The abundance of lepidolite and mica gave hope of an extensive deposit of the coveted crystals; the first specimens picked up, exhibiting rich emerald-green hues, gave promise of superior gems, the first one yielding a perfect gem of two carats." Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable gems have since been taken from the ledge; white, pink, green, blue, and red tourmalines, and associate minerals in rich and rare variety. Nearly forty different varieties have been found here. Mica, in sheets from ten to twelve inches square; aqua marines; white, green, and smoky quartz; quartz crystals; beryl; apatite in varied colors, both crystallized and opaque; arsenical iron; iron garnets, a large one weighing sixteen pounds; cassiterite (almost the only ore of tin); albite; cleavelandite; columbite; amblygonite; lepidolite; montmorillonite; uranite; cookeite, etc.

The tourmalines found here are in utmost perfection of color and crystallization, and unsurpassed by any gems of the kind in the world. The gradations of color are a most important feature. On this point the mineralogist revels in ecstasy; and well he may. Here a crystal red within, passing to green outside; there an exquisite red shaded to white, then blending into green again; or they may be simply red and green or white and green. They are marvelous in beauty.

The tourmaline in its physical character is in crystallization, rhombohedral, in prisms of three, six, nine, and twelve sides, terminating in a low three-sided pyramid. It occurs also massive, and coarse columnar, somewhat resinous when fractured, and by friction acquires positive electricity; becoming electrically polar when heated. In hardness it is about 7.5, a little harder than quartz. It is brittle and, as in the case of the beryl, well-terminated crystals are most difficult to obtain. In constitution it is complicated, containing silica, alumina, magnesia, and a variety of other elements in small proportions. The presence of boron trioxide gives an interesting feature in the analysis of the mineral, while its electric and optical properties are an increasing delight to the student. The sides of the prisms are often rounded or striated. This is due to oscillatory combination, which is a tendency in the forming crystal to make two different planes at the same time.

Pratt's Cave.—In the north part of Turner, about two miles from North Turner Bridge, there is a remarkable cavern or succession of caverns (really cavities between immense blocks of granite piled upon each other). This was visited in 1838 by Dr Stevenson, of the State Geological Survey, who gave this description:

The entrance is from the side of the mountain situated on the land of Mr E. Pratt, on the western side of the river. From some cause the huge blocks of granite which form the walls of these subterranean apartments have been so arranged as to form spacious halls and present a striking appearance of regularity. Provided with lamps by our guide, we entered the first cavern, which was about twenty feet long and from ten to twelve feet wide, with high overhanging walls; the rocks presented the appearance of having been thrown apart by some wonderful convulsion of nature, and the damp and chilling atmosphere was similar to that found in the sepulchres of the dead. We continued our course by slow and cautious steps down a pathless descent till we had visited six subterranean halls, situated one above another, all corresponding in general appearance, but diminishing in size as we descended; the last would not admit a person in an erect attitude, and we were obliged to crawl upon our hands and knees, taking great care not to lose our lamp, for had we suffered that misfortune we might have been compelled to grope about in darkness, without even a hope of happy deliverance from our uncomfortable situation.

Gneiss.—There is gneiss along the track of the railroad between Danville Junction and Greene; perhaps this belt of rock is connected with the gneiss in the west part of Winthrop.

Mica Schist.—An immense deposit of mica schist is found in Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Waldo counties. Large patches of granite are frequently found in it, which were protruded subsequently to the deposition of the schist. From Danville to Belgrade the mica schist has been seen to occur. It appears also in Poland, Turner, Livermore, Leeds, and other towns. The rock is mica schist in Leeds and Livermore; at Livermore Falls it resembles talcose schist.

Saccharoid Azoic Limestone appears in Turner, Poland, Livermore, and Lewiston. In Turner there are two beds of limestone, one, grayish-white, granular, contains 73.6 per cent. of carbonate of lime; that on Oak Hill is greenish gray, granular, and contains 40 per cent. of carbonate of lime. In Poland there is limestone of a greenish-white color, granular, containing 43.6 per cent. of carbonate of lime. The purest limestone can afford but little more than 50 per cent. of lime. That in Turner gave 42.9 per cent.

Dunes.—There are numerous sandy hills in Wayne and Leeds far above all existing streams. It seems as if there must be some ancient beaches among them. In Leeds one of these sandy accumulations has been torn asunder by the wind, and the sand blown southeasterly, much to the detriment of the adjacent cultivated fields. A potato patch was covered up in this way to the depth of thirty feet. These hills of moving sands are called dunes or downs.

A belt of mineral appears to run through the rocks in nearly a straight line from Woodstock, through Oxford, Minot, Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Pittston, Camden, Sedgwick, Bluehill, Sullivan, and Northport. At different times specimens, taken from various places along this belt, have been analyzed, showing quite a percentage of silver. About twelve years ago quite an excitement was caused by developments in the vicinity of Oak Hill in Wales.

Thomas Barr's farm, at Ray's Corners, had rock in 1878 bearing \$25 of pure silver to the ton. Plumbago had earlier been mined near there, and sulphuret of silver was said to exist in the same mine and in its vicinity.

CHAPTER III.

THE ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER.

Williamson's Description — Physical and Geological Features — Drainage District — Altitudes — Principal Tributaries in this County — Water-Powers.

IN "Williamson's History of Maine" is a quaint description of the Androscoggin which our readers will enjoy. "The Androscoggin river, formerly Aumoughcawgen, rises in the northwest section of the state, only about an hundred miles from the Chops, in direct course, though it actually runs, in its flexuous meanders, more than one hundred and sixty miles. The rise of its eastern and principal branch is in the vicinity of Sunday Mountain, about ten miles east of the dividing line between Maine and New Hampshire, and on the south margin of the highlands, which form the boundary between this state and Canada. This source of the Androscoggin has for its immediate neighbours a headpond of Dead river, which empties into the Kennebec, and the southernmost spring of a stream, which runs northerly and contributes its waters to the Chaudière. This branch of the Androscoggin runs about twenty-five miles south and discharges its waters into Lake Mooseetocmaguntick, a most singular body of water connected with Umbagog lake by a strait; and it empties all its waters into the latter, which lies on both sides of the western boundary line of Maine. On the western side of it, in New Hampshire, issues the Androscoggin, forty miles south of the upper end of the line which divides that state from Maine. Three miles westward of the outlet the main river receives the Magalloway, which is twelve rods in width at its mouth. This river's head is about as far north as that of the Androscoggin, runs a southerly course in Maine, more than thirty miles, and is distant from three to five miles from the line, which it crosses one hundred and twenty miles north of the Piscataqua mouth.

"The Androscoggin, shortly after it receives the waters of Magalloway river, and another river from the northwest, runs southerly in New Hampshire twenty-five miles, almost parallel with the line, and five or six miles from it;

and then turning, crosses it, and runs the remainder of its course in Maine. In re-entering the state it runs through the town of Gilead, and forms a fine intervalle on both sides, overlooked by rugged lands on the north, and is fed in that town by Wild river. The main river runs fourteen miles in the next town, Bethel, forming an elbow in its western quarter, and flowing northerly in a gentle glide towards Newry, then eastwardly, over a smooth bottom of rounded pebbles, embosoming in the town a number of fertile and delightful islands of various extent, the largest of which contains one hundred acres. The alluvion skirting the banks of the Androscoggin, from ten to one hundred rods in width, is highly productive and beautiful land, rising in many places by regular banks, one above another, and forming two or more bottoms. Of these the highest is about twenty-five feet perpendicular above low water, and they are all evidently formed by the efflux of the river, changing its bed and banks so that people feel safe in building on these more elevated bottoms, some of which were not covered in the time of the great freshet, October 22, 1785, when the water rose twenty-five feet. Along northward of the river, three or four miles distant from it, and nearly parallel with its banks in many places, are the 'nucleus of the mountains' which, rising in ridges, stretch along from the west line of the state toward the falls, just above the northernmost bend of the river in the east line of Rumford, and shelter, in some measure, these extensive intervalles from the northwest winds.

"After the river receives several small streams, and a considerable one through the mountains from East Andover, it rushes down the Great falls at Rumford, fifty feet perpendicular and three hundred feet within a mile. From these falls the river runs in a southerly direction through Dixfield into Jay, where it forms various windings; leaving the town in a southern course it passes through Livermore, between Turner on the west, and Leeds and Greene on the east, and descends Lewiston falls, sixty miles below the Great falls. In Turner it receives Twenty-Mile river, which rises principally in Sumner and Hartford, and runs through Buckfield and Turner, forming almost every accommodation for mills and machinery.

"At Lewiston, the cataract is called the Upper falls of Pejepscot. Here the water tumbles over massy rocks, and rushes through narrow passes, about one hundred feet perpendicular, from the surface to the bed below. These falls are not abrupt as over a mill-dam, but descend on an inclined plane, broken with ledges. Here are mills and one is supplied with water through a channel sunk in solid rock. The river below the falls is fifty to sixty rods wide, and seldom so shoal as to be fordable by a man and horse, even in summer.

"As you stand on an elevation, one mile below these falls, you see the rapid river, called the Little Androscoggin, flow in from the westward, shooting its current across the bed of the main Androscoggin, forming a channel on the eastern shore, and adding a fourth to the main river. It rises in Woodstock

and Norway, and receives waters from Moose and Gleason ponds in Paris, as it passes between the swells of that town, and also those of Thompson on the southerly side, turning many mills, especially in Minot and some in Poland, which two towns it separates. It has generally high banks, though lined with intervalles or strong land.

"On the east side of the great Androscoggin is the Thirty-Mile or Dead river, the natural and only outlet of great Androscoggin pond, three and one-half miles long, and three broad, between Leeds and Wayne. Dead river, from the outlet in Leeds to Androscoggin river, is six miles in length, eight or ten rods in width and deep, and its bed is so level and exactly horizontal that the rise of the great river eighteen inches will invert the current of Dead river its whole length. In great freshets much water is forced into the pond, which becomes a reservoir, greatly soaking, however, and hurting the lands on its borders."

Dr Ezekiel Holmes treats of the physical and geological features of the Androscoggin in this manner: The Androscoggin river takes its rise not far from the Canada line and the headlands that divide the waters of the Chaudière, Kennebec tributaries, and the Androscoggin. It passes south-westerly, expanding in its course into the lakes Moosilamaguntic, Argwason, Molechunkamunk, Wallakenabagog, and Umbagog. From this last lake it passes out on its northwest quarter, at first westerly and then southerly, in a sluggish, quiet manner until it comes to Errol in New Hampshire. Here it meets with obstructions and forms a fall which has been taken up for mill sites. It continues to flow in a southerly direction until it reaches Shelburne, when it sweeps round the base of the mountains easterly to the easterly line of Livermore, when it again curves southeasterly, which general course it holds until it unites with the Kennebec river at Merrymeeting bay.

The Androscoggin, from the time it meets with its first obstruction at Errol, has a difficult and troubled pathway and has more rapids, falls, and cataracts than any other river of its size in Maine. It has along its banks at certain sections of its course some splendid intervals as well as swells of upland of the first quality. Evidences are abundant to prove that it was once, in the space at least from Shelburne to East Livermore, what a part of it is now at Umbagog and above, a connected chain of lakes, separated at certain places by obstructions which formed natural dams and held its waters at higher level, until they gave way and furnished them a more free passage, as they are now found. It was while in this lake state that the splendid intervals were formed.

REASONS FOR THIS BELIEF:—*First.* These interval or bottom lands are alluvial deposits. The material of which they are composed was deposited while the water was in a quiescent state, and therefore formed the bottom of lakes and ponds. *Second.* These interval or bottom lands are not continuous,

but located in sections of more or less magnitude and at different distances from each other, and these separations are formed by the highlands coming down nearer to the river than they do in the region of the intervals. In passing up the river from Livermore Falls to Shelburne, N. H., where the highlands close in toward the river, you will ere long come to a tract of interval land. This is also the case in going from Livermore Falls to Jay. After passing through the highlands which come more or less near to the banks on the Livermore and Jay side, you reach the splendid intervals of Jay point. The cause of their formation at this locality was, in the first place, a valley or larger opening between the mountains, giving space for a lake, and in the next place, the obstruction, for a long time, of the river by the highlands below, thereby forming a lake at the place referred to. Here, when the current was at rest, the fine particles of earthy matter gathered, and, suspended in the water in their course, were deposited at the bottom, and by their accumulations formed what are now beautiful farms. On a reverse principle it is accounted for, there being comparatively less amount of alluvial and more diluvial land or drift in that portion of the river below Livermore Falls than above. The Androscoggin, at Jay, had worked itself to the southerly side of the mountain chain through which it had passed from the upper part of Gilead in an easterly direction, and thereby nearly out of them. Finding less obstruction here at the southerly margin of the hills than farther east, it was turned almost square about in a southerly direction, and spread itself over a large extent, depositing, while in motion, as it passed along, the sands and heavier gravels, and probably, while the ice prevailed, heavy bowlders, thus forming sand bars and islands, etc., which now constitute the swells and ridges and irregular curves that form the surface of that part of the country. The channel of this river is so full of obstructions that but a small part of it can be said to be navigable.

The Drainage District of the Androscoggin occupies the country lying between the sea on the southeast and the northerly outposts of the White Mountains. Its southern part is separated from the Saco basin by the hydrographic area of the Presumpscot and Royal, but is conterminous with it in the northern part. Its greatest length is 110 miles, from the ocean to its remotest sources; greatest breadth is 70 miles, from Randolph, N. H., to Fayette. The area in Maine is about 2,750 square miles; in New Hampshire about 850 square miles; of this nearly the whole is located above the lowest mill privilege and contributes to the water-power of the main river. Its elevation is considerably greater than that of any other hydrographic district in the state. We give the height above tide-water of some points situated upon the river or railroads: Danville Junction, 180 ft; Auburn (station), 210 ft; Lewiston, 212 ft; Leeds, 260 ft; Mechanic Falls (station), 270 ft; Oxford (station), 310 ft; East Livermore (station), 360 ft; South Paris

(station), 370 ft, Locke's Mills (station), 710 ft; head of Rumford, about 600 ft; Bethel (station), 640 ft; Androscoggin river at Bethel, 620 ft; White's Corner, 659 ft; mouth Pleasant river, about 632 ft; Gilead, 700 ft; State Line (Grand Trunk Railway crossing), 690 ft; Gorham, N. H. (station), 802 ft; head of Berlin Falls, N. H., 2,000 ft; northeast head of Magalloway river, 2,640 ft; northwest head of Magalloway river, 2,917 ft. The high general elevation of this district, combined with its irregularity of surface, secures a large amount of power upon the streams in proportion to its extent and its volume of annual discharge. The yearly precipitation of moisture upon this basin, including the Maine and New Hampshire portions, is estimated as nearly 338,000,000,000 cubic feet; these figures are based upon an assumed average downfall of 42 inches.

The principal tributaries on the right side are the Little Androscoggin received at Auburn; basin, 30 miles in length; 15 miles in breadth; area, 280 square miles; length of stream, 40 miles; estimated discharge, 10,120,000,000 cubic feet; Twenty-Mile river at Turner; basin length, 19 miles; breadth, 13 miles; area, 150 square miles; length of stream, 25 miles; discharge, 5,850,000,000 cubic feet. On the left side are Sabattus, at Lisbon; length of basin, 16 miles; breadth, 7 miles; area, 75 miles; discharge, 2,925,000,000 cubic feet; Dead river, at Leeds; length of basin, 22 miles; breadth, 5 miles; area, 85 square miles; length of stream, 28 miles; discharge, 33,000,000,000 cubic feet; Webb's river, at Dixfield; length of basin, 17 miles; breadth, 11 miles; area, 135 square miles; length of stream, 23 miles; discharge, 5,265,000,000 cubic feet; Swift river, at Mexico; basin, 22 miles in length; 8 miles in breadth; area, 133 square miles; length of stream, 24 miles; discharge, 5,187,000,000 cubic feet; and Ellis river, at Rumford; basin length, 18 miles; breadth, 13 miles; area, 150 square miles; length of stream, 25 miles; discharge 5,850,000,000 cubic feet. Its most valuable water-power section, from Rumford Falls to the tide, is 75 miles long; but in reality it is a water-power river in its whole length from the lakes to Brunswick, 150 miles. The estimated discharge from the basin for the year amounts to 135,000,000,000 cubic feet. Of this nearly the whole is tributary to the working power of the river. The natural inconstancy of the river is already overcome to a great extent, and can be to a far higher degree by the use of its great reservoirs for storage purposes, and this at little expense. The range from lowest to highest water, at Lewiston, is eight feet; Lisbon, seven feet; Livermore, eight feet. From the origin of the Androscoggin to the tide at Brunswick is 150 miles, with a fall of 1,256 feet. The mean slope is 8.33 feet to the mile, corresponding to an angular depression of 5'.5 circular measurement per mile. The principal reservoirs of the Androscoggin and its tributaries number 83 principal lakes and ponds, with 156.25 square miles of surface, but the aggregate of lake surface in the Androscoggin basin is 213 square miles, or one square mile

to 17 square miles of basin. At the low stage of the river, water from Umbagog lake reaches Lewiston in from 36 to 48 hours. If the mean volume of water that can, in the present state of the reservoirs, be commanded on the river, in the low run of summer, from Rumford falls to the tide, be assumed to be 75,000 cubic feet per minute for 11 hours per day, the total power of this section of the river is 85,200 horse-power, gross measurement, for the hours specified, or 3,747,600 spindles.

WATER POWERS.—That valuable compilation, "Wells's Water Power of Maine," published in 1869, gave, from authentic and official information, closely accurate statistics concerning all privileges of water-power in this county. We extract this portion as it gives a full description of the powers that have brought so much wealth and prosperity to this section, and a statement of the manufacturing condition at that day. The development since belongs to the history of the towns.

Auburn.—Auburn falls is on the Little Androscoggin river, immediately east of the Grand Trunk railway. The foot of the falls is about one-fourth of a mile from the Androscoggin river. The total height is 70 feet, obtained in a running distance of 150 rods. The bottom of the stream is a solid ledge, and affords unsurpassed sites for the firm establishment of dams. The banks are steep and ledgy, and offer good sites for mills. The volume of water employed at Mechanic Falls is, as reported, nearly 20,000 cubic feet per minute for the ordinary manufacturing hours at the low stage of water. It is probably reasonable to infer the low run at Auburn to be 22,000 feet per minute for the same hours, as the contributions of several ponds improved for reservoirs as well as of various streams are received below Mechanic Falls. This would give a gross power of 2,780 horse on the whole fall or 114,800 spindles. This result, so remarkable for a stream which drains only 280 square miles, is obtained by the improvement of its numerous and capacious reservoirs whose capacity is not yet fully developed. There are a saw-mill, box-mill, and batting-mill on the privilege; these operate all the year.

The power on Taylor brook, the outlet of Taylor pond, which covers about two square miles, has four feet of storage; about fifty rods from the Maine Central railroad track, twelve feet fall; is capable of carrying three runs of flour-stones under a nine-foot head in the summer months.

Ryerson's Privilege on the Little Androscoggin river is eight miles below Mechanic Falls, and three miles from Lewiston. Twenty feet head can be had. There is no improvement. There were formerly a saw-mill, grist-mill, a shingle and clapboard machine owned by Nicholas Ryerson. This privilege is in receipt of all the water commanded at Mechanic Falls, and the available power is inferred to be about 840 horse-power or 33,000 spindles.

Near the outlet of the Little Wilson pond is a saw-mill. The pond is used for a reservoir. There is also a saw-mill below, near Wilson Pond (Lake

Auburn). At the outlet of this body of water there is a fall of seven feet, which can be increased to twelve; here are peg, saw, grist, and box mills, and a furniture factory. The pond covers 1,968 acres, upon which a head of eight feet is commanded.

Lewiston.—Five powers. First; Lewiston Falls, on the Androscoggin river twenty miles above its junction with the Kennebec and forty miles by the river from the ocean. They are formed by gneiss and mica schist, crossing the river diagonally, and so extended as to form the bottom and sides of the stream above and below the falls and projecting above the water in several small rocky islets that serve as abutments to the dams. The *natural* fall is thirty-eight feet, which, with dams of an average height of about twelve feet, produces an available power of fully fifty feet head. This descent is attained in a horizontal distance of 600 feet. The volume of water at its lowest stage is 94,000 cubic feet per minute, eleven hours a day. The water is under such perfect control that the total run of the river in drouth is economized, none going to waste by night or on Sundays. The enormous increase in the volume of water now used is 58,000 cubic feet per minute. At lowest run, 8,900 horse-power, gross measurement, or 356,000 spindles. Of this 5,450 horse-power is now in use. The available power can be doubled or trebled, as required. It is perfectly secure against all possible contingencies of ice or flood. Total range from lowest to highest water on the dams is about eight feet. The land also is exceedingly favorable for the location of manufacturing establishments, there being two natural levels on the margin of the river, the lower allowing twenty-two feet fall, the upper twenty-eight feet, and there being also abundant room for factories employing the whole power. Brick and stone are easily procurable. There are four dams 850 feet in aggregate length, guard locks with seven sluiceways nine by twelve feet; main canal sixty-four feet in average breadth in the clear, and designed for twelve feet depth of water; cross canal forty feet broad in the clear, ten feet of water. The dams and guard locks are constructed of split granite in the most solid manner. The power is owned by the Franklin Company.

The various manufacturing companies now in occupation of the power are:

Bates Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1850; commenced operations in 1852; capital stock, \$1,000,000; two cotton mills; one woolen; 40,000 spindles; eight sets of machinery; 850 females and 350 males employed; 800 horse-power; six turbine water-wheels; buildings, brick; annual cotton production, 5,707,372 yards cloth (1,417,949 pounds); woolen, 226,155 yards cloth (146,912 pounds).

Hill Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1850; commenced operations in 1854; capital stock, \$700,000; two mills; 51,200 spindles; 800 females and 200 males employed; 800 horse-power; four turbine water-wheels; brick buildings; annual production, 7,037,353 yards of cotton cloth (1,753,770 pounds).

Androscoggin Mills, incorporated and commenced operations in 1860; capital stock, \$1,000,000; two mills of brick; 50,000 spindles; 788 females and 312 males employed; 800

horse-power; five turbine water-wheels; 6,500,000 yards cotton cloth manufactured a year, equal to 1,750,000 pounds, and 1,800,000 grain bags weighing as many pounds.

Continental Mills, incorporated in 1865; commenced operations in 1866; capital stock, \$900,000; one mill of brick; 27,000 spindles; 395 females and 175 males employed; 440 horse-power; three turbine water-wheels; 5,600,000 yards of cotton cloth manufactured per year, weight 1,400,000 pounds.

Franklin Company, incorporated in 1854; commenced operations in 1857. This company owns the water-power, canals, and land around the falls on both sides of the river, and several hundred acres of land around the more thickly settled portion of the city. It owns the Lincoln Mill, of 20,000 spindles; 285 females and 143 males employed; two turbine water-wheels; cotton goods are manufactured; 2,800,000 yards per year (750,000 pounds); the grist-mill building, occupied by Bradley & Co., flour and meal manufacturers; D. Cowan & Co., manufacturers of woolen and cotton yarns, employing 27 females and 25 males; H. H. Dickey, manufacturer of belting and covering rollers, employing 10 men; three turbine water-wheels; a saw-mill occupied by S. R. Bearce & Co., manufacturers of lumber; five water-wheels; Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, occupied by N. W. Farwell; capacity for bleaching and dyeing eight tons per day; 14 females and 204 males employed; one turbine water-wheel; several machine shops; two turbines.

Lewiston Mills, incorporated and commenced operations in 1853; capital stock, \$500,000; two mills of brick; 17,880 spindles; 460 females and 211 males employed; 450 horse-power; three turbine water-wheels; cotton and jute manufactured; 764,619 yards cloth (1,241,776 pounds) per year; jute used, 1,679,281 pounds; cotton and jute bags, 1,233,423 per year.

Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, incorporated and commenced operations in 1834; John M. Frye, agent; capital stock, \$60,000; two mills, brick and wood; six sets of machinery; 45 females and 40 males employed; two water-wheels; 225,000 yards of woolen cloth manufactured per year.

Lewiston Lower Power of 1,500 horse, two miles below Lewiston Falls on the Androscoggin river, has not been improved. Two miles up the river at Deer Rips there is unimproved power of at least 2,500 horse; the two together are sufficient to drive cotton mills containing 250,000 spindles. Barker's Mills on Barker's Mill stream, fall twenty feet in twenty rods, has a saw-mill and a grist-mill; both operate three months, and the grist-mill nearly the whole year. Stream fed by Berry pond. Owned by J. B. Ham & Co. The privilege at the outlet of Nonanac pond falls twelve feet in twelve rods and has power sufficient to drive one run of stones the whole year. The pond is flowed a little and can be flowed so as to cover 300 acres.

Lisbon.—Eight powers. One at Lisbon Falls on the Androscoggin river in the southeast corner of the town. There were originally two falls about 900 feet apart, giving together a natural fall of thirty-one feet in the 1,800 feet, which is increased by the elevation of the dam to thirty-three feet. The upper fall, just below which the dam was located, is formed by a ledge of granite making directly across an island about 300 feet distant to the opposite shore 650 feet farther. This ledge extends for more than half a mile down the river on both sides, giving the best possible foundation for manufacturing establishments. The dam is in two sections each resting on the island. It

is built on the ledge about eight feet lower than the brow of the natural fall, and having an average height of ten feet, raises the water but two feet above its natural level. It is constructed of hewn timber in crib-work, the lower tier fitted to the irregularities in the ledge, and firmly secured with bolts. The cribs are filled with rock-ballast and covered with hard-wood plank. The whole work and materials were designed to make it equal or superior to any dam in the country not built of stone, and it is believed to be strong enough to withstand any force to which it may be subjected. The volume of water in the dry season, estimated from that at Lewiston with allowance for the additions of the Little Androscoggin and Sabattus rivers, is 122,000 cubic feet of water per minute, during working time of eleven hours per day, six days in the week.

The improvement of the lakes by which the run of water at Lewiston would be increased, would operate to the same extent in favor of the power at this point. Without any increase in the dry season the power is equal to 7,623 horse-power gross or 305,000 spindles. But a trifling amount of this large power is yet in use. The expense of making the balance available has been pronounced by competent engineers very small compared with other points with the same extent of power. The lay of the land is favorable for manufacturing establishments, with sufficient room for utilizing the whole power. The power is owned by the Androscoggin Water Power Company.

The only company in occupation of the power is the *Worumbo Manufacturing Company*, incorporated in 1861 with a capital stock of \$250,000. There are two mills with ten sets of cards; all-wool beavers are manufactured. One hundred males and seventy-five females are employed; pay-roll, \$6,500; 150 horse-power is used, and two turbine water-wheels; annual production, 120,000 yards six-fourths wide (225,000 pounds) of finished cloth. Building materials, both stone and wood, are readily obtained. The Water Power Company owns two saw-mills supplied with abundance of pine and hemlock from the surrounding country. A slight elevation in the reservoir above the dam would make the power nearly double that used at Lewiston.

There are two privileges at Factory village on Sabattus river owned by N. W. Farwell. The upper one has a fall of ten feet; is under improvement; a double turbine wheel is used; power, 175 horse. The lower fall has an old grist-and-saw-mill; fall, twenty feet; power, 325 horse. The stream is connected with great Sabattus pond with supply of water constant and freshets not destructive. At Lisbon Plains on the same river about one-third of a mile from the Androscoggin river is an unimproved power of twenty feet fall, owned by B. Farnsworth and others. About one-fourth of a mile above is a fall of twelve feet, the property of the Paper Company. The mill built in 1866 manufactures one and a half tons newspaper per day; machinery best quality. Next above is the property of the Farnsworth

Manufacturing Company; fall, thirteen feet; a woolen mill built in 1865 has first-class machinery and manufactures 30,000 yards per month of "three-fourths" goods; spare power except in drouth. The seventh and eighth powers are on Little river, near its junction with the Androscoggin.

Durham has three water-powers. One on the outlet of a small pond in the western part of the town has a grist-mill, and a saw-mill which cuts 40,000 feet yearly; one in the northeast part on a small stream has a grist and shingle mill. One near Southwest Bend has grist, saw, shingle and clapboard mills which cut 40,000 feet of boards annually. The mills work about eight months in the year.

Webster.—There are four powers on Sabattus pond. First fall, twelve feet; second, fourteen feet; third, twelve feet; fourth, eighteen feet. Dams and mills upon each fall; the mills operate all of the year; a large amount of unused power; privileges all owned in town. Sabattus pond covers four square miles and is dammed. Its reservoir capacity could be much increased. Stream safe and constant with abundant water throughout the year. The power may be inferred, as below at Factory Fall in Lisbon, 175-horse is secured on a ten-foot fall with a turbine wheel. There is building stone on the fourth fall only, abundant and good. Land upon each of the falls level and convenient for the location of mills. One-third of the basin covered by woods.

Greene.—There are four water-powers. One on Sabattus stream with fifteen feet fall from top of dam to vent of wheels; two-thirds of the fall is secured by the dam. Another is on Meadow brook where a saw and shingle mill is operated fall and spring. There are two powers on the outlet stream of Allen's pond which are more valuable than the others; formerly there were grist, shingle, and carding mills upon them. The fall is twenty and twenty-five feet. The water holds out the year round with an excellent chance for dams. A saw-mill operates four months in the year, and a grist-mill all the year. No damage from freshets; annual production, \$7,000.

Leeds has eight water-powers. On Cushman's mill stream are grist-mills, in former years used only for saw-mills. Fifty rods below are shingle machines, etc. One on Coffin's mill stream; here are saw and shingle mills. That on Bridgham stream is unimproved, but had formerly a grist and a carding mill. There was formerly a grist-mill on Mason brook; power not used. There is a shingle mill on a small stream in the north part of the town. Two powers are unused; one in the northwest part operates a shingle-mill, and a small but good power in southwest part where was formerly a saw-mill. These powers, though not large, are susceptible of more use. Androscoggin pond on the confines of Leeds is connected with the Androscoggin river by Dead stream, and as the pond lies on the same level as the river the waters flow in and out according to the stage of the river. Could be stored at high water and held for reserve.

East Livermore.—A privilege with small power on Johnny brook works about half the time. There is a similar one on Norris's brook. Livermore Falls on the Androscoggin has a natural fall twenty-two feet in thirty rods, upper fall fourteen feet, then eight feet fall in thirty rods. The dam located on the crest of the upper fall is seven feet high, making the total head and fall twenty-nine feet. It can be raised seven feet. The power due to the total available fall (thirty-six feet), the volume of water being assumed fifteen per cent. less than at Lewiston, or 79,900 cubic feet per minute at the lowest run, is 5,436 horse-power gross, or 217,400 spindles. In 1867 the proprietors built a very excellent dam of crib work filled in with stone in its whole extent (as strong a construction as can be made except of split granite) with a view to future enlargement, and it can be raised seven feet without damage to flowing. The land on both sides of the river is peculiarly well adapted to the location of manufacturing establishments. The rock in the immediate vicinity of the falls is fit for foundation and other rough work. Excellent granite is abundant within two miles. Building bricks of excellent quality were delivered at the Falls in 1868 for six dollars per thousand. Of the 5,436 horse-power probably not over one hundred is in use which operates a saw-mill, grist-mill, and some small establishments. The Rocomeka Company is the chief proprietor of the power. It owns the saw-mill, and a building eighty by thirty feet, three stories high, and a fifty-horse steam-boiler attached for heating purposes. This privilege is regarded as next to Lewiston in sum of power, but not in availability and facilities for improvement.

Livermore.—Twelve powers. Five on a stream from Long pond. A saw-mill near the outlet, with a fall of nine feet; 600 square inches of water in use; a grist-mill below, with a fall of twelve feet; 300 square inches of water; pill-box factory has a fall of ten feet; a rake factory, fall twelve feet; a saw-mill, fifteen feet fall. On a stream from Turner pond at the outlet is an unimproved power; fall, eight feet; capacity, 1,200 square inches. A short distance below is a grist-mill; fall, fifteen feet; capacity, 1,200 square inches of water; center-vent wheels. On the same stream, opposite the mill, is an unimproved privilege, with equal capacity to that of the grist-mill. These three privileges are owned by Hollis Turner, Esq. Just below the grist-mill is a building with various saws; the fall is nine feet; capacity, 2,500 square inches. This mill does a good business at flood of water, spring and fall. Ownership, Lewiston Company. About half a mile below, on the same stream, this company owns another water-power, not improved, equal to or better in many respects, than the improved one. There are two smaller powers on separate streams with a shingle-mill on each.

Turner.—Turner Centre falls on the Androscoggin ten miles above Lewiston has twelve feet fall; excellent opportunity for canals and dam; hard bottom and banks; abundant stone. If the volume of water at low run be

assumed to be five per cent. less than at Lewiston, or 89,300 cubic feet per minute for eleven hours per day, the gross power of the fall is about 2,030 horse, or 81,200 spindles. The power can be vastly increased by reservoirs.

North Turner falls at North Turner bridge, sixteen miles above Lewiston, fall thirteen feet. The natural force of the water is so great that a saw-mill has been run here by its means. The sites for mills are excellent, and canal facilities of the best. An island in the river diminishes the required length of dam. If the volume of water at low run be assumed as ten per cent. less than at Lewiston, or 84,600 cubic feet per minute for eleven hours a day, the gross power of the fall at thirteen feet is 2,080 horse-power, or 83,200 spindles. There are six powers at Turner, viz.: one on Martin stream at outlet of Bear pond; saw-mill can cut 600,000 feet annually; fall ten feet; one at North Turner village three-fourths of a mile below, lumber, grist, and carding mills, and carriage factory, could cut a million feet annually; fall ten feet. At Chase's Mills there is a saw-and-shingle-mill, and hub and bowl factory. On Twenty-Mile river at Turner village there is a woolen factory, grist-mill, lumber-mill, and carriage factory doing a large amount of business; fall about twelve feet. At Bradford village on the same river there is a fall of twelve feet. This power is capable of a large amount of business if properly improved. At the mouth of Twenty-Mile river is a fall of eleven feet, with saw and grist mill; power enough for more business.

Minot and Poland.—There are four powers on the Little Androscoggin river. First, Mechanic Falls; fall, thirty-seven feet in 950 feet distance; velocity of current ninety-six feet per minute. Area of cross section 270 square feet. Power not half improved; partially improved in paper making. There is a first-class stone dam at the head of the fall; a wooden dam midway and space for another dam below. Power is owned by A. C. Denison & Co. The mills operate all the year. On the upper dam, fourteen feet head, eleven turbine wheels now operate of 405 horse-power; hence the volume of water for the working hours of the day must be equal to 20,000 cubic feet per minute, and the power of the whole fall for the same hours, 1,053 horse. Second, Page's Mills has a fall of fourteen feet in 1,500 feet distance. Volume of water same as at Mechanic Falls less Waterhouse brook, which is 3,000 cubic feet per minute. Power partially improved in sawing lumber, in the manufacture of sash and doors, and grist-mill; mills operate all the year; power owned by Moses Page and A. A. Bucknam. Third, Hackett's Mills has a fall thirteen feet in 250. Volume of water same as at Mechanic Falls plus Bog brook, 1,500 cubic feet per minute. Improved in part in saw-mills; power owned by J. T. Waterman and Willard Buck; mills operate all the year. Fourth, Minot Corner; fall, eleven and one-half feet in 500 run. Volume of water same as at Hackett's Mills, with the addition of a small tributary. Improved in part by saw and grist mills, which operate all the

year. Owned by A. S. Freeman, Willard Buck, and others. Sites for building upon the privileges excellent. Freshets harmless, the reservoirs holding back the great body of water.

Minot.—The other three powers here are Faunce's Mill, on Bog brook; fall, twelve and one-half feet in fifty feet; operates part of the year. West Minot falls, on Bog stream; fall, twenty-two and one-half feet in five hundred feet. Hilburn falls, on Bog stream; power not used. The first and second are partially improved in saw-mills and a planing-mill. The stream will run the planing-mill all the year. One-third of the basin covered with woods.

Poland.—Three powers. Poland Corner privilege on Waterhouse brook; fall, eighteen feet in 350 feet; velocity of current, 100 feet per minute; area of cross section, thirty square feet; improved in part by a grist-mill and saw-mill; a good stone dam across the head of the falls; mills operate all the year. Shaker mill; fall, forty-two feet in 250 feet distance; a thirty-foot overshot wheel runs a large amount of machinery all the year for grinding, sawing, planing, machine shops, carding, etc. West Poland Mill Company, on Saunders's brook; an eighteen-foot overshot wheel, saw-mill, operating half the year. Power could be increased to some extent by flowing meadows.

CHAPTER IV.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES AND HISTORY.

BY J. G. ELDER.

THE early voyagers on the coast of Maine, Gosnold, Pring, and Weymouth, were strongly impressed with the peculiar character, manners, and customs of the aboriginal inhabitants. They were, in some respects, unlike any people seen by the natives of Europe, although they were regarded by them as closely allied to the people of the East. Their descriptions of this new-found race are brief but quite exact, and one of them—Weymouth—kidnapped several of the natives and carried them to England, in order that those who were interested in colonization might learn something of the country and its strange inhabitants. The celebrated Captain John Smith, who visited our coast in 1614, and who had been familiar with the savages of Virginia, refers

to these as being essentially like those of the South. Richard Vines, who was here in 1617-18, mingled much with the Indians, visited their wigwams, was a witness of the great mortality which so decimated the settlements on the New England coast that much of it was abandoned, speaks of their simple habits, their fortitude, and the apparent indifference with which they met their fate.

At this time there were five distinct tribes that occupied what is now the state of Maine. The Sokokis inhabited the valley of the Saco river, but were most numerous near its head waters, their villages being located on the alluvial lands of Fryeburg and Conway, New Hampshire. The Pegwakets and the Ossipees, if not a part of the tribe, were branches of it. In 1725 they were attacked by Captain Lovewell and in a sanguinary and disastrous battle their power was completely broken, and the most of the tribe, disheartened by their misfortunes, retired to Canada.

The Anasagunticooks were a numerous and powerful tribe, and their hunting-grounds covered the entire valley of the Androscoggin. The Canabas tribe were located on both sides of the Kennebec river, where they had several important villages. The Wawenocks occupied the coast between the Sheepscot and St Georges rivers. They were very accurately described by Captain John Smith, whose intercourse with them was frequent and undisturbed. It was from this tribe that Captain George Weymouth secured those he carried to England, and from this same tribe the perfidious Hunt—the companion of Captain John Smith in 1614—kidnapped some twenty-seven and carried them to Spain and sold them as slaves. The Penobscots were unquestionably the most numerous and powerful. They inhabited the country on both sides of the Penobscot bay and river. In the summer they occupied the land near the sea, but in the winter they retired to the interior. They were most numerous near the falls—Oldtown—where they now reside. It is not a little remarkable that this tribe, now numbering about five hundred persons, still occupies their ancient abode, and although surrounded by American people and institutions and also under the care of the state, yet they retain their language and religion, and most of the habits and customs which have come down through the centuries, and in all probability will retain them for centuries to come, or until the tribe becomes extinct. The Passamaquoddies were found in the eastern part of the state, their tribal home being near the lower Schoodic lakes. Their present number is about five hundred. They adhere with great tenacity to the religious forms taught them by the Jesuits. The estimated population of these tribes in 1615 was 31,600. It was supposed these tribes could muster 8,800 warriors, distributed as follows: Sokokis, 900 warriors; Anasagunticooks, 1,500 warriors; Canabas, 1,500 warriors; Wawenocks, 1,100 warriors; Penobscots, 2,400 warriors; Passamaquoddies, 1,400 warriors.

We are in possession of very little information in relation to the Anasagunticooks—or Androscoggin Indians, as they were subsequently called—before

King Philip's war, in 1675-6. At Brunswick falls they had an encampment or place of resort and a fort. Here was the great pass between the eastern and western tribes, and during the Indian wars they frequently met at this camping-ground and planned their cruel and barbarous attacks upon the defenceless settlers. At Lewiston falls they frequently rendezvoused, and at an early day had a fort of considerable magnitude. There was a large encampment at Canton, covering the fine interval of that region. Owing to their location they were less disturbed in their hunting and fishing and suffered less by the encroachments upon their territory than any other tribe; but notwithstanding this freedom from interruption, none were more hostile or vindictive towards the colonists. The Androscoggins were the first to "dig up" the tomahawk and the last to "bury" it.

Hardly had the first alarm of King Philip's war reached the scattered and defenceless settlers before a party of this ferocious tribe came to the plantation of Thomas Purchase, in Brunswick, but they did only a little "Mischief save plundering it of strong Liquor and Ammunition, also killing a Calf or two with a few Sheep, but no more than what they eat, and spoiling a Feather-bed, by ripping it open to turn out the Feathers, contenting themselves with the Case, which they might more easily carry away." . . . "but as they went away, told those of the House, that there were others coming after, that would deal far worse with them, which within a short Time after came to pass." Mr Purchase and his "sons were absent, but one of his sons who returned while the savages were plundering the house, was obliged to flee for his life." Shortly after—September 5, 1675,—they destroyed his buildings and cattle, and the family fled to Massachusetts, but never returned to occupy their possessions.

The Anasagunticooks were very active during the war and quite a number of their warriors joined Philip's forces in Massachusetts, and "Sundry of them," says Hubbard, "came short of Home." It was their purpose to unite all of the tribes in a crusade against the whites, and to accomplish this design, sent representatives to the Sokokis in order to induce them to enter heartily into the war, making it one of extermination. Philip was killed August 12, 1675, and in the following winter an armistice was made with the Indians in the western part of Maine; but this did not include the Anasagunticooks or the Canabas. During the early part of 1676 some of the sagamores visited Abraham Shurte at Pemaquid and complained of the treatment received from the colonists. Shurte assured them that justice should be done, and then referred to the happy peace which had been made with the Sokokis and other Indians, which might become general if the Anasagunticooks and Canabas would assent to it. The sagamores seemed pleased with the interview and soon after sent a "runner" inviting him to meet them in council at "Teconnet." Captain Sylvanus Davis was associated with Shurte, and they proceeded

at once to Teconnet. "We come now," said the agents, "to confirm the peace, especially to treat with the Anasagunticooks. We wish to see Squando, and hear Tarumkin speak." He then said: "I have been westward where I found three sagamores wishing for peace; many Indians unwilling. I love the clear streams of friendship, that meet and unite. Certain, I myself, choose the shades of peace. My heart is true, and I give you my hand in pledge of the truth." The professions of Tarumkin and the other chiefs did not secure peace, and the war was more terrible and sanguinary, if possible, than before. Peace did not come to the disheartened and enfeebled colonists until the winter of 1678. At that time Massachusetts appointed commissioners to treat with Squando and the Anasagunticooks. They met at Casco and on April 13, 1678, signed articles of peace.

The close of the war was the occasion of universal joy, though the memories of the struggle caused extreme sorrow. Almost every family bore the marks of grief, as there were few who had not lost friends or property, and many had been bereft of both. The terms of peace were generally considered disgraceful to the English. The losses sustained in life were extremely painful. About two hundred and sixty were known to have been killed or carried into captivity from which they never returned, and nearly one hundred and fifty were made captives and subsequently released.

There had been only ten years of peace when King William's war broke out with all the horrors so well known, and dreaded, in savage warfare. The sagamore of the Anasagunticooks, Tarumkin, had been succeeded by Worombe, who, in 1684, had granted large tracts of land on the Androscoggin to Richard Wharton of Boston, but now he was loud in his protestations against the encroachments of the whites. As in Philip's war, so now this tribe was ready to renew the conflict with the colonists, and made their first attack at North Yarmouth, August 13, 1688. The war was prosecuted by the Indians with remarkable vigor and cunning, accompanied by all the cruelties peculiar to the savages. The natives of the Androscoggin had exhibited so much ferociousness and inhumanity, that the Government at Boston determined to send an expedition, under the command of the celebrated Major Church, to destroy Worombe's fort at the upper falls of the Androscoggin. He arrived here September 14, 1690. We give an extract from Church's account of the attack and capture of the fort, as follows:

"The same day [September 13] we advanced up the river towards Amascogg, on the southwest side of the river, altho the way was extream difficult; yett it was a more obscure way; the enemie using to march on the N. E. side. We marched that day above the middle falls [Lisbon falls] about 20 miles; there it began to raine hard; where we encamped and built fifty tents, and lay there that night; and at break of day put out our fires and marched as soon as twas light: It being the 14th instant and the sabbath day,

the souldiers marched briskley and came within sight of the fort about 2 of the clock in the afternoon; then we turned into the woods, and fetched a circumference, and waded over a little river not much above the knees; and in short time came to the westerly branch [Little Androscoggin] of the Great River, and there left our baggage and those men that were tired, and made them up 40 men to guard the Doctor; and looking over the brow of a hill by the river, espied two English captives and an Indian, moving towards the fort; ran after them, and soon took the English but the Indian got clear. Then I feared he would informe the fort: gave order, that all with one consent should run throw the river and not mind any other forme; but he that could gett first to the fort, if they had opportunity, to offer them peace. If they would not accept to fall on, and by that time they were well entered the rest would be come up; also I gave order for 2 companies to spread between the woods and the fort to prevent the escape of the enemie that way—all which was attended to. We were very wett running throw the river, but got up undiscovered to the fort till within shott; few Indians we found there, but two men and a lad of about 18; with some women and children; 5 ran into the river, 3 or 4 of which were killed. The lad of 18 made his escape up the river to another place where there was corn [Canton Point] about 40 or 50 miles up, afterwards we were well informed. We killed 6 or 7 and took eleven. Lodged in the fort that night. Only one of our men was wounded in that little scirmish. We made use of noe other firewood but the fort all the time we were there. Munday being the 15th instant, we having examined the Indians and the English captives, made search for corne and other plunder. We found a prety deal of corn in barnes under ground, and destroyed it; also we found guns and amunition a prety deal, with beaver and we took 5 English captives, viz.: Leiut. Robert Hookins his widow of Oyster River; Benjamin Barnards wife of Salmon Falls; Ann Heard of Cochecho; one Willises daughter of Oyester River, and a boy of Exeter." . . . "We left two old squaws that were not able to march; gave them victuals enough for one week of their own boiled corn, and a little of our provisions, buried their dead, and left them clothes enough to keep them warme, and left the wigwams for them to lye in,—gave them orders to tell theire friends how kind we were to them,—bidding them doe the like to ours; also, if they were for peace to come to goodman Smalls att Barwick within 14 days, who would attend to discourse them. Then we came away with our own 5 captives and 9 of theirs, and waded throw the river, and returned in that day and one more to our vessells at Macquait."

The war lasted for ten years. The commissioners, who negotiated the treaty, desired that the resident missionary among the Anasagunticooks should be removed "lest the treaty, if made, would be violated as heretofore through their instigation." The treaty was the same as that of 1693, with additional articles, and was ratified January 7, 1699.

The Anasagunticooks, during the period of Queen Anne's War, were not so prominent as they had hitherto been. It was not far from this time that the French induced many of them to retire to Canada, and with a few Wawenocks and Sokokis Indians, formed the St Francis tribe. Gradually they became reduced in numbers by removals to the settlement on the St Francis, and in a few years only a small number of the once powerful tribe that occupied the valley of the Androscoggin, remained. They undoubtedly engaged in subsequent wars, and were generally included in the treaties, but were rarely present when the treaties were ratified. Many years have passed since the last wandering Anasagunticook occupied the valley where they were once so numerous, and the name is known only in history.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY TITLES, OCCUPANCY, ETC.

The Cabots—Mary of Guilford—English Claims—Norumbega—Bartholomew Gosnold and Other Discoverers—Acadia—French Claims and Occupancy—Captain Weymouth—Grants by James I—North Virginia—Plymouth Company—Captain John Smith—New England—Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason—Province of Maine—Laconia—First English Settlements—Kennebec and Other Patents—Plymouth Council—The Twelve Grand Divisions—Resignation of Plymouth Patent—William Gorges—New Patent of Maine—Gorgeana—Settlement under Gorges—Massachusetts Claims and Proprietorship.

THE English claim to North America was based on its discovery by the Cabots in 1497 and 1498, yet the first Englishmen to set foot on its shores were part of the crew of the *Mary of Guilford*, a vessel commanded by John Rut, which, with the *Samson*, sailed from Plymouth, England, June 10, 1527, in search of the northwest passage. They sailed toward Newfoundland where a great storm left only the *Mary of Guilford* to continue the search. From Newfoundland she sailed southward, returning "by the coasts of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Norumbega,"¹ often entering the ports, landing men and examining the country, and reaching England in October.

¹ At this time Norumbega, or Arambec, was the name given sometimes to Maine, and sometimes to the whole tract along the ocean from Nova Scotia to the river later called the Hudson. When and by whom first applied is now unknown. It appears on a French map of 1534 as Anorobagra, as Nurumbega on one of 1550, and may be shown perhaps on earlier ones. M. André Thevet, a French

In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold sailed along the shores of Maine and gave so good a report of its resources, that in 1603 wealthy Englishmen fitted out the *Speedwell* (fifty tons), commanded by Martin Pring, and the *Discoverer* (twenty-six tons), for a trading expedition to America. Leaving Milford Haven, April 10, a few days after the death of Queen Elizabeth, a prosperous voyage brought them, June 7, to what we know as Penobscot bay. They coasted westward until they came to the Piscataqua, but finding no Indians to trade with they went south, secured valuable cargoes and sailed home in August. Pring made a second voyage in 1606, and in these voyages, according to Gorges, he made a perfect discovery of all these eastern rivers and harbors, and took to England the most accurate account of the coast which had come to that country.

Henry IV of France granted to Pierre de Gast, Sieure de Monts, a royal patent, November 8, 1603, of all American territory between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, under the name of ACADIA. In 1604, under the pilotage of Samuel Champlain, who had explored the St Lawrence river the year before, he visited Nova Scotia, and by him St Croix was named, and a residence made for the winter on the island. The next May (1605) they sailed westerly, erected a cross at Kennebec, taking possession in the name of the king, passed along the coast to Cape Cod, returned to St Croix, and constructed a fort and established a settlement at Port Royal (Annapolis). This was the basis of the French claim so tenaciously held to this territory.

The same year (1605) the English reached out for occupation of this coast. A vessel commanded by George Weymouth was despatched (nominally by some enterprising English gentlemen) to discover a northwest passage, but doubtless the English government looked for his occupancy of territory "for the crown." Leaving the Downs March 31, on May 11 he reached America near Cape Cod, sailed north, and shortly thereafter was on the coast of Maine. Possession was taken of the country, and a valuable commerce was begun with the Indians, "for instance, one gave forty skins of beaver, sable, and otter, for articles of five shillings' value." An altercation arising, Captain Weymouth seized and carried to England five of the Indians—four of them persons of

cosmographer, says that in 1556 he sailed along the entire coast of Florida and visited the coast of Norumbega. He describes a river "which we call Norumbegue and the aborigines Agoney, and marked on some charts as the Grand River [this is generally considered to be Penobscot bay], and upon its banks the French formerly erected a little fort about ten or twelve leagues from its mouth, which was surrounded by fresh water, and this place was named the fort of Norumbegue." He further states that some pilots would make him believe that this was the proper country of Canada, but he told them this was in 43° N. and Canada was in 50 or 52°. Richard Hakluyt in his "Discourse of Western Planting," written in 1584, considers Norumbega to extend along the coast without definite limits, in a southwestern direction from Cape Breton. Milton immortalized its name in "Paradise Lost," and many fabulous descriptions of its capital, The Lost City of New England, are given in the January (1877) number of the *Magazine of American History*. Eben Norton Horsford, in his book, "The Discovery of the Ancient City of Norumbega," claims to have discovered its actual site on Charles river, above Boston.

rank. The voyage was financially successful, awoke an interest in the settlement of the New World that never abated, and was the means of establishing the English colonies to which the United States is the successor. But from this unprovoked and ill-advised seizure of the natives sprung much of the hatred of the English among the aborigines, and the later long and bloody wars with them arose from the distrust and revengeful feelings into which this arbitrary and cruel act changed the unsuspecting friendship and hospitality with which Weymouth's men were greeted.

In 1606 a belt of twelve degrees on the American coast, embracing nearly all the soil from Cape Fear to Halifax, was set apart by James I for two companies under one "General Council of Government." One, North Virginia, included the land from the forty-first degree of north latitude to the forty-fifth; the other extended from the thirty-fourth to the thirty-eighth degree.¹

The northern portion was granted to the Plymouth Company, formed in the west of England. The king retained the power of appointment of all officers, exacted homage and rent, and demanded one-fifth of all the gold and silver found, and one-fifteenth of all the copper for the royal treasury. "Not an element of popular liberty was introduced into these charters; the colonists were not recognized as a source of political power; they were at the mercy of a double-headed tyranny composed of the king and his advisers, the Council and its agents."

A new charter was given to the Council of Plymouth, November 3, 1620, granting the lands between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, from sea to sea, as "New England in America." All powers of legislation, unlimited jurisdiction, and absolute property in this tract were given by this charter. This charter is the foundation of the numerous subsequent patents by which New England was divided, and its settlements and colonies located and limited. The name originated with the celebrated Captain John Smith, who, during the years from 1605 to 1616, was the greatest American explorer. He made a map of the American coast from Cape Cod to Penobscot in 1614, called it "New England," and wrote a brief history of the land. The name came into favor with the sovereign, and has been indelibly stamped upon this section of America.

¹ The English settlement of Maine antedates by more than thirteen years that of Massachusetts. May 31, 1607, eighteen days after the sailing of the Jamestown colony, two ships, commanded by George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, sailed from Plymouth with one hundred and twenty persons to found a colony. This they did at the mouth of the Kennebec, where the name has been commemorated by Fort Popham. Their Episcopal minister, Richard Seymour, by prayer and sermon dedicated the spot and inaugurated their government. They fortified the ground, erected a fort of twelve guns, built a village of fifty houses, a church, and a thirty-ton vessel, the *Virginia of Sagadahoc*, the first ship built in America by Europeans. By various disheartenments the colonists became discouraged; they dispersed, and the colony ceased to exist.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason were prominent members of the Council of Plymouth. A man of intellect and courage, a most brilliant naval officer, and a leading spirit in many prominent historical events in England, Gorges had always a desire to create a new nation in the barbaric lands of America. He had been associated with Raleigh in founding the settlements in Virginia, was president of the first Council, and it was through him that the exploration and map of New England were made by John Smith. Fitting out several expeditions which came to naught, he at last became associated with Captain John Mason, a kindred spirit, who had been governor of Newfoundland.¹ The meeting of such men struck coruscant and rapid sparks of enthusiasm. In quick succession they secured various charters, which were intended to, and really did, cover most of the territory now in New Hampshire and Maine.

A patent was given by King James to Gorges and Mason of "the country between the Merrimac and Kennebec to the farthest head of said rivers, and sixty miles inland," and all islands, etc., within five leagues of the shore, which the indenture says "they intend to call the PROVINCE OF MAINE." This has been erroneously stated to be the grant of *Laconia*, but, as General Chamberlain says, "The true *Laconia* grant was in 1629, and embraces the river and lake of the Iroquois (Champlain), and the lands bordering on these waters ten miles on the south and east, and still further west and north towards Canada."

An association or mercantile organization formed by Gorges, Mason, and leading merchants of prominent English cities, sent many ships and some emigrants in 1622 and 1623, and established trading stations at Piscataqua, Monhegan, and, particularly in 1623, at Saco, where for fourteen years Gorges had attempted to establish a settlement. But the exclusive privileges granted to the Plymouth Council caused great complaint, especially in the jurisdiction over fisheries, and Gorges was summoned before the bar of the House of Commons, and called upon to deliver his patent. He made an able defence, and the king, although requested by the House, would not recall the Charter of the Plymouth Council. Public sentiment was so strong that it checked for some time the spirit of colonization, and the Council suspended active operations.

In 1624 Gorges procured a patent of 24,000 acres at Agamenticus, now York, and individually began its settlement. In 1626 the New Plymouth colonists erected a trading-house at Penobscot, and the next year (1627) obtained from the Plymouth Council "the first Kennebec patent." March 19, 1627, the Council granted a patent to six associates, who joined twenty

¹ The first grant of territory by the Plymouth Council was to him. It embraced "the lands between Merrimack and Naumkeag, from their sources to the sea, including all islands within three miles of the coast." The territory was named *Mariana*, and the grant was dated March 2, 1621.

others with them, and March 4, 1628, obtained a royal charter by which it became the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Its patent covered the lands between the lines a league southerly of the river Charles, and northerly of the Merrimack. January 13, 1629, the *Kennebeck* or Plymouth patent was granted. Mason and Gorges agreed this year to make the Piscataqua river their line of division, and the Plymouth Council, November 7, 1629, granted Mason the territory west of the Piscataqua in the Laconia grant as *New Hampshire*.

In 1630 was granted the *Lygonia* patent, forty miles square, which extended to the Kennebunk river west, and Harpswell on the east. This was signed for the Council by its president, the Earl of Warwick, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges.¹ March 2, 1630, the *Muscongus* patent, extending "from the sea between the rivers Penobscot and Muscongus to an unsurveyed line running east and west so far north as would without interfering with the Kennebeck or other patent embrace a territory equal to thirty miles square." This later was the "Waldo patent," so called from the then principal proprietors. In 1631 "the Pejypscot patent" of 1,500 acres on the north side of the river was granted to Richard Bradshaw, to include "lands not formerly granted to any other." The last grants of lands by the Plymouth Council in the territory now the State of Maine were made in 1632. They were: First, the *Pemaquid* patent. This extended "from the sea between Muscongus and Damariscotta rivers (including the Damariscove islands and all others within nine leagues of the shore) so far northward as to include 12,000 acres and one hundred acres for each person brought by the proprietors within seven years and who reside here three years." Second, the *Way* and *Purchase* patent, including a tract on the river Bishoppscotte (Pejepscot), the Androscoggin and all that bounds and limits the mainland to the extent of two miles.²

By this time emigration was large to these new settlements, but many of the projectors and merchant adventurers, who had furnished the means for ships and stores, outfits of cattle and building materials, with necessary supplies for the colonists, began to despair of adequate or any return from the vast sums they had expended, and in 1634 Gorges and Mason became possessed of all the interest of their associates, and, dividing their joint property, confined their individual labors, the one to the northerly and the other to the southerly side of the Piscataqua. The Plymouth Council was now doomed. Gorges was again summoned before the House of Commons to show cause why the charter should not be revoked. With unanswerable arguments presented with brilliant eloquence he defended the Council and its measures. In his argument he said: "Yes, I have spent £20,000 of my estate, and thirty years,

¹ On account of the attempt to found a purely agricultural colony, and from the name of the first vessel bringing emigrants, this was later known as the Plough patent.

² This reached, it is supposed, to Casco bay on the south, and was the cause of long and bitter controversy with the Pejepsot proprietors, not settled until 1814.

the flower of my whole life, in new discoveries and settlements upon a remote continent, in the enlargement of my country's commerce and dominions, and in carrying civilization and Christianity into regions of savages." All in vain. Williamson says:

Never probably had the discouragements of Gorges and Mason bordered more nearly on despair. The charges of establishing a plantation in a wilderness they found to be three-fold its worth. The planters, being hired servants or tenants, were often indolent and wasteful; and the fruits of their whole labor would not yield them a tolerable support. No superintendent could control their erratic dispositions, or prevent their changes of abode from place to place. The proprietors had never visited the country, nor established a regular efficient government for the punishment of offenders or the preservation of order. The French were making encroachments and committing mischief; the Indians were restless, if not unfriendly; and to crown all, a violent, unnatural warfare had commenced between king and people at home.

Before it relinquished its charter the Plymouth Council drew lots, February 3, 1635, "in presence of his Majesty," for the ownership of the twelve Grand Divisions into which they divided their patent. The first division was called the "County of Canada," included the Muscongus grant and the eastern portion of the Pemaquid and Kennebec patents; the second was a small division—from Pemaquid to Sagadahoc; the third stretched from the Kennebec to the Androscoggin, taking in the west half of the Kennebec patent, a part of old Laconia, and a part of Gorges and Mason's first grant; the fourth division extended from Sagadahoc to Piscataqua, embracing Lygonia, Saco, and Agamenticus (the third and fourth divisions were assigned to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and became New Somersetshire); the fifth extended from the Piscataqua to Naumkeag river, and from the sea to a line sixty miles north of the mouths of those rivers, a part of the Isle of Shoals, and Masonia, which took 10,000 acres on the eastern side of Sagadahoc at its mouth (this was assigned to John Mason); the sixth extended from Naumkeag river around the seacoast by Cape Cod to Narragansett; the seventh "was the territory eastward of a monumental boundary to be set up at a place equi-distant from Narragansett and Connecticut river extending fifty miles into the country"; the eighth reached from this to-be-erected monument to the Connecticut, and also extended fifty miles back; the ninth reached from the Connecticut to the Hudson, running thirty miles back; the tenth was a parallelogram forty miles deep between these last mentioned rivers immediately above the ninth division; the eleventh was on the west bank of the Hudson from the fortieth parallel of latitude, extending thirty miles into the country, and the twelfth, thirty miles on the river by forty miles in depth, lay directly above the eleventh division.

The Plymouth Council resigned its patent to the king April 25, 1635, "reserving all grants by us made, and all vested rights." Sir Ferdinando Gorges was later commissioned royal governor-general of New England, but never came here.

Believing himself possessed of the same authority in government that the Plymouth Council had exercised, so far as New Somersetshire was concerned, Gorges sent his nephew, William Gorges, a man of manifest ability, as governor of the province. He established at Saco, March 28, 1636, the first organized court within the limits of Maine. William Gorges did not stay but about two years, and the settlers of New Somersetshire, as well as those of New Hampshire, looked yearningly on the protection to individual rights afforded by the strong, wise, and systematic government of Massachusetts.

April 3, 1639, a new charter was granted, conveying uncommon powers, and covering the territory "beginning at the mouth of the Piscataqua, and going up that river through Newichawannock and Salmon Falls river north-westward one hundred and twenty miles; from Piscataqua harbor northeastwards along the seacoast to Sagadahock; thence through that river and the Kennebeck northwestward one hundred and twenty miles; thence over land to the utmost northerly end of the line first mentioned; including the north half of the Isle of Shoals, and the islands Capawock and Nautican near Cape Cod; also all the islands and inlets within five leagues of the main, along the coasts between the said rivers Piscataqua and Sagadahock." This territory was granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and incorporated as the Province, or County of Maine. A vigorous government with courts was at once established, the city of Georgeana (Gorgeana) erected out of the borough of Agamenticus, which city for more than ten years exercised civic authority in a very useful manner. The settlements and governments of Gorges were conducted with Episcopalianism as the established religious faith, and under royal favor, while the rapidly growing province of Massachusetts was under dissenting faith and more in favor of free institutions and the rights of the people.

In 1651 Massachusetts laid claim to a portion of Maine, and as Gorges's government had failed to satisfy many of the inhabitants of Maine, they sought to submit themselves to Massachusetts. Before this (1639) Purchase had assigned the Pejepscot grant to the Massachusetts government, to secure its aid and protection. By degrees the jurisdiction over Maine, commencing with a limited territory in the southwest part, extended eastward, until by 1660 it embraced the whole coast district to Passamaquoddy. In 1662 the king confirmed the charter of Massachusetts, but in 1664 he issued an order to the governor and council of Massachusetts requiring them to restore the Province of Maine to Ferdinando Gorges, the grandson of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Royal commissioners were sent to re-instate the government of Gorges, but the old order of things returned in a few years, and Massachusetts was the only stable

power to which the people could look for protection amid the dangers of the French and Indian war then in progress. So Massachusetts was encouraged to maintain her hold, and May 6, 1677, through its agent, John Usher, it purchased all the rights of Gorges for £1,250. A grave doubt arose concerning the powers acquired by Massachusetts by this purchase, and assuming ownership only to be conferred, the District of Maine was created and a governor appointed. From this time until the separation — 1820 — Maine was under the proprietorship of Massachusetts.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PEJEPSCOT CLAIM.

BY J. G. ELDER.

Thomas Purchase — Purchase and Way's Patent — Assignment to Governor Winthrop — Richard Wharton — The Six Indian Sagamores's Deed — Pejepscot Proprietors — Definition of Territory.

PEJEPSCOT CLAIM.—Thomas Purchase settled on the Pejepscot,¹ now the Androscoggin river, about 1628. The precise time as well as the exact location are not known. It was undoubtedly within the present limits of the town of Brunswick. Subsequently, it has been asserted, he lived at Lisbon Falls. Purchase was a farmer and trader, and carried on an extensive fur and peltry trade with the Indians. He has been charged with taking advantage of the natives in various ways, but chiefly in the sale of intoxicating drinks. One old warrior of the Amonoscoggin tribe "once complained that he had given an hundred Pounds for Water drawn out of Mr Purchase his Well." In 1632 the Council for New England granted to Thomas Purchase and George Way of Dorchester, England, certain lands on "Bishoppscotte" river, which unquestionably included the territory occupied by Purchase. Way probably never occupied any of the land covered by the grant, and it is very doubtful if he ever visited this country, though his widow and sons afterwards resided in Hartford, Conn. Purchase conveyed to Governor Winthrop, in 1639, his land at Pejepscot, reserving the portion occupied and improved by himself.

¹ Pejepscot, according to Dr True, comes from *Pequomsque*, in the Algonquin language meaning "it is crooked."







Within the limits of this patent Purchase lived and continued actively in business until the first Indian war, known as King Philip's War, 1675-6, when his buildings were destroyed and his family driven away. This was probably in September, 1675. Purchase's loss was estimated at one thousand pounds. It is said he was at Boston at the time, and had engaged passage in Captain Walley's ship for London. There is no evidence that he returned to his home on the Androscoggin. He died in Lynn, Mass., May 1, 1678. His will was dated May 2, 1677, and probated June 4, 1678. One-third of his estate was left to his wife, Elizabeth, and the other two-thirds to his five children, Thomas, Jane, Elizabeth, Abraham, and Sarah. His widow married John Blany of Lynn, November, 1679.

Richard Wharton, a Boston merchant, an Englishman by birth and education, conceived the plan of establishing a "manor" after the style of English gentlemen, and for that purpose bought, July 4, 1683, of the heirs of Purchase and Way the land covered by their patent of 1632, as well as lands bought by Purchase of the Indian sagamores. In this purchase of Wharton was included the claim of John Shapleigh. The price paid the Purchase heirs was one hundred and fifty pounds, thirty of which was paid down and the remainder was to be paid when the heirs furnished a copy of the patent given to Purchase and Way. There can be no doubt but the copy of the patent was produced, for we find him, in 1687, making payments on account of his purchase, satisfied with the "conformation he had obtained in right of said Purchase and Way for said patent." Wharton's claim included the whole of Harpswell, except a few islands, the greater part of Brunswick, and a part of Topsham. But this tract of land, extensive as it was, did not satisfy the Englishman's manorial ideas, for he sought and obtained from Worombe and five other sagamores of the Androscoggin tribe, a large tract of land on both sides of the Androscoggin river and extending to the "uppermost falls in said Androscoggin river."

THE SIX INDIAN SAGAMORES'S DEED TO RICHARD WHARTON. — To all People to whom these Presents shall come; Know yee that whereas near threescore years since Mr Thomas Purchase dec'd came into this Country as we have been well informed and did as well by Power or Pattent derived from the King of England as by Consent, Contract and Agreement with Sagamores and Proprietors of all the Lands lying on the Easterly side of Casco-bay, and on the both sides of Androscoggin River and Kennebeck River enter upon and take Possession of all the Lands lying four Miles westward from the uppermost Falls on said Androscoggin River to Maquoit in Casco-bay, and on the Lands on the other side Androscoggin River from above said Falls down to Pejepscott and Merrymeeting Bay to be bounded by a Southwest and Northeast Line to run from the upper part of said Falls to Kennebeck River, and all the Land from Maquoit to Pejepscott and to hold the same Breadth where the Land will bear it down to a Place callet Atkins's Bay near to Sagadehoc on the Westerly side of Kennebeck River: And all the Islands in the said Kennebeck

River and Land between the said Atkins's Bay, and Small Point Harbour the Lands & Rivers, and Ponds interjacent containing therein Breadth about three English Miles more or less. And Whereas we are well assured that Major Nicholas Shapleigh in his life time was both by Purchase from the Indians Sagamores, our Ancestors and Consent of Mr Gorge's Commissioners possessed and dyed seized of the remainder of the Lands lying and Adjoyning upon the Main and all the Islands between the said Small Point harbour and Maquoit aforesaid; and particularly of a Neck of Land called Merryconeeg, and an Island called Sebasco:degin. And whereas the Relict and Heirs of said Mr Purchase, and Major Nicholas Shapleigh have reserved Accommodations for their several Families, sold all the remainder of the aforesaid Lands and Islands to Richard Wharton of Boston Merchant, and forasmuch as the said Mr Purchase did personally possess improve and inhabit at Pejepscoitt aforesaid near the Centre or middle of all the Lands aforesaid for near Fifty years before the late unhappy war; and whereas the said Richard Wharton hath desired an Enlargement upon and between the said Androscoggin & Kennebeck River; and to encourage the said Richard Wharton to settle an English Town and promote the Salmon and Sturgeon Fishery by which we promise ourselves great supplies, and Relief. Therefore and for other good Causes and Considerations and especially for and in consideration of a Valuable Sum received from the said Wharton in Merchandize: We Warumbee Derumkine Wehikermell Wedon-Dombegon, Neonongassett, and Wimbanewett chief Sagamores of all the aforesaid, and other Rivers & Lands adjacent have in confirmation of the said Richard Wharton's Title and Property fully freely and absolutely Given Granted Ratified and Confirmed to him the said Richard Wharton all the aforesaid Lands from the uppermost part of Androscoggin Falls four miles Westward and so down to Maquoit and by said River of Pejepscoitt; and from the other side of Androscoggin Falls, all the Lands from the Falls to Pejepscoitt and Merrymeeting Bay to Kennebeck and towards the Wilderness to be bounded by a Southwest and Northeast Line to extend from the upper part of the said Androscoggin uppermost Falls to the said River of Kennebeck; and all the Lands from Maquoit to Pejepscoitt, and so to run and hold the same Breadth where the Land will bear it unto Atkins's Bay in Kennebeck River and Small Point Harbour in Casco-bay; and all Islands in Kennebeck & Pejepscoitt Rivers and Merrymeeting Bay and within the aforesaid Bounds especially the aforesaid Neck of Land called Merryconeeg, and Island called Sebasco:degin together with all Rivers, Rivoletts, Brooks, Ponds Pools Waters Water-courses; all Woods Trees of Timber, or other Trees, and all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, and especially the Sole and absolute use and benefitt of Salmon and Sturgeon fishing in all the Rivers Rivuletts or Bays aforesaid; and in all Rivers Brooks Creeks or Ponds within any of the Bounds aforesaid: And also We the said Sagamore's have upon the consideration aforesaid Given Granted Bargained and sold Enfeoffed and Confirmed, and Do by these presents Give Grant Bargain & Sell Aliene Enfeoffe and Confirm unto him the said Richard Wharton all the Lands lying five miles above the Uppermost of the said Androscoggin falls in Breadth and Length holding the same Breadth from Androscoggin falls to Kennebeck River, and to be bounded by the aforesaid Southwest and Northeast Line and a parcell of Land at Five Miles distance to run from Androscoggin to Kennebeck River as aforesaid. Together with all Profitts, Priviledges Commodities Benefitts and Advantages, and particularly to the Sole propriety Benefitt and Advantage of the Salmon and Sturgeon fishing within the Bounds and Limitts aforesaid. To Have and to Hold, to him the said Richard Wharton his heirs and Assigns for ever all the aforementioned Lands Priviledges and Premisses withal Benefitts Rights Apurtenances, or Advantages that now or hereafter shall or may belong unto any part or parcell of the Premisses fully freely and absolutely acquitted and discharged from all former & other Gifts Grants Bargains Sales Mortgages and

incumbrances whatsoever. And we the said Warumbee, Darumkin, Wehikermett, Wedon Domhegon, Neonongassett, and Nimbanewett Do covenant and grant to and with the said Rich^d Wharton that we have in ourselves good Right & full power thus to confirm and convey the Premises: and that we our heirs and successors shall and will Warrant and Defend the Richard Wharton his heirs and assigns forever in the Peaceable Enjoyment of the Premises and every part thereof against all & every Person or Persons that may legally claim any Rights, Title Interest or Property in the Premises by from or under us the abovenamed Sagamores, or any of our Ancestors. Provided nevertheless that Nothing in this Deed be construed to Deprive us the said Sagamores Successors or People from improving our Antient Planting Grounds: nor from hunting in any of said Lands being not enclosed; Nor from Fishing for our own Provision so long as no damage shall be to the English fishery. Provided also that nothing herein contained shall prejudice any of the English Inhabitants or Planters being at present actually possessed of any part of the Premises and legally deriving Right from said Mr Purchase and or Ancestors. In Witness whereof we the aforementioned Sagamores well understanding the Purport hereof do set to our hands & Seals at Pejepscoth the Seventh day of July in the Thirty fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second One thousand six hundred Eighty four.

In presence of us	The Mark of Warumbee		and a seal
John Blaney	The Mark of Darumkin		and a seal
James Andrews	The Mark of Wehikermett		and a seal
Henry Waters	The Mark of Wedon Domhegon		and a seal
John Parker	The Mark of Neonongassett		and a seal
George Felt	The Mark of Nimbanewett		and a seal

Memorandum That upon the Day of the Date within written Deed the several Sagamores whose Names are Subscribed thereto and inserted therein did at the Fort of Pejepscoth deliver quiet and Peaceable Possession of the Premises with Livery & Seizin to Mr John Blaney and his Wife. Mr John Blaney & his Wife in their own Right as she is administratrix to the Estate of Mr Thomas Purchase deceased; and in Right of his Children also the said Mr Blaney as attorney to Mr Eleazer Way did the same day deliver quiet and peaceable possession with Livery & Seizin of the Premises to Mr Richard Wharton the Quantity of Seven hundred Acres of Land being excepted according to a former Agreement

Henry Waters	Taken upon Oath this 19th
John Parker	day of July 1684 this was sworn
	to by John Parker
	Before me Edward Tyng Justice o'peace

James Andrews aged about forty nine Years testifyeth upon Oath that he saw this Deed or Instrument Sealed and delivered by the six Sagamores within named to Mr Richard Wharton and saw John Parker and George Felt the other Witnesses subscribe as Witnesses as now they are on the Indorsement above.

Sworn before me this 21 July 1684 Edward Tyng Justice O'Peace

Falmouth in Casco-bay July 21. 1684

Warumbee the Sagamore within named this day appeared before me and in behalf of himself and other Sagamores that Sealed & Delivered the within written Instrument acknowledged the same to be his and their free and Voluntary Act & Deed

Edward Tyng Justice O'Peace.

John Parker of Kennebeck aged about Fifty years deposeeth that he saw this Deed Signed Sealed & delivered by the Several Sagamores within named And he saw possession together with Livery and Seizin of the Premises as is expressed in the other indorsement on this Deed and in presence of the several Witnesses thereto Subscribing: And further the Deponent saith that upon the Eleventh of this instant month he with Mr Henry Waters were present and Saw Warumbee deliver Possession and Livery and Seizin by a Turf & Twig and Bottle of Water taken by himself of the Land and out of the main River above Androscoggin Falls to Richard Wharton in full Compliance with a Conveyance of the premisses within granted and Confirmd.

Taken upon Oath the 9th of July 1684.

Before me Edward Tyng Justice O'Peace.

Shortly after this transfer Wharton sailed for England for the purpose of securing from the crown a recognition of his claim and the authority to establish a manor in the then "Province of Mayne." But this magnificent enterprise failed, Wharton having died (May, 1689,) before the proper authority could be obtained.

Pejepscot Company.—Four years after the death of Wharton, administration *de bonis non* on his estate was granted December 30, 1693, to Ephraim Savage of Boston, and four years later the Superior Court at Boston authorized and empowered Savage to sell the estate in order to liquidate the debts. Acting in accordance with the authority given him by the Court, Savage sold, on November 5, 1714, the whole of Wharton's claim on the Pejepscot to Thomas Hutchins, Adam Winthrop, John Watts, David Jefferies, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes, John Buck, and John Wentworth, for one hundred and forty pounds. These persons constituted the original Pejepscot Company, taking the name of the river below the "Twenty-Mile Falls." In the early part of the next year the proprietors submitted to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay a series of propositions relating to their claim and its settlement, and on the tenth of June, 1715, the General Court passed resolutions in accordance therewith, giving validity to their title and accepting the propositions submitted. By this act the Company became the undoubted legal owners of the land they had purchased.

Notwithstanding this recognition of their title by the General Court, controversies soon arose in regard to the limits of their claim. This question was forced upon them by the Plymouth Company who had a patent for lands on the Kennebec river. The question of boundaries is most important. The descriptions of the old patents are very obscure and often indefinite.

Frequently they overlap each other, and occasionally the latter completely covers the former one. The bounds given to Purchase and Way are explicit in one direction, and Purchase, in his conveyance to Massachusetts, gives the limits in another; and there could be no doubt about Nicholas Shapleigh's claim, as it was bounded by Purchase's claim and the "sea." But that which occasioned the greatest controversy was the description of the Warumbee deed which included the above grants, but much more. The contest became intense, and the rival corporations pushed their claims with tireless energy. If the Pejepscot Company could not extend their bounds on the south and east beyond the limits of the grants made to Purchase and Shapleigh, they were undoubtedly entitled to more on the north and west. The deed covered "all the aforesaid lands from the uppermost part of Androscoggin Falls," four miles westward, and so down to Maquoit, and on the other side of the river from the same falls to the Kennebec, on a line running southwest and northeast.

The Pejepscot proprietors, as early as February, 1758, appointed a committee to carry into execution the "divisional line," who reported four years later "that they had exchanged proposals with the Plymouth Company" for the purpose of establishing the line between these conflicting claims; but the committee could not agree "where to fix the mouth of said Cathance river." In 1766 a settlement was made which recognized the southern line of Bowdoinham and the Kennebec river as the "divisional line" between the rival companies. The northern line was, however, unsettled. The Massachusetts Legislature, March 8, 1787, passed a resolution which declared: "That the Twenty Miles Falls, so called, in *Androscoggin* river, being about twenty miles from *Brunswick* Great Falls, should be called the Uppermost Great Falls in *Androscoggin* river, referred to in the deed from Warumbee and five other Indian Sagamores, confirming the right of Richard Wharton and Thomas Purchase, executed July seventh, in the year of our Lord 1684, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the second."

"And it is further Resolved, as the boundries of the Pejepscut Company so called, have not been ascertained, that the committee on the subject of unappropriated lands in the counties of Lincoln and Cumberland, be, and they are hereby directed not to locate or dispose of any lands lying upon Androscoggin river, and between said river and lands claimed by the Plymouth Company to the southward of the south line of Bakerstown [now Poland] bounded at the said Great Fall in Androscoggin river aforesaid, on the west and south line of Port Royal [now Livermore] on the east of said *Androscoggin* river."

These boundaries were not satisfactory to the proprietors and they refused to recognize them. In order to settle these disputes the General Court, March 21, 1793, passed the following resolve:

Whereas There is reason to believe that certain persons under the denomination of the Pejepscot Proprietors have unlawfully entered on the lands of this commonwealth lying on both sides of Androscoggin river, in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, claiming the same under the pretence of title, which has rendered it expedient to have the limits of their claim settled by judicial proceedings: Therefore, Resolved, That the attorney general be, and he is hereby directed to commence and prosecute action or actions, process or processes, according to the laws of this commonwealth, in order to remove intruders, and to cause the commonwealth to be quieted in the possession of the lands thereof, on both sides of the said Androscoggin river, above and northerly of a southwest line drawn on the westerly side of the said river, from the uppermost part of the upper falls in the town of Brunswick; and on the east side of the said river, northwardly of a northeast line drawn from the said river, five miles above the said uppermost falls in the town of Brunswick, extending up the said river to the limits of this commonwealth and holding the breadth of four miles on the west side of said river, and extending to the lands belonging to the Plymouth company, and Kennebec river, on the east side of said river; provided that no suit or process shall be brought against any person within the limits of the tract before described, holding under a grant from this government, or by a title confirmed by this government. And it is further resolved, that the attorney general be and he is hereby empowered, at the expense of the commonwealth, to obtain such assistance in the prosecution of such suits as he may judge necessary.

This action of the General Court was unquestionably for the purpose of compelling the Pejepscot proprietors to agree upon some terms in relation to the limits of their claim. The settlers were importuning the General Court for relief from the exactions of the proprietors. The settlers were of the opinion that the lands they occupied were government property, and the Pejepscot proprietors were equally sure of their right to the premises. Many of these settlers had bought their farms of former occupants and supposed their titles were valid, but in numerous cases they were obliged to pay the Pejepscot proprietors, or surrender their lands. But the determined purpose on the part of the proprietors not to accede to the decision of the General Court only exasperated the settlers, and they gave expression to their indignation, in many cases, by acts of violence. Disguised as Indians, they often made personal attacks on the proprietors, and frequently destroyed their property. These manifestations of violence culminated in a riot in Lewiston in the autumn of 1800, and on other occasions Colonel Josiah Little, who succeeded the Pejepscot proprietors in the ownership of the land in Lewiston and adjoining towns, came near losing his life.

In 1798 Colonel Josiah Little, one of the company, who had been elected agent of the proprietors, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts, asking them to empower the Attorney-General to enter into a rule of the Supreme Judicial Court all the controversies and disputes existing between the Commonwealth and the Pejepscot proprietors. The General Court readily acceded to this petition and authorized the attorney-general, Hon. James

Sullivan, to enter into a rule of the Supreme Judicial Court of the County of Lincoln all questions of dispute between the Commonwealth and the proprietors. By the terms of the resolve Mr Sullivan was to appoint the commissioners (subject to the approval of Colonel Little) to whom "any or all" the controversies in dispute were to be submitted. It was also stipulated that as there had been "disputes and controversies" between the proprietors and many of the persons who had settled within the limits of the Pejepscot claim, that some equitable mode should be provided for adjusting the claims. The conditions imposed by the General Court were that these settlers should have one hundred acres of land so laid out as best to include the improvements made by them, and for such sums of money and on such terms and conditions as the commissioners should judge reasonable. The expense of the commission "to be paid by the proprietors and settlers in equal halves."

Mr Sullivan informed the General Court the next year that he had agreed to submit to Levi Lincoln, Samuel Dexter, Jr, and Thomas Dwight, the disputes between the Commonwealth and the Pejepscot proprietors, and asked for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the commission, and the General Court appropriated one thousand dollars for that purpose. The commissioners made their award February, 1800, which was substantially that affirmed by the General Court in 1787. This award was not satisfactory to the proprietors who claimed that the Uppermost Falls, mentioned in the Warumbee deed, were not the Twenty-Mile Falls, but those now known as Rumford Falls. This claim was groundless and the boundaries were finally established about 1814, by decisions in the courts of Cumberland and Lincoln counties, on the basis of the award of 1800. As finally settled the territory embraced Topsham, a part of Lisbon, all of Lewiston and Greene, three-fourths of Leeds, all of Brunswick, nearly all of Durham, most of Auburn, and a part of Poland.

The disputes between the company and the settlers were adjusted according to the award made by the commissioners, Nathaniel Dummer, Ichabod Goodwin, and John Lord, appointed by the governor, who made the assignments and prescribed the terms and conditions of payment. About twenty thousand acres of land were conveyed to the settlers by virtue of the conditions stipulated. Thus ended a controversy which had continued for nearly a century, and been participated in by more than three generations. None of the parties were satisfied, but it gave substantial rest to those who for a long time held their homes by doubtful titles.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, PROGRESS AND CHANGES.

Early Settlements in Androscoggin Valley — After the Revolution — Population from 1780 to 1800 — Commencement of the Nineteenth Century — Effects of the War of 1812 — Severity of Climate — The Cold Year — Improvement in Condition — Changes and Progress in Agriculture — Development and Transition — Manufacturing.

IN THE last decade of the seventeenth century settlements were undertaken on both sides of the Androscoggin at Pejepscot Lower Falls by gentlemen of energy and means, but fears of impending Indian warfare prevented great advancement. Fort George was built here in 1715 where a small fort of early days had gone to ruin, but in 1718 there were no established homes in Brunswick but those inside the walls of the fort, and in the block house at Maquoit Bay, where Lieutenant Woodside kept a guard to protect the landing of stores and the road to the fort. In 1722 Brunswick was burned by the Indians who had destroyed three families in Topsham in 1716. After the war closed Fort George was rebuilt (1727) and again became the nucleus of a settlement. In 1730 the garrison was so large that a chaplain was stationed here. It was here that Sabattus, sagamore of the Anasagunticooks, requested the government to keep stores whence his people could be supplied in times of need. Still civilization was kept back by fear of the Indians. Brunswick, from the protection of the fort and soldiers, advanced the most, and was incorporated in 1738, twenty-nine of the citizens signing the petition. About forty families were then living in town. Topsham as late as 1750 had but eighteen families, and in 1764 Brunswick had a population of 308.

The financial condition of the United States at the close of the Revolution was very poor. An enormous debt in the shape of the large issues of paper money which the exigencies of the war had brought into being was in the hands of the people demanding payment, and there was no means of payment. The soldiers had been paid with it, and, on account of its great depreciation, "a bushel of it would not buy a breakfast." The only means of giving an equivalent was in the unappropriated lands in the several commonwealths. Massachusetts had plenty of wild land in the District of Maine, and to her unemployed citizens who had served in the army was given the opportunity of settling on "states land" where they could develop homes for their families and give in payment at *face value* the colonial scrip otherwise valueless. From

this offer arose a great emigration to Maine, and the Valley of the Androscoggin received its share. Although in many of the towns or settlements the claim of the state to the lands was opposed by that of the Pejepscot proprietors, still many had no faith that a conveyance made by wandering Indians could hold against the civilized claims of Massachusetts, and, pleased with the country, became settlers, and even where the disputed territory became the property of the Pejepscot proprietors, in numerous cases made their permanent homes. So in the history of every town we find its beginnings of civilization made by Massachusetts men, and the rolls of the settlers sound like the poll lists of Old Colony and Massachusetts Colony towns.

In 1784 there were thirty families living in Turner (increased to 349 population in 1790, and 722 in 1800). The settlement in Greene, begun before the Revolution, numbered nearly five hundred people at its incorporation in 1788, and in 1796 a post-office was established. Royalsborough had been settled rapidly from 1760, and when incorporated as Durham in 1789 was a prosperous community. Poland had 1,400 inhabitants at its incorporation in 1794. Lewiston in 1790 had 532 residents, while at the settlement of Port Royal, later Livermore, about 400 people were living (increased to 863 in 1800). Thompsonborough (Lisbon) became a town in 1799. Littleborough (Leeds) and Pejepscot (Danville) had thriving communities.

The nineteenth century opened with prosperity prevailing here. The critical and dependent period of struggling for homes among the forests during the pioneer stage had passed away. Comfortable farms of productive new soil had begun to be remunerative, while a steady immigration flowed hither from the old towns of Massachusetts and the Maine coast. The lumber and fur trades were valuable and largely extended, and a wise legislature had taken measures to prevent the extermination of deer and fur-bearing animals. As early as 1784 an act was passed making it a penal offense to cut one of the primitive growth of white pine upon the public land, thus following the laws enacted under William and Mary and Georges I and II, and regulations were made for the maintenance of a standard quality of lumber, pot and pearl ashes, etc., which gave an added value to these productions of a new country. There was, however, little money in circulation and heavy taxes pressed heavily upon the people whose commodities brought returns in barter rather than money. The cotton and linen goods used were largely, if not wholly, the production of the mothers and daughters at the home fireside, while the tanned hides of the deer, moose, etc., formed an important factor in making the clothing of the men. Industry, temperance, and economy were cardinal principles of this generation, and there was an uncommon increase in the value of lands and in their improvement. Williamson justly says:—

To clear the woodlands of their rugged incumbrances, and render them smooth for the plough and the scythe and fit for human habitancy, required a fortitude and persevering

industry which are never permitted to abate. The first settlers possessed these qualities in an eminent degree. Nor were their felicities all in prospect. Rough as the log house may appear to the eye of luxury—it was usually the sanctuary of virtue, of health, of character, and the birthplace of many such as the world calls great. Even the merest wood-cutter amidst his solitude breathes a nectarine atmosphere and exults in his freedom as he sees field added to field and “cottage after cottage rise,” until the wilderness changes and brightens into towns, the products of honest adventure and productive toil—the prospective dwelling places of posterity in successive generations.

Up to the breaking out of the War of 1812 the settlements flourished. The coasting vessels brought articles of necessity that were easily and cheaply obtained by the people and many of their products were sold at remunerative prices. With the War came hard times. The force of the embargo was heavily felt. A stagnation occurred in all business. The coasting trade was at an end. No markets could be had for home products and the articles of necessity so common and cheap before the War were hardly to be procured, and then only at enormous prices. Emigration took many to the new lands of the West. The deprivations caused by the cold seasons of 1815, 1816, and 1817 added to the gloom and discontent. Many people sold their homes for a tithe of their value to go to more promising lands. Small grain of all kinds was very scarce. The poorer settlers had much difficulty to get seed, and how to obtain bread was an unsolved and often an unsolvable problem.

From the first the settlers had grave trials and unlooked-for calamities. In 1785 there was a remarkable freshet which carried off all of their bridges and was unprecedented for height. The year 1791 was marked by a great incursion of grasshoppers; they ate the corn and potatoes to the ground, and in many fields not one bushel of potatoes was raised. By 1802 crows were so numerous and destructive that one of the first acts of the new town of Minot was to vote a bounty of twelve and a half cents for each head. In 1815 winter continued through the spring months, snow falling in the middle of May from twelve to eighteen inches in depth. December was very cold. January, 1816, was extremely mild. February, mild, with a few cold days. March, first half cold and boisterous, last half mild. April commenced warm, but growing steadily colder was like winter when it closed. May was cold; corn was killed, replanted and again killed; buds and fruits were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick. June was still colder than May. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches, nearly every green plant was killed, and fruit was everywhere blighted.¹ July was a winter month with snow and ice. Corn, except on some hill farms and in some extremely warm locations, was entirely killed. August was cold, ice forming half an inch thick. The corn and green plants the previous months had spared were frozen. September, after the first two weeks, which were

¹Rev. Ransom Dunham, of Paris, as quoted by Dr Lapham in “History of Norway,” says: “In 1816, June 7th, snow fell two inches. I rode from Hebron to Livermore on horseback and came near freezing. It was so cold that it killed the birds. English robins were frozen to death.”

warm, was cold and frosty. October was colder than usual, with much ice and frost. November was cold, with sleighing. December was pleasant. The corn of 1815 sold for seed in 1817, bringing from \$2 to \$3 a bushel; wheat was worth as much. This year was a cold and frosty one; all crops were seriously injured, corn nearly ruined. Flour brought from eight to ten cents a pound; corn could not be bought after the spring-time.

The fall of 1817 was the commencement of better days. The crops were bounteous. Those who had not migrated tarried, and set themselves to draw support from the soil and were successful. Uncommon efforts were now put forth throughout the state to promote agriculture, and in 1818 an agricultural society was organized "to cultivate enterprise and improvements in farming, horticulture, and stock raising." Prosperity again returned, and the Androscoggin towns grew in strength and wealth until the coming of the financial depressions which culminated in the panic of 1837.¹ After slowly recovering from these hard times, agriculture was a profitable employment for many years, yet its character was steadily changing. The wheat crop, once an extensive one, was limited about 1840 by the attacks of the weevil, yet up to 1850 enough was raised to provide flour for home use. The culture of flax and the home manufacture of cloth was discontinued after 1840 with the building of woolen mills that made satinets and exchanged them for wool. This gave an impetus to sheep raising. Before this time sheep were only raised to produce the small amount of wool needed for domestic use and occasionally a little mutton. Roast lamb was always in order at "huskings." The greatest number of sheep was raised from 1835 to 1850, and in the last decade of that period many importations of merinos were made and the quality greatly improved. Since the civil war but few sheep have been raised. Indian corn was an extensive crop fifty years ago and its yield to the acre was but little short of that of the prairies. But a small amount is now grown. With the establishment of canning factories in the last few years the culture of sweet corn has been entered upon to quite an extent. From the first settlement every farmer had his orchard, not as a source of revenue but of home comfort and social enjoyment. The evening caller and day visitor was regaled with apples and cider, and cider mills were in operation during the fall in every section of

¹ The Aroostook or Madawaska War, in 1839, claimed national attention, and arose from the dispute about the northeastern boundary, New Brunswick and the United States claiming the same territory. In 1839 a party from New Brunswick captured Rufus McIntire, a land agent of Maine, near Madawaska settlement, and took him to Fredericton. Considering this an usurpation and an invasion of Maine, Governor Fairfield called out the militia and actual warfare seemed imminent. General Hodsdon was made commander, and rendezvoused the troops at Bangor and Augusta. General Winfield Scott came to Maine as the military representative of the United States, and sent a demand to the provincial government for the release of McIntire. The demand was complied with and the state troops disbanded. All anxiety concerning further trouble was removed by the Webster-Ashburton treaty in 1842, which defined the boundary. The militia of the Androscoggin County towns was engaged in this incipient war, and old settlers yet tell of the excitement and deprivation of their camp life on the road and at Augusta.

the settlements. When the making of cider was forbidden orchards were neglected and many trees were cut down. About 1870 a foreign demand and market were created for American apples, and from that time great attention has been paid to orcharding, and with profit. Greene and Turner find here a rich source of income, as Maine apples bring highest prices.

The raising of cattle was made a specialty about 1870, and from 1875 to 1880 great improvement was made by the bringing in of Durham, Hereford, Jersey, and Holstein stock, and to-day these breeds prevail in the stock of the county. The breeding of fine horses, now so extensively and profitably carried on, was commenced somewhat later. Many have valuable farms devoted to this, and nearly every farmer has some colt that promises speed and a high price. The growth of Lewiston and Auburn has caused market gardening to be taken up by many within a short distance of the cities and the growing of small fruits is also a profitable business. Creameries and butter factories have been recently established in various places and have yielded fine returns. In 1874 the Grange was established here and has worked with perceptible good among the farmers, and while those who cling to the methods of farming in vogue forty years ago complain that there is no "money in farming," those who have kept in touch with the changing conditions of the country and adapted their agriculture to the new demands arising, and who have given energy and capital to the production of a proper supply realize that farming will pay in Androscoggin county. The canning factories are having a marked influence upon the new agriculture. The corn canned is "sweet corn." As an illustration of their effect we clip this item from a *Lewiston Journal* of March, 1891:—

The management of the United Packers canning factory in Auburn paid out \$12,000 last season for goods and for help. As will be seen the industry is one of considerable importance to Auburn and surrounding towns. Last season an unusually large business was done at this factory, but the prospects are that this season they will do a still greater business. As is known they commenced operations last season in the early fall, continuing it into the winter to a considerable extent. On a conservative estimate their total pack was as follows: corn, 5,000 cases; pears, 500 cases; plums, 200 cases; apples, 10,000 bushels; lima beans, 6 tons, besides a large quantity of other kinds of beans, and quantities of pumpkin and squash. With the exception of corn the farmers were paid the cash on delivery of goods; the corn was paid for by checks later on, as is the usual custom. Last year they paid three cents for every twenty-six ounces of corn; this year they are engaging acreage at three and one-fourth cents for twenty-six ounces. This is an advance of one-fourth of a cent over last year, an advance asked by the farmers of the canning concerns hereabouts not so long since. The United Packers will pack the same kind of goods at their Auburn factory as last season and will pay the market price for everything they buy. They will put up more corn and of everything than last season.

Agriculture was superseded by manufacturing as a business factor by the development of the magnificent water-power of Lewiston, the growth of the

shoe industry of Auburn, and the establishment of the pulp and paper mills at Mechanic Falls, Livermore, and Lisbon, and the wealth derived from agriculture now forms but a small fraction of that produced by the diversified manufactories within the limits of the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BIRDS OF ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

BY HERBERT E. WALTER.

Notes on the Perching Birds of Androscoggin county, supplemented by a Catalogue of Other Species, excluding the shore and water birds, also identified in the county.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—It is a pleasant office to turn the eyes of busy mankind from the dusty turmoil of the work-a-day world to the green fields, the fragrant coolness of the woods, and our friends in feathers which dwell there. Even during the blustering, snow-bound period of our Maine winter the birds do not entirely forsake us, but it is especially in the spring and summer that they bring us their offering of song and sunshine. By the last of March the pageant begins with the arrival of the robins, bluebirds, and song sparrows, and soon the highways of the air are thronged with the little travelers, and not until the last of May, when the plaintive notes of that frowsy-headed procrastinator, the wood-pewee, are heard, does the winged stream from the south cease. Nothing is more fascinating when once begun, or more health-giving, mentally, morally, and physically, than to study these wonderful creatures of the earth and air, and if a greater sympathy than has hitherto existed between some reader of these notes and God's feathered helpers, becomes aroused, the object of writing them will have been attained. The endeavor has been to give such points as shall enable an observer to identify the bird as seen alive in the open air of the fields and forests, for the needless shooting of birds should be severely condemned. In compiling the following notes I am indebted to the well-known works of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway; Coues; Samuels; Stearns; Brown; Minot and Oliver Davie; to which I have continually been obliged to turn in order to supplement my own scanty notes, and I am especially under obligation to Professor J. Y. Stanton, not only for much valuable assistance which he has generously given me in preparing this article, but also for inspiring within me a love for the birds.

H. E. W.

THE Passeres, or Perchers, including one-third of all our birds, are divided into two sub-orders. The Oscines, or singers, constitute the first sixteen families, and the single family of the Tyrannidæ, or fly-catchers, makes up the second sub-order of Clamatores, or non-singers. The nomenclature of the American Ornithological Union is used in this article.

FIRST SUB-ORDER—OSCINES. First Family—Turdidæ.

The thrush family occurs everywhere, except in Australia, and includes the highest singers. Although twenty-two thrushes are catalogued for the United States, only five have been seen in this county. Their special mission seems to be to rid the surface of the ground of noxious insects. Singing at the close of day seems to be a family characteristic.

1. WILSON'S THRUSH. TURDUS FUSCESCENS. *Stephens.*

This is the "veery," and he holds an enviable position among our singers. His back is colored throughout a reddish-brown, and his breast, instead of being mottled like the hermit's, presents a faded appearance. They often sing their low, flute-like song in concert. Arriving here the last of April, the retrograde migration begins the last of August, and by the middle of September hardly a straggler is left.

2. BICKNELL'S THRUSH. TURDUS ALICIE BICKNELL. *Ridgway.*

Olive back and gray cheeks. They rear their young well up towards the summit of Mount Washington, and probably pass through Androscoggin county, though I am not aware that it has ever been seen here.

3. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. TURDUS USTULATUS SWAINSONII. *Cabanis.*

Uniformly olive from head to tail, with spotted breast. He is sometimes seen in this county on his migration during May. With us he only utters a sharp, harsh call-note, but after he reaches his northern home and begins housekeeping, he vindicates his right to belong to a musical family.

4. HERMIT THRUSH. TURDUS AONALASCHKE PALLASII. *Cabanis.*

Like Jennie Lind, here is a "natural-born singer," by many regarded as entirely without a rival among our feathered vocalists. He is a shy bird as his name suggests, and his plumage accords with the dry leaves and twigs of early spring, but his song is divine in its sweetness and plaintive melody. It is heard in out-of-the-way thicket places, flute-like, clear and woodsy, just at night-fall and in early morning. They arrive by the middle of April, but soon become rare in comparison to Wilson's, which follows soon after. They usually rear two broods.

5. AMERICAN ROBIN. MERULA MIGRATORIA. *Linnaeus.*

The pilgrims at Plymouth, worn out and discouraged by that first long, dreary winter on our "rock-bound coast," hailed with joy, when spring came at last, this cheerful thrush so familiar to us all. In their homesickness they christened him the robin, although no ties of relationship bind him to his English namesake. He is the pioneer of the spring, being, with the bluebird, the earliest to arrive from the south. Sometimes a straggler remains all winter, finding shelter low down in the thick bushes of a swamp. They rear their young everywhere except in the grass or on the ground, and usually have two or three broods during the season. Young robins are very voracious, and

while attaining their majority keep their industrious parents at work from morning till night to supply them with insect food. Mr William Brewster, in *The Auk* for October, 1890, brings to our notice one peculiar habit of the robins that has escaped the notice of even the ornithologists until recently. The male robins do not remain over night in the vicinity of the nest, but at night-fall fly off to a "roost" together in some dense grove of trees, congregating there night after night in great numbers. This habit, so far as has been observed, is peculiar to the robin.

6. BLUEBIRD. *SIALIA SIALIS*. *Linnaeus*.

"Sky-tinged above, earth-tinged below." Coming from the south with the robin the last of March, the bluebird is among the first of our migrants. Soon after their arrival they retire to the woods, usually building a coarse nest in stumps or deserted woodpeckers' holes. Their warbling call-note is sometimes mistaken for that of the robin, which it resembles.

Second Family—Sylviidæ.

7. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. *REGULUS SATRAPA*. *Lichtenstein*.

The males have an olive-green back and an orange-red, yellow-margined crown, while the crowns of the females are entirely yellow. Length about four inches. The weight of this tiny bird is only one-sixth of an ounce, yet he is with us from about the first of October until the middle of April, evidently enjoying our winter weather. They breed in the northern part of Maine, and one nest has been identified by Dr Brewer as far south as Bangor. They are very social, and are usually seen flying restlessly about among the bare twigs, after insects and their larvæ, in company with nuthatches and chickadees. Their note while with us consists of three or four lisps, *zee-zee-zee*, given in quick succession.

8. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. *REGULUS CALENDULA*. *Linnaeus*.

The mature male has a scarlet patch on his head; the female none. Rearing its young in Nova Scotia, this bird is with us only for two or three weeks from the middle of April, but he makes his stay memorable by his spirited singing, which is quite remarkable for so small a musician. The song is very difficult of description, but once heard will never be forgotten. In habits the ruby-crowned are similar to the golden-crowned.

Third Family—Paridæ.

9. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *SITTA CAROLINENSIS*. *Latham*.

Ashy blue above and dirty white beneath, with a black cap and neck and white cheeks. The nuthatches have long bills and go up trees like the woodpeckers, except their tails are too short for bracing. This deficiency is more than made good, however, by their sharp claws. They stay throughout the year, nesting in hollow trees. Their note is a peculiar nasal *cark*, repeated

rapidly at intervals. They also have a sibilant note, uttered while searching the bark of trees for insects. Length, six inches.

10. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *SITTA CANADENSIS*. *Linnaeus*.

Back slaty; under parts a brownish rusty red. A black line, beneath a white line, runs through each eye. In shape and habits similar to No. 9, excepting that they remain here very rarely throughout the summer. A pair nested in a hollow tree near Lewiston in the summer of 1890. The hole of the nest is usually smeared with pitch. Some say in explanation that this is to catch insects, and others say that, with more than human thoughtfulness, they wipe their pitch-besmeared feet at the entrance of the nest whenever they return from foraging excursions up and down the trunks and limbs of pine trees. They usually arrive from the north the third week in August and remain until the first of April.

11. CHICKADEE. *PARUS ATRICAPILLUS*. *Linnaeus*.

This is the bird that is happy and cheerful with us all the year around and familiar enough to be a living example to every one. He has two songs, the one, *chick-a-dee-dee*, and the other, given only rarely, a flute-like *pē-wee-wee*. Like the nuthatches and kinglets they are always busy, searching out with never-failing eye the insects and the eggs and pupæ of insects that infest trees and bushes. They build in hollow trees and rear large families, usually seven.

12. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE. *PARUS HUDSONICUS*. *Forster*.

This rare visitor has a brown cap and is slightly smaller than his more familiar cousin, whom he resembles in habits and disposition. They breed in Labrador and the Hudson Bay region and very rarely in the winter come as far south as Androscoggin county. The writer took a specimen near Lewiston, February 5, 1890, and a second May 5th of the same year, and three other stragglers were taken in this locality during that season, with these exceptions, so far as I am informed, the bird has not been seen within the county for several years. They fly in company with the other chickadees.

Fourth Family—Certhiidae.

13. BROWN CREEPER. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS AMERICANA*. *Bonaparte*.

Upper parts dark brown, streaked with ashy white, with a curved bill as long as the head. This is the only genus of the family in America. He remains in this county throughout the year, although seen less frequently during the summer months. The nest was not found for years, but finally it was discovered that it built in the bark-pockets formed by the loosening of the bark from the wood of balsam firs growing in swampy places. He climbs trees like the woodpecker, bracing with his tail, and is often seen ascending and descending trees in spirals. His usual note is only a sibilant lisp which has been represented by the syllables *cre-e*, *cre-e*, *cre-e-ep*.

Fifth Family—Troglodytidae.

14. CATBIRD. *GALEOSCOPTES CAROLINENSIS*. *Linnaeus*.

This is the "Maine mocking-bird." A black-capped, dark slate individual, with the versatility and nonchalance of a Yankee. He arrives early in May and chooses some exposed place a few feet from the ground, like a clump of bushes, in which to build his nest of bark, sticks, and leaves. The finishing touch of his architecture is usually weaving into his nest a discarded snake skin. Besides mewing like a cat, whence his name, he has at his command quite an extensive *repertoire* that he has picked up from his neighbors. Mr John Burroughs says of him: "He is a good versifier, but not a great poet." His food is almost exclusively the larvæ of insects, and so, notwithstanding he is Paul-Pry-on-wings and makes havoc with fruit, he is a valuable friend of the farmer, after all. The eggs, usually four, are the darkest of all our blue eggs and are unspotted.

15. BROWN THRASHER. *HARPORHYNCHUS RUFUS*. *Linnaeus*.

Upper parts a rich, rusty red. Under parts white, brown tinged with an unspotted throat bordered by a necklace of spots. This delightful songster resembles in habits the catbird, although he is not so curious and is less familiar with mankind. His song, consisting of from eighteen to twenty-two different strains, is more original and can be heard at a greater distance. They come north in pairs the first week in May and return the first of October. The nest, similar to that of the catbird, is built on the ground or low down in bushes or trees. Length, eleven inches.

16. HOUSE WREN. *TROGLODYTES AËDON*. *Vieillot*.

This bird is variable in its habitat and has almost deserted some towns where it was formerly abundant. With a tail turning up like the nose of a typical Hibernian, this pugnacious little fellow has rights of his own which he proposes to defend. Often they are not content with their own rights alone. For instance, they have been known to drive bluebirds and purple martins from their nests, which they have afterwards appropriated for themselves. Familiar and fearless with man they usually build in hollow trees or post-holes, and even in boxes, etc., near houses, always filling up the hole, however large it may be, in which they locate their nest. They utter hoarse, chattering notes as well as a hearty, trilling song. Length, under five inches.

17. WINTER WREN. *TROGLODYTES HYEMALIS*. *Vieillot*.

This pert, inquisitive, sly busy-body comes to us the last of April, and again, on the retrograde migration, about the middle of September, tarrying a little longer in the autumn than in the spring. Occasionally he remains all winter. He is usually to be seen, hopping in and out of brush-heaps, on low, moist ground, and is as difficult of location as the Irishman's flea. He has a gushing, lyrical song that is very sweet and quite prolonged. It is remarkably loud and is so spontaneous that it seems to have escaped in spite of the singer.

His tail is more than erect and quite short, giving him an air of jauntiness that is not equaled by any of our other birds. Length, four inches.

Sixth Family—Motacillidæ.

18. AMERICAN PIPIT. *ANTHUS PENSILVANICUS*. *Latham*.

Upper parts olive brown, showing in flight two white tail-feathers. Dr Coues says of them: "Voice querulous, gait tremulous, and flight vacillating." They are walkers and are never still, but, like the water thrush, seem to be afflicted with the St Vitus' dance, especially in their tails. They rear their young in Labrador, going north by one course and returning by another, passing through this county only in the fall.

Seventh Family—Mniotiltidæ.

The warblers are the real woodbirds and are the second largest North American family, having wide range in habit and song. All are small, migratory and insectivorous. All confined to America.

19. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. *MNIOTILTA VARIA*. *Linnaeus*.

More like a nuthatch than a creeper or warbler, this bird, from the last of April until the middle of October, is commonly seen in woodlands, thickets, and swamps, gracefully searching up and down the trunks and larger branches of trees for his insect food. He is often so absorbed in his work as to entirely ignore the presence of spectators. By some he is called "saw-your-leg-off," from his song, which strikingly resembles the noise made by a fine saw.

20. NASHVILLE WARBLER. *HELMINTHOPHILA RUFICAPILLA*. *Wilson*.

Upper parts olive green. Under parts a rich, clear yellow at all seasons. Cheeks and shoulders gray and a reddish-brown cap characterize this bird. Arriving the first of May, comparatively silent and songless, they proceed to build on the ground a nest, which, by the way, is very large for so small tenants as themselves, of leaves, bark, and pine needles, sometimes lining it with horse-hair. The song, which is weak but interesting, consists of repetitions of single notes, the whole ending suddenly.

21. TENNESSEE WARBLER. *HELMINTHOPHILA PEREGRINA*. *Wilson*.

Much like the Nashville in appearance and song, except being entirely yellowish-gray and having no brown head. It is one of the rarest of the warblers that pass through the county but has been identified several times. A specimen was taken by Mr H. V. Neal, in Lewiston, May 1, 1888.

22. PARULA WARBLER. *COMPSOTHYLPIS AMERICANA*. *Linnaeus*.

This bird was formerly called the "blue yellow-back," and the name gives an idea of its appearance. Arriving in pairs early in May, they return during September. They are abundant in high, open places, where they may be seen, nervous and active, among the terminal foliage. Mr John Burroughs speaks of them as the handsomest as well as the smallest warblers known to him.

The note is a drawling one, as if the bird had an impediment in his throat. The nest is often an architectural wonder, built high up in some spruce tree, and is the only nest in Maine built entirely of moss.

23. CAPE MAY WARBLER. *DENDROICA TIGRINA*. *Gmelin*.

Upper parts yellowish-olive. Under parts yellow, black-striped. Crown black with cheek patch of orange brown. This rare visitant flies in company with the magnolia warblers, which it resembles. It does not nest in the county and is rarely seen here. The writer took a specimen May 7, 1890, in Lewiston.

24. YELLOW WARBLER. *DENDROICA ÆSTIVA*. *Gmelin*.

The male is bright yellow, striped with orange, while the female has no orange stripes. The "summer yellow-bird" is the commonest of all the warblers, coming as the forerunner of unfolding leaves and summer itself, they return south early, being too delicate to endure much cold weather. The nests are very skillfully constructed of fine strips of bark, willow catkins, etc., and are lined with fine grasses, feathers, and, when the little architect is fortunate, with cotton or wool. The vagrant cowbird often turns this nest into an orphan asylum by depositing her eggs therein.

25. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. *DENDROICA CÆRULESCENS*. *Gmelin*.

The male above is slaty blue, below white, with a black throat and chin, all the colors being in masses. The female is a dull olive-green, with a triangular white spot at the base of the primary wing feathers. Their note is harsh and hoarse. They arrive the first of May and call again the last of September on their return south. At each period they tarry only for about two weeks. I am not aware that their nest has been found within Androscoggin county, the White Mountains being one of their usual nesting places.

26. MYRTLE WARBLER. *DENDROICA CORONATA*. *Linnaeus*.

Marked by a white throat and four sharp yellow spots, one each on the head, rump, and each side of the breast. This warbler passes through the county on both migrations, the last of April and early in September, usually in company with other birds, and in quite large numbers during the passage. Their note, which is not very noticeable, may be represented by the syllables *zillet, zillet*, repeated very rapidly.

27. MAGNOLIA WARBLER. *DENDROICA MACULOSA*. *Gmelin*.

A slate-colored head with black eye-stripes and a yellow throat. Black spots and stripes on the chest. A dainty bird and quite a common summer resident, arriving about May 6th and remaining well into September.

28. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. *DENDROICA PENNSYLVANICA*. *Linnaeus*.

Whole crown pure yellow and entirely white beneath, with chestnut stripes down each side. A beautiful bird, coming early in May and remaining during the season. They are more conspicuous during the migrations, for they scatter to low, wild, swampy localities during the summer months in order to build, in low saplings, shrubs, or bushes, their nests of dried grass and thin strips of

bark. Their song, tirelessly repeated at short intervals while searching the leaves and twigs for insects, is something like the syllables *whish-whish-whish-whishéa*.

29. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. *DENDROICA CASTANEA*. *Wilson*.

Bay on breast and back of head. Black on forehead and sides of head. This is one of the rarer warblers breeding in northern Maine, especially in the vicinity of Umbagog. It is sometimes seen here during its migratory passage. The writer took one May 17, 1890, while it was sluggishly feeding among the lower branches in a pine grove near the city of Lewiston.

30. BLACK-POLL WARBLER. *DENDROICA STRIATA*. *Forster*.

Upper parts grayish olive-green, heavily streaked with black. Black cap. Under parts pure white. When this straggler reaches us, usually about the 21st of May, we may know that summer has begun in good earnest, for he is the last of the warblers to arrive. Although he is so tardy in reaching us, he goes still farther north to rest. His retrograde migration begins by the middle of September and continues into October. He is active and restless, and, in addition to his other accomplishments, is something of a fly-catcher.

31. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. *DENDROICA BLACKBURNIÆ*. *Gmelin*.

A brilliant flame-colored throat makes this bird unmistakable. Dr Coues says of it: "There is nothing to compare with the exquisite hue of this Promethean torch." He is shy, keeping well in the tree-tops of mixed woodlands, and is somewhat rare. They arrive in Androscoggin county as early as the first week in May, and the return begins early in September. They nest low among the bushes.

32. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. *DENDROICA VIRENS*. *Gmelin*.

Back yellowish-olive. Chin, throat, and breast black. Cheeks yellow. This warbler is next in abundance to the yellow warbler, especially in the vicinity of pineries, for they nest in the forks of pine trees. They come early in May and prefer the foliage of the high trees for their hunting-grounds. Their peculiar song, something like *te-te-te-te-ta-te*, with the next to the last syllable dropped in pitch, can be easily distinguished in the jargon of warblers songs.

33. PINE WARBLER. *DENDROICA VIGORSII*. *Audubon*.

Dull yellow breast without distinct markings, and often called the "pine creeper," from his habits. He is among the first to leave the south for our fragrant pine forests, where his delicate, high-pitched trill is repeatedly heard, and he does not return until about the second week of October. They nest very high, sometimes even seventy feet from the ground, and when not breeding are often gregarious, traveling with other birds. In summer they feed on the larvæ and eggs of insects, but in the winter supplement their bill of fare with such small fruits as they can find south.

34. YELLOW PALM WARBLER. *DENDROICA PALMARUM HYPOCHRYSEA*. *Ridgway*.

Yellow breast and reddish crown. This is the first warbler to arrive, coming often by the middle of April and returning in the latter part of October after all the others, with the possible exception of the myrtle, have taken passage. On each migration they linger in this county about a month. They have the noticeable peculiarity of jerking their tails, and are more often seen on swampy ground than in high, dry places. The only member of the *Dendroæe* to build on the ground, and remarkable also for nesting nowhere in the United States except in northern Maine.

35. OVEN-BIRD. *SEIURUS AUROCAPILLUS*. *Linnaeus*.

Yellow crown, with breast distinctly marked black and white. This summer resident receives his common name of "oven-bird" from his peculiar habit of roofing over the nest, which is built on the ground, like an old-fashioned oven. This is not, however, always the case with them. They arrive about the first week of May and proceed directly with their matrimonial arrangements, which have evidently been neglected until this time. Their accustomed habitat is in hard-wood groves, where they are often seen walking mincingly about on the ground or scratching among the leaves like a hen. Their song, loud, clear, rapid, and echoing, is very familiar. Mr John Burroughs describes it very happily as follows,—teacher, *teacher*, TEACHER, TEACHER, TEACHER!

36. WATER-THRUSH. *SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS*. *Gmelin*.

Chest yellowish, with very conspicuous dark stripes. Resembling his relative, the oven-bird, in many ways, he differs noticeably in his habitat, preferring, instead of dry, hard-wood groves, low, wet places, and building a nest, principally of green moss, on the ground near the water. He has a loud, clear, cheerful, striking song which he frequently sings while bathing. He walks like the oven-bird, and has the additional peculiarity of wagging his tail sideways.

37. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT. *GEOTHLYPIS TRICHAS*. *Linnaeus*.

Male with yellow breast and black stripes through the eyes. Female without the black stripes. Distinctively a ground warbler and very common in shrubbery and underbrush from the first week in May until well into October. Occasionally found in fields of grain when the insects are plenty there. Silent in the fall but tirelessly repeating its *whit-ta-tee-tee* during the earlier months. Her basket-like nest is built carelessly of very coarse materials.

38. WILSON'S WARBLER. *SYLVANIA PUSILLA*. *Wilson*.

Mature males with bright yellow chest and black cap. The females and young males lack the black cap. This warbler also nests upon the ground, and is often classed as a fly-catcher, because of his proficiency in that direction. They come north the second week of May, and are occasionally seen until the last of August, sometimes rearing their young in this county, although they usually go a little farther north to nest.

39. CANADIAN WARBLER. *SYLVANIA CANADENSIS*. *Linnaeus*.

Upper parts bluish-lead color. Yellow chin and throat, the latter bordered with a necklace of black. Also has a yellow breast. In habits much like No. 38. They usually nest in a tussock of grass, and the male has a lively, animated song. Mr John Burroughs speaks of him as "too happy to keep silent."

40. AMERICAN REDSTART. *SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA*. *Linnaeus*.

Glossy blue-black above and white beneath. In the male six rich, orange spots, situated one on each side of the tail, wings, and breast, being replaced in the female by yellow spots similarly placed. As the scientific name signifies, the redstart is pre-eminently a "mosquito eater." Graceful and rapid in flight, always nervous and vivacious, they adorn our moist woodlands from May to September, nesting usually either in or near the fork of some tree.

Eighth Family—Vireonidæ.

Half warbler and half fly-catcher, measuring between five and one-quarter and six inches in length. These summer residents have a sweet song and neat, delicate plumage, though far less brilliant and variegated than that of the warblers. Their nests are well woven, pendulous cups suspended almost invariably from the small forks of trees and bushes. They are peculiar to America, and are often called "greenlets."

41. RED-EYED VIREO. *VIREO OLIVACEOUS*. *Linnaeus*.

Olive color above. Whitish beneath with a black stripe, above a white stripe, over the eye. Iris of eye red. This genial, happy, industrial bird is one of the commonest and most widely distributed of all, and from May to August can be seen and heard, especially among the elms and maples of old pasture lands, where he busily searches the leaves for his insect food. He sings a sleepy, persistent, sing-song strain all day long, and with apparent indifference, like a boy whistling abstractedly at his work. He even continues to sing late in the summer after all the other birds have abandoned the musical profession.

42. WARBLING VIREO. *VIREO GILVUS*. *Vieillot*.

Similar in appearance to the red-eyed, the warbling vireo is distinguishable by the absence of the black line over the eye. This is one of the most beautiful singers that comes to us in the cities and towns, warbling, at short intervals, from the second week in May until September, a cheerful, long-continued strain in the trees that line our streets and roadsides. His voice is weak, but it is tenderly liquid.

43. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. *VIREO FLAVIFRONS*. *Vieillot*.

Olive head and slate-blue rump. Yellow throat and white beneath. Tail-feathers white-edged. This is the handsomest of the vireos and probably the least common, although often seen here during their passage.

44. BLUE-HEADED VIREO. *VIREO SOLITARIUS*. *Wilson*.

Olive back and white around the eyes. Whitish beneath, with yellow undersides. Distinguishable by its dark ashy-blue head. Arriving the earliest of all the vireos late in April or early in May, they are quite abundant for a short time, after which they pass farther north, perhaps a few remaining to breed here. They also linger the last of the vireos in their retrograde migration.

Ninth Family—Laniidæ.45. NORTHERN SHRIKE. *LANIUS BOREALIS*. *Vieillot*.

Snuff-colored back, dark wings, rippled breast, and white-edged tail. This is the "butcher-bird," who exercises his cruel and tyrannical disposition in our county, from October to April, on small birds, mice, and such insects and larvæ as are in exposed situations. He is the "white whisky-John" of the Indians and has been very suggestively designated by Dr Wheaton as the "bushwhacker among birds." Sometimes he is attracted even into the cities after the English sparrows that throng our streets, and he has the peculiar habit of impaling his prey on some thorn or stub after he has torn off its head and taken its brain, for the shrike is a great believer in brain food. He seizes his quarry in his bill with unerring aim, usually darting from some lookout where he has been quietly perched, with his fiery red eye wide open for the opportunity. Only occasional instances are given of their breeding in the United States and never in Androscoggin county, its accustomed nesting haunts being farther north.

46. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. *LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS*. *Linnaeus*.

Similar to No. 45 in habits and appearance, with the exception of being somewhat smaller. A black line running above its eyes and beak is its distinguishing characteristic. This shrike is much less common than the former, but has been taken in the county. The nests of both shrikes have been found in Maine.

Tenth Family—Ampelidæ.47. CEDAR WAXWING. *AMPELIS CEDRORUM*. *Vieillot*.

This gipsy-like bird, with his sleek coat of an indescribable snuff-brown color, looks as if he had just stepped out of that traditional bandbox from which some scrupulously neat persons are supposed to emerge. A gentleman of leisure in the midst of a busy world, he delays the shackles of wedded life until late in the season, and usually it is the first of July before their bulky nest appears, built in some cedar or orchard tree. Dr Coues aptly describes their insignificant note as a "weak and wheezy whistle." They are sociable, amiable, and affectionate in disposition, and seem to have quite a code of genteel manners, as is illustrated by their peculiar habit, which I had the good fortune once to observe, of daintily passing an insect or berry back and forth from beak to beak before eating it, as if out of pure politeness. In the earlier

part of the season they feed on the insects and their larvæ, which are so injurious to the fruit trees, but later, as the cherries ripen, they turn themselves into generous paymasters for their own valuable services, much to the annoyance of the farmer, who only sees his cherries disappearing before his very eyes. Still later, in "dog-days," when the small fruits become less plenty, the "cherry-birds" take a few weeks' hunting excursion for insects up the streams and lakes, and by September their summer vacation is over.

Eleventh Family—Hirundinidæ.

This well-defined group of insectivorous birds is distributed all over the world, about one hundred species being nominally recorded. They are great housekeepers and, returning usually in April, they build their peculiar nests, not so much in concealment as in inaccessible places. They often return year after year to the same nest. Graceful and dextrous in flight, they scarcely ever use their feet, relying on their pinions for locomotion. The following are the only representatives of this family in this county, the so-called "chimney swallow" belonging to an entirely different family, the *Cypselidæ*.

48. PURPLE MARTIN. PROGNE SUBIS. *Linnaeus*.

This loquacious and interesting bird is the largest of the swallows, and has come to be familiar in many localities where bird houses have been erected for his occupancy. He is something of a city bird, since his choice for a nesting-place in the country is too often disputed for his comfort by the blue birds, wrens, and tree swallows. They formerly built in hollow trees, but since bird houses have been constructed for them they keep abreast of civilization and occupy these. It requires two years for the young to attain the beautiful purple-black color of the adult. The male has been observed occasionally to stay at home on the eggs during incubation, like a dutiful spouse, and give the female a short afternoon out. He often has pitched battles with the king bird, and also the irrepressible English sparrow with whom he has had a misunderstanding from time immemorial. Their food is principally flies, wasps, bees, and beetles, and their song is noisy and loud, but quite pleasant.

49. CLIFF OR EAVES SWALLOW. PETROCHELIDON LUNIFRONS. *Say*.

Ash colored crescent on the head. This bird was originally a South American species, and it has slowly migrated north until it has reached Maine in abundance. They build their flask-shaped nests of mud usually under the eaves of barns and sheds where their unmusical, earnest, and not unpleasant creaking note, uttered as if with difficulty, becomes familiar to every one. They are called republicans from their social habits.

50. BARN SWALLOW. CHELIDON ERYTHROGASTER. *Boddaert*.

This most abundant of the swallows, flashing in and out of old barns in every country place, is the only one of the family with the forked, or typical, swallow tail. Like the other swallows, while abroad on his beautifully erratic

and graceful flight, he catches flying insects in his mouth and sticks them together, by means of a peculiar mucus, into little balls which are afterwards fed to the young. The nest is a structure of mud pellets interwoven with straw or hay and lined with fine grasses, often a whole village of them being placed together in the rafters of a barn. Social, affectionate, and wonderfully active, they are always benefiting, and never injuring their human brothers.

51. TREE SWALLOW. *TACHYGINETA BICOLOR*. *Vieillot*.

White beneath and iridescent bluish-black above. These beautiful little inhabitants of the air are more conservative than some of their family, and still build in hollow trees and old woodpeckers' holes, as their ancestors did, although occasionally a pair will occupy the chinks of a building or a martin house. They have an especial fondness for water and linger quite late in autumn, depending somewhat on the weather for their departure.

52. BANK SWALLOW. *CLIVICOLA RIPARIA*. *Linnaeus*.

Brown back, white throat, and dirty-tinged beneath. The least in size and the commonest of the swallows in such localities as are favorable for the construction of their remarkable nests. These nests are dug in, perpendicularly to the surface of some bank, usually from two to four feet, and all the work is done with the closed bill of the little bird. They possess a rapid, flickering flight, and delight to dip their breasts into the water as they skim over its surface in their zigzag course after insects. They are the shyest of all the swallows.

Twelfth Family—Tanagridæ.

53. SCARLET TANAGER. *PIRANGA ERYTHROMELAS*. *Vieillot*.

Mature male, bright scarlet with dark wings and tail, the scarlet being replaced in the female by dull olive. This bird is so brilliant that he attracts even the most careless eye as he flashes in the midst of the green foliage. The full color of the male is not attained until after the first year, and it fades in the autumn almost to the olive of the female. Although quite rare yet it has been repeatedly seen in Androscoggin county.

Thirteenth Family—Fringillidæ.

This is the feathered Smith family, being the largest and containing one-ninth of our North American birds. It includes the finches, grosbeaks, and crossbills, hailing chiefly from the north, and the vast army of sparrows, mostly from the south.

54. EVENING GROSBEAK. *COCCOTHRAUSTES VESPERTINA*. *Cooper*.

Yellowish brown, with black wings and tail and a large white spot on the upper part of the wing. Black on the head. A striking combination of black, white, and yellow. The nest and eggs of this very rare visitor have never been found. The birds themselves have been reported only a few times within the limits of the United States and, so far as I am informed, it has never been

seen in Maine but once, when a male, in full plumage, was taken on the Bates College campus in Lewiston, January 10, 1890.

55. PINE GROSBEAK. *PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR. Linnæus.*

Male reddish. Female olive-green. With a large beak, as the name signifies. These birds are not uncommon visitors of our coniferous woods during the winter months, where they feed on young buds. Sometimes they visit an orchard for the seeds which they can pick out of the frozen apples which may be left hanging on the trees. Being good singers and quite tame, they are often taken into captivity as cage birds. They fly about in small flocks and are somewhat sluggish in their movements. Length, eight and one-half inches.

56. PURPLE FINCH. *CARPODACUS PURPUREUS. Gmelin.*

Male with reddish breast, fading away insensibly beneath and not attaining its color until the second year. Female olive. The only purple about this bird is in its name. Brilliant and lively in song, he holds rank as one of the sweetest, best, and most constant of our singers, and therefore he is often caged, when he is known as the red linnet. Although they have no proper crest, yet they are in the habit of erecting their crown feathers on occasion, and often after moulting, especially in captivity, their plumage turns to a yellowish color. They fly in compact flocks, usually alighting and starting up together. With the robin and cedar waxwing he forms the trinity of cherry-eaters.

57. AMERICAN CROSSBILL. *LOXIA CURVIROSTRA MINOR. Brehm.*

This winter resident, red-tinged in the male, is never mistaken when once his beak can be examined. The mandibles cross each other, this peculiar arrangement being especially adapted for prying out the pine-cone kernels on which the bird feeds. They are seen flying in flocks high overhead and alighting only in the tops of tall evergreens, and they utter a peculiar, whistling twitter while in flight. They nest very early and are quite erratic in their appearance, a flock being seen and three of them taken, in Lewiston, June 3, 1891.

58. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. *LOXIA LEUCOPTERA. Gmelin.*

Similar to but somewhat more rare than No. 57, and distinguishable by the marked white bars on the wings. They usually fly in company with the American crossbills and have been reported in the Arctic regions by Sir John Richardson. They were very abundant throughout the county in the winter of 1888-89, remaining even into the spring.

59. REDPOLL. *ACANTHIS LINARIA. Linnæus.*

Brown, with small red crown. These neat, hardy little snow-birds usually make their cheerful appearance after the first heavy snow fall, taking possession of fields and gardens wherever the weed-stalks and grasses lift up a supply of seeds above the snow. They are timid and easily alarmed, and in note

and general habits resemble the goldfinches. They nest in the alders of Greenland and the Hudson Bay region, and their migration seems to be controlled rather by the food supply than the weather, as they are very erratic in appearance.

60. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. *SPINUS TRISTIS*. *Linnaeus*.

Black cap, wings, and tail. The male bright yellow elsewhere, and the female olive green. This nomadic little dandy in feathers is regularly a summer resident, but occasionally he remains in the county all winter. They gather in large flocks in the autumn and can everywhere be heard, festooning their plaintive lisping *twe-e twe-e* through the air in their undulatory flight. For three-fourths of the year they are gregarious, and separate into pairs only long enough to build their peculiar felted nests and to rear one brood. They are called the "thistle birds" because they feed so largely on the seeds of the Canadian thistle.

61. PINE SISKIN. *SPINUS PINUS*. *Wilson*.

Olive green, black mottled, with a very pointed beak and considerably yellowish on the wings. This is the "pine finch." With querulous notes and undulatory flight they frequent thickets and underbrush in flocks. They are strictly seed-eaters, and are the rarest of the finches that visit us, with the exception, of course, of the evening grosbeak.

62. SNOWFLAKE. *PLECTROPHENAX NIVALIS*. *Linnaeus*.

In full dress much more nearly white than it is in its winter plumage. The "snow bunting" is always welcome when a flock of them come scurrying down in the teeth of a snow-storm to brighten a dreary winter day. They are entirely terrestrial and seed-eating in habits. One peculiarity about them is the fact that they change from winter to summer plumage by the fraying off of the ends of the feathers without moulting. They breed within the Arctic Circle, and are said to have a beautiful song in their far northern home.

63. VESPER SPARROW. *POECÆTES GRAMINEUS*. *Gmelin*.

The individuality of this bird, often called the "grassfinch" or "bay-winged bunting," is betrayed chiefly by two or three white tail-feathers made conspicuous in flight. He has been called the "poet of the pastures," and his soft, sweet, and somewhat plaintive strain is usually heard greeting the dying day, from which habit Mr Wilson Flagg christened him the "vesper bird." Their nest is built on the ground, and the mother bird will always do her best to decoy intruders by running before them in the grass, or even by feigning a broken wing, to attract attention when the safety of her trust becomes especially imperiled. They are summer residents, coming usually by the middle of April, and are fearless and unsuspicious of mankind in their general habits, neither seeking nor shunning human society. The eggs have a milky, yellowish tinge instead of the green of the song sparrow.

64. SAVANNA SPARROW. *AMMODRAMUS SANDWICHENSIS SAVANNA. Wilson.*

It requires some experience to distinguish this sparrow away from his accustomed haunts of open, marshy ground and when he is not singing his peculiar trilling song. A yellowish line above the eye marks him for the near observer. They come early in April and, although they nest in open, marshy fields and swampy places, yet the nest itself, of coarse grass, is always sunken in the ground in a dry spot, and is usually somewhat elevated. Whenever the nest is approached they thread their way through the grass like a mouse. They are somewhat gregarious, and are eminently terrestrial. Chiefly in the morning their weak song is heard, resembling a thin insect trill in its volume and ventriloquistic properties.

65. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. *ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS. Forster.*

The white of the crown separates two black stripes on either side rather narrower than itself. No yellow anywhere. This rare, transient visitor is quite irregular in his appearance, but sometimes passes through the county on his way to Labrador, where the young are reared. He pauses long enough sometimes to pour forth his beautiful song, perched in some tree and beating time with his eloquent tail. The song is loud, clear, and musical at first, with a touch of plaintiveness, diminishing in volume until it dies away at the last.

66. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. *ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS. Gmelin.*

Yellowish stripes over the eyes. Edge of wings yellow. The female has no white on the throat. This handsome bird, often called the "peabody bird" from his song, sometimes nests in this county, although usually selecting higher altitudes or latitudes. They arrive by the third week of April and linger in the fall migration until late into November. Generally seen flying near the ground and seeking the shelter of low bushes. Their song, a series of clear whistles, is chanted often in concert in early morning and, in cloudy weather, is continued at intervals all day. Often in the dead of night also their sweet and plaintive *pea-peabody-body-body* is heard, when the effect is singularly striking in the midst of the stillness.

67. TREE SPARROW. *SPIZELLA MONTICOLA. Gmelin.*

Brown cap and barred wings with the under mandible of the beak yellow. A rare winter resident, nesting on the ground in Labrador and Newfoundland. They are quite abundant about the middle of April during their northern migration, flying in flocks along the shrubbery and underbrush, and occasionally singing their soft, sweet song, which dissolves at last into a warble. They were remarkably abundant in Lewiston during the season of 1890-91.

68. CHIPPING SPARROW. *SPIZELLA SOCIALIS. Wilson.*

This little brown-capped citizen is one of the most widely distributed and abundant of all our birds. He has earned the name of "hair bird," from his skillful workmanship as an architect, weaving his little home, which is perched on some bush, out of hair and fine grass. Their song is a clear trill, and the

young birds experience some noticeable difficulty at first in performing it. Very often it is heard in the night when it may be some overworked little chipper is breaking out in his troubled sleep, or more likely some restless little toiler is impatient for the break of day. Their chipping note, which they constantly utter and from which they are christened, sounds like chinking two pebbles sharply together.

69. FIELD SPARROW. *SPIZELLA PUSILLA*. *Wilson*.

Faded breast and reddish-yellow beak. This bird is not an uncommon summer resident of our fields, pastures, and scrublands, building a deep nest on the ground. His song is melodious and brilliant, and ordinarily sung at morning and night, but in cloudy weather he cheerfully volunteers to sing during the day. The song, which rivals that of the white-crowned and fox-colored sparrows, begins with three or four crescent-like notes which dwindle rapidly into a sweet trill. The whole has been very well described, as follows: *fe-o—fe-o—fe-o—few—few—few—fee—fee—fee.*

70. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. *JUNCO HYEMALIS*. *Linnaeus*.

Slate-colored back, and slate-colored bib very distinctly defined across the breast. White bill and white tail-feathers flirled in sight during flight. Cheery and bright, the "black snowbird" is an occasional winter resident, when they appear as the feathered prophets of a coming storm, but he is very abundant during the spring passage. Their migrations are quite irregular and uncertain, often in flocks with other birds, but they retire to the highlands to breed, seeming to be constitutionally unfit to endure much warm weather. Their song is a simple trill, in addition to which they are continually "sucking their teeth," as their peculiar note has been happily expressed. Their food consists of berries, seeds, and insects.

71. SONG SPARROW. *MELOSPIZA FASCIATA*. *Gmelin*.

His quaker-like garb is usually adorned by a blotch of black in the middle of the breast. Always welcome, this cheerful and hardy songster gets the start of the spring every year, being the earliest arrival of his family, coming with the bluebird and robin, and collecting in loose flocks for the return south in October. His hopeful, silvery, jubilant song is the song of all songs in the early spring, foretelling the joyous carnival to come. It is to be distinguished from that of the vesper, who joins the chorus later, by the two or three confident, piping notes with which it opens. The vesper has no such introduction, but begins in the middle of his song as if he had sung a part of it under his breath before opening his mouth. The song sparrow generally places his well-made nest on the ground, and usually rears at least two broods during the summer.

72. SWAMP SPARROW. *MELOSPIZA GEORGIANA*. *Latham*.

This brunette of the sparrows, with no distinctive mark on his breast like the song sparrow, is quite a rare summer resident of this county. His life

history is but imperfectly known because of his secretiveness, and whenever his seclusion is intruded upon by some member of the human family in rubber boots, he shows his indignation by spiteful flirts of his expressive tail as he skulks from bush to bush among the swampy thickets.

73. FOX SPARROW. *PASSERELLA ILLICA*. *Merrem*.

Conspicuous from his beauty and size as well as his form, this rare visitor abounds for a short time in the middle of April and then disappears for his Arctic nesting grounds. Haunting shrubbery and undergrowth and frequently scratching among the leaves like the brown thrasher and ovenbird, whenever he is alarmed, instead of taking precipitous flight like many birds, he usually flies to some low perch and looks about for the cause of his alarm. His song, once identified, is unmistakable, being a series of sweetly modulated tones terminated by a vocal twist that would turn Patti herself green with envy.

74. TOWHEE. *PIPILO ERYTHROPHthalmus*. *Linnaeus*.

Black back, chestnut sides, and white beneath. A red iris to his eye, and showing white tail feathers in flight. With as many *aliases* as the crookedest of us, this stylishly dressed scratcher-among-the-leaves answers, with a saucy flirt of his tail, to the names of "towhee," "chewink," and "joreet," because of his note, and "ground robin" and "marsh robin" because of his habits, although it is questionable how far the latter name is applicable. He is quite rare in this county, although he is very common farther south in New England.

75. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK. *HABIA LUDOVICIANA*. *Linnaeus*.

The male has a black back and, after the first year, a beautiful blood stain on his white breast. The female is more quietly dressed in light brown and white. Both have the big beak of the grosbeaks and are sometimes tamed as cage birds. Perhaps no one of our birds combines more attractions in beauty and song than this "rose bud" of the North American birds. Nuttall ranks him even next to the mocking-bird as a singer, and surely his rich rolling song, suggesting that of the robin at its start, entitles him to much praise. They feed on the seeds of birches and alders, berries and buds, and do not scorn an occasional indulgence in insects.

76. INDIGO BUNTING. *PASSERINA CYANEA*. *Linnaeus*.

Male dark, rich indigo, with black wings and tail, not acquiring its full color until after the first year. One would never suspect that the modest snuff-colored bird, with never a trace of blue about her, who follows this gaudy and vivacious bit of color, was his faithful mate. His song, given rapidly and often—even in the heat of noonday—consists of about six notes diminishing in volume.

Fourteenth Family—Icteridæ.

These are the starlings of the old world, and they all have sharp beaks running well back into the head. They are walkers, and their eggs are beautifully marked.

77. BOBOLINK. *DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS*. *Linnaeus*.

This merry minstrel of our meadows has a sufficiently changing individuality to be called a feathered "Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde." Known to us as the most light-hearted and rollicking bird of the whole catalogue, appearing in his motley garb by the middle of May, before the summer is over the laugh has died out of his song and his theatrical plumage has become replaced by citizen's clothes. Late in August or early in September this reformed troubadour turns his course to the south, departing usually in the night, when his metallic chink from the blackness of the upper air falls on the ear of the belated traveler. In Pennsylvania he becomes the "reed-bird," where he turns himself into such a gourmand and becomes so plump that whole flocks are shot by gunners for the market. In the Carolinas he undergoes another change and is the "rice-bird," doing, according to the Agricultural Department, \$2,500,000 yearly damage. In South America he is the "butter-bird," and after his songless winter is over he threads his way north to our New England meadows again, where he turns over a new leaf and rears his young, covering his multitude of sins by that most popular and jolly of all our summer songs. The young birds fly before the hay harvest, and the nests, although placed in open meadows on tussocks of grass, are rarely found except by accident. The bobolink with a hovering flight sings often in the air, and then his music sounds as if some musical winged bottle, with its stopper lost forever, was bubbling out its liquid contents over the green fields.

78. COWBIRD. *MOLOTHRUS ATER*. *Boddaert*.

This glossy black polygamist with his faded-out wives has a very questionable character among bird circles. Gipsy-like, they never build a nest, but the females foist their eggs in nests already occupied, to be hatched and reared by respectable birds. The vireos, warblers, and sparrows are especially the philanthropists who are thus imposed upon. The young cowbird, with the blood of generations of vagabonds in his unsightly little body, instinctively pushes his nest-mates over the edge of the nest, if they ever have the misfortune to be hatched after his advent, and monopolizes the entire care of his foster-parents. As soon as he can fly he always joins others of his kin and in their company goes to the bad like his fathers before him. Like some people, they seem to think that they can sing, and often alighting in the tops of tall trees, their painful, but somewhat melodious, squeaking note, given with spreading wings and ruffling feathers, and sounding like the sweaty hand of the small boy as he slides down the banister, is heard. Nothing will draw the insectivorous "cow blackbirds" like a "burnt piece," and their dusky forms seem especially in place there as they walk about, crow-like, upon the charred ground.

79. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. *AGELAIUS PHENICEUS*. *Linnaeus*.

General color, velvet black. The males who are two years old have crimson spots on their shoulders, as if their maturity entitled them to these

chevrons of respect. They are very abundant in marshy places, building in colonies among the reeds and cat-tails their deeply-hollowed, grass-lined nests. Among the earliest arrivals, they rear two broods, and linger until October before their departure. Some one has well described the vocal effort of the "swamp blackbird," as he is often called, by the syllables *con-cu-ree*. All that is necessary to assemble a noisy indignation meeting of these blackbirds about one's head is to enter their marshy retreat where their nests are located. The young birds assemble in flocks with their parents in the fall for migration together.

80. MEADOWLARK. *STERNELLA MAGNA*. *Linnaeus*.

Variegated plumage with yellow predominating, and a black spot on the breast. Long bill and short tail. This rare summer resident, occasionally nesting in the swampy fields of this county, is the "old field lark," quite common farther south of us where they whirl up suddenly in flocks before the gunners, who delight to practice shooting them on the wing. Because of this they have learned to be very shy.

81. BALTIMORE ORIOLE. *ICTERUS GALBULA*. *Linnaeus*.

Black head and throat. Orange beneath and sides of tail. The social and genial "golden robin," swinging his graceful, pensile nest from the drooping branches of the old elms even in our cities and towns, and brightening the summer by his lively color as well as by his bugle-like *co-weét—co-weét*, is always recognized as a friend. Their well-known nest is a deep, pendulous pocket, woven with hair so as to be stiffened into maintaining its form. They seem justly proud of their workmanship as nest-builders, and often return to build again where, the year before, the breezes swung their little ones to and fro between heaven and earth. The male comes in advance of the female in the spring, and the period of song is not a long one. A fortune awaits the man who can interpret the story penciled in black hieroglyphics on their white eggs, which hold the reputation of being the most beautiful of all our birds' eggs.

82. RUSTY BLACKBIRD. *SCOLECOPHAGUS CAROLINUS*. *Müller*.

This bird passes through the county in the latter part of April for their nesting haunts at the sources of the Penobscot and Kennebec. When they return in the autumn they present a brownish-black appearance, and are not in full plumage. Somewhat larger than the cowbird, and not equaling in size the bronze grackle, these "thrush blackbirds" are not much known, being of too retiring and shy a disposition. They frequent low, swampy thickets for insects, worms, small *crustacea*, and the seeds of aquatic plants, and utter an alarm note which sounds as if they said *check, check!* They collect in large flocks for the retrograde movement.

83. BRONZED GRACKLE. *QUISCALUS QUISCULA ÆNEUS*. *Ridgway*.

Between twelve and thirteen and one-half inches in length, this miniature crow is an occasional summer resident here. They often breed in communi-

ties, like the rooks in England, in hollow trees and stumps, and sometimes even on the edge of the large rambling nest of the fish hawk. Especially grotesque and ludicrous are the actions and vocal efforts of the "crow blackbird," as he is popularly called, during the mating season. His greasy, liquid note has a striking resemblance to *quís quilla*, and costs nearly as much effort in utterance as does that of the cowbird. He is a notorious robber of the corn fields, and hence a coolness has arisen between him and the farmers.

Fifteenth Family—Corvidæ.

84. BLUE JAY. *CYANOCITTA CRISTATA*. *Linnæus*.

This garrulous, profligate, rowdyish cynic in blue remains with us, like a bad habit, the year around, but is rather more abundant in summer than in winter. He is an accomplished house-breaker and, since the only furniture the birds have in their houses is the eggs and little ones, this means that he is, in addition, a murderer. The food of the blue jay is probably more varied than that of any other bird we have. Their coarse nest is rambling and conspicuous, and their shrill, high-pitched, alarm cry of *jay, jay*, is familiar to every one. Curious, dishonest, and sneaking, this bird absorbs to himself so many feathered vices that it leaves all the other birds comparatively virtuous.

85. AMERICAN RAVEN. *CORVUS CORAX SINUATUS*. *Wagler*.

Much larger than the crow, whom he displaces in geographical distribution, this "ominous bird of the sable plume" is very rarely found in Androscoggin county. They select the most inaccessible places on the highest trees and cliffs for their nests and, already celebrated in tradition and song, are very interesting in their actual habits. About two feet in length. It has been taken in the winter in this county.

86. AMERICAN CROW. *CORVUS AMERICANUS*. *Audubon*.

This sagacious and versatile black knight of the air casts a shadow too often, as he passes between us and the sun in his laborious flight, to need any description. Occasionally he is seen at intervals all winter in this county, but more often he goes south to colonize in rookeries or, with his usual contrariness to the ways of mankind, he puts in his vacation at the sea-shore in the winter instead of the summer, picking up his living among the lower forms of life that are found there. For a long time there has existed a family feud between the crows and the hawks, and they improve every opportunity with each other to add insult to injury. The crow is the most skeptical of our birds, unless it may be the blue jay, as his sarcastic tones and distrustful ways signify, and if there is a single atheist among all the feathered citizens of Androscoggin county, it is he. Sometimes he is tamed, when he becomes notorious for his love of mischief and his shrewd ways, but he evidently prefers to live the life of an outlaw. Authorities differ as to whether the crow, everything considered, is a benefit or an injury to us, and this open question has more than once

afforded the legislators a means for earning their daily bread. He has a peculiar note, not often heard, by which he expresses his feelings during his courtship, which sounds singularly like the whinny of a horse.

Sixteenth Family—Alaudidæ.

87. HORNED LARK. *OTOCORIS ALPESTRIS* *Linnaeus*.

A yellowish-white throat and a black spot on the chest. Often called the "shore-lark" or "sky-lark." They rear their young on the coast and in Minnesota, and have been seen within this county during the winter. They have a shrill voice, are easily alarmed, and are one of the soaring birds.

SECOND SUB-ORDER—CLAMATORES. Seventeenth Family—Tyrannidæ.

There are twelve species of this family in New England, and eight of these visit Androscoggin county. They are all eminently insectivorous and migratory, and their large heads and beaks, flattened at the base and surrounded by hairs, especially adapt them for their office as fly-catchers.

88. KINGBIRD. *TYRANNUS TYRANNUS*. *Linnaeus*.

These familiar birds, arriving about the first of May, are distinguished especially by the white tips on their tail-feathers, which they spread like a fan whenever they sink or rise slowly through the air from one bush to another. Also beneath their crest of crown feathers is a little flame-colored patch that is not often seen except by sharp eyes. This audacious and self-reliant little fellow is quite warlike, especially during his mating and nesting season, and does not hesitate to defend his trust from any of the larger birds that approach. He is often seen flying above a crow or hawk and pouncing down upon him at intervals with spiteful jabs, while the persecuted bird, sullen and wrathful, tries in vain to outfly him. The kingbird places his nest in all kinds of conspicuous situations and then proceeds to stand guard over it, with much the same spirit as the small boy exercises when he balances a chip on his shoulder and challenges any one of the barefooted world to walk up and knock it off if he dares. He is called the bee martin because he is not particular as to his insect, and he often makes havoc with a hive of bees, but it is doubtless true that he destroys hundreds of noxious insects to one bee, and therefore peace should be maintained between them and the bee-keepers. During the latter part of September they depart for their winter home in Central America and southern Mexico.

89. CRESTED FLYCATCHER. *MYIARCHUS CRINITUS*. *Linnaeus*.

Olive above, with gray throat running back beneath into yellow. This wild, solitary, irritable bird is rare and keeps high up in the trees during his occasional visits. Excitable and pugnacious, he seems to have difficulty in getting along with any of the bird kind except his own individual family. He is liable to be seen from May to September, and when he nests it is usually

in a hollow tree or post-hole, and he has the peculiar weakness of adorning his nest with an old snake skin. His note is harsh and not very pleasant, for he "rolls his r's" very badly. Length, nine inches.

90. PHOEBE. SAYORNIS PHOEBE. *Latham.*

Olive brown above and blackish on the head. Soiled white and pale yellow beneath. Bill wholly black. The "pewee" comes earlier and lingers later than any other fly-catcher, not departing for the south until October. They build in bridges and culverts a peculiar nest, largely of mud and usually placed on the side of a vertical rock over the water. They show great attachment to certain localities, returning year after year to rebuild, even in the face of great difficulties. Perching on some lookout twig, where he jerks his tail and moves his scalp feathers nervously, or darting into the air in the fluttering, zigzag pursuit of a passing insect, this most peaceable of the fly-catchers is familiar to us all. During the earlier part of the season he is almost constant in the nervous repetition of his name—*pewee, pewee*—as if continually on the point of forgetting his identity and trying to avoid such a disaster; but later he becomes more reassured and utters his name rarely. They seldom alight upon the ground except when they are after building material.

91. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. CONTOPUS BOREALIS. *Swainson.*

Dark olive brown, darkest on the head and lightest on the sides. Bill black above only. Dr Coues says of this rarest of the fly-catchers: "A stocky, able-bodied, dark, and streaky species, quite unlike any other." The note resembles the syllables *pip, pip, peu*. This bird has been seen in Androscoggin county.

92. WOOD PEWEE. CONTOPUS VIRENS. *Linnaeus.*

This miniature pewee in form and proportion, but differing in having only the upper half of the bill black and in not flirting his tail, is the last of all the birds to arrive. He builds a peculiar nest of lichens and moss, so saddled upon a limb as to resemble a knot, and he is rather partial to forests, although if the trees are numerous, he often nests in cities and towns. They are very active and by no means so pensive and melancholy as their striking note, *pē-tō-wēē, pē-tō-wāy, hēē-reu*, repeated very slowly, would seem to imply.

93. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. EMPIDONAX FLAVIVENTRIS. *Baird.*

This rather rare bird is distinguishable by the yellow coloring beneath. Their nest, usually situated under the roots of trees, is very rare and has not been found in this county, so far as I am informed. Their note is a prolonged *pea*.

94. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER. EMPIDONAX PUSILLUS TRAILLII. *Audubon.*

This fly-catcher is also a rather rare summer resident, nesting in the upright fork of a tree, usually about swamps where the insects are abundant. Whenever he utters his harsh, complaining note, he jerks back his head as if his vocal efforts were painfully difficult.

95. LEAST FLYCATCHER. *EMPIDONAX MINIMUS*. *Baird*.

Abundant and familiar, preferring the neighborhood of humanity, this well-known little bird is distinguishable from the Traill's only by his grayish rather than his brownish hue, and his smaller size. With the robin and the chipping sparrow, he is the most abundant of all our birds. He places his compact nest in the upright forks of trees, and his tireless *chebéc, chebéc*, uttered with a backward snap of his head and a flirt of his tail, is among the commonest of mid-summer sounds.

The following is a catalogue of the other birds occurring in Androscoggin county, excluding the shore and water birds:—

Second Order—MACROCHIRES.—Long-winged Birds.

EIGHTEENTH FAMILY—TROCHILIDÆ.—HUMMINGBIRDS.

96. Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
- Trochilus colubris*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

NINETEENTH FAMILY—MICROPODIDÆ.—SWIFTS.

97. Chimney Swift.
- Chætura pelagica*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

TWENTIETH FAMILY—CAPRIMULGIDÆ.—GOATSUCKERS.

98. Whip-poor-will.
- Antrostomus vociferus*
- .
- Wilson*
- .

99. Nighthawk.
- Chordeiles virginianus*
- .
- Gmelin*
- .

Third Order—PICI—Woodpeckers.

TWENTY-FIRST FAMILY—PICIDÆ.—WOODPECKERS.

100. Hairy Woodpecker.
- Dryobates villosus*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

101. Downy Woodpecker.
- Dryobates pubescens*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

102. Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.
- Picoides arcticus*
- .
- Swainson*
- .

103. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
- Sphyrapicus varius*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

104. Pileated Woodpecker.
- Ceophlæus pileatus*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

105. Flicker or Yellow-hammer.
- Colaptes auratus*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

Fourth Order—COC CYGES.—Kingfishers and Cuckoos.

TWENTY-SECOND FAMILY—ALCEDINIDÆ.—KINGFISHERS.

106. Belted Kingfisher.
- Ceryle alcyon*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

TWENTY-THIRD FAMILY—CUCULIDÆ.—CUCKOOS.

107. Yellow-billed cuckoo.
- Coccyzus americanus*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

108. Black-billed cuckoo.
- Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*
- .
- Wilson*
- .

Fifth Order—RAPTORES.—Birds of Prey.

TWENTY-FOURTH FAMILY—BUBONIDÆ.—OWLS.

109. American Long-eared Owl.
- Asio wilsonianus*
- .
- Lesson*
- .

110. Short-eared Owl.
- Asio accipitrinus*
- .
- Pallas*
- .

111. Barred Owl.
- Syrnium nebulosum*
- .
- Forster*
- .

112. Great Gray Owl.
- Ulula cinerea*
- .
- Gmelin*
- .

113. Richardson's Owl.
- Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*
- .
- Bonaparte*
- .

114. Saw-whet Owl.
- Nyctala acadica*
- .
- Gmelin*
- .

115. Screech Owl.
- Bubo virginianus*
- .
- Gmelin*
- .

116. Great Horned Owl.
- Megascops asio*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

117. Snowy Owl.
- Nyctea nyctea*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

118. Hawk Owl.
- Surnia ulula*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

TWENTY-FIFTH FAMILY—FALCONIDÆ.—HAWKS AND EAGLES.

119. Marsh Hawk.
- Circus hudsonius*
- .
- Linnaeus*
- .

120. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
- Accipiter velox*
- .
- Wilson*
- .

121. Cooper's Hawk. *Accipiter cooperi*. *Bonaparte*.
122. American Goshawk. *Accipiter atricapillus*. *Wilson*.
123. Red-tailed Hawk. *Buteo borealis*. *Gmelin*.
124. Red-shouldered Hawk. *Buteo linneatus*. *Gmelin*.
125. Broad-winged Hawk. *Buteo latissimus*. *Wilson*.
126. Rough-legged Hawk. *Archibuteo lagopus*. *Brünnich*.
127. Bald Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. *Linnaeus*.
128. Duck Hawk. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. *Bonaparte*.
129. Pigeon Hawk. *Falco columbarius*. *Linnaeus*.
130. American Sparrow-Hawk. *Falco sparverius*. *Linnaeus*.
131. American Osprey or Fish-hawk. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. *Gmelin*.

Sixth Order—COLUMBÆ.

TWENTY-SEVENTH FAMILY—COLUMBIDÆ.—PIGEONS.

132. Passenger Pigeon. *Ectopistes migratorius*. *Linnaeus*.

Seventh Order—GALLINÆ.

TWENTY-EIGHTH FAMILY—TETRAONIDÆ.—GROUSE.

133. Ruffed Grouse. *Bonasa umbellus*. *Linnaeus*.

The following is a list of birds (excluding shore and water birds) which have been observed in the state of Maine but have not yet been reported as occurring in Androscoggin county:—

FIRST FAMILY—TURDIDÆ.

1. Bicknell's Thrush. *Turdus aliciae bicknelli*. *Ridgway*.

SECOND FAMILY—SILVIDÆ.

2. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. *Poliophtila cærulea*. *Linnaeus*.

SEVENTH FAMILY—MNIOTILTIDÆ.

3. Connecticut Warbler. *Geothlypis agilis*. *Wilson*.
4. Mourning Warbler. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. *Wilson*.

EIGHTH FAMILY—VIREONIDÆ.

5. Philadelphia Vireo. *Vireo philadelphicus*. *Cassin*.

THIRTEENTH FAMILY—FRINGILLIDÆ.

6. Lapland Longspur. *Calcarius lapponicus*. *Linnaeus*.
7. Ipswich Sparrow. *Ammodramus princeps*. *Maynard*.
8. Sharp-tailed Sparrow. *Ammodramus caudacutus*. *Gmelin*.

FIFTEENTH FAMILY—CORVIDÆ.

9. Canada Jay. *Perisoreus canadensis*. *Linnaeus*.

TWENTY-FIRST FAMILY—PICIDÆ.

10. American Three-toed Woodpecker. *Picoides americanus*. *Brehm*.
11. Red-headed Woodpecker. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. *Linnaeus*.

TWENTY-FIFTH FAMILY—FALCONIDÆ.

12. Golden Eagle. *Aquila chrysaetos*. *Linnaeus*.
13. Gray Gyr Falcon. *Falco rusticolus*. *Linnaeus*.
14. Black Gyr Falcon. *Falco rusticolus obsoletus*. *Gmelin*.

TWENTY-SIXTH FAMILY—CATHARTIDÆ.

15. Turkey Vulture. *Cathartes aura*. *Linnaeus*.

TWENTY-SEVENTH FAMILY—COLUMBIDÆ.

16. Mourning Dove. *Zenaidura macroura*. *Linnaeus*.

TWENTY-EIGHTH FAMILY—TETRAONIDÆ.

17. Bob-White. *Colinus virginianus*. *Linnaeus*.
18. Canada Grouse. *Dendragapus canadensis*. *Linnaeus*.

CHAPTER IX.

MAIL ROUTES, RAILROADS, AND POST-OFFICES.

Early Mail Routes—Staging—Railroads—Post-Offices and Postmasters.

EARLY MAIL ROUTES.—In 1793 a new highway was opened from Augusta to Portland by way of Monmouth, Greene, etc. By the old route via Bath it took two days to reach Portland from Hallowell, but by this new road Portland could be reached in the forenoon of the second day, if Monmouth was reached for breakfast on the first day. This new route was adopted as the United States mail route when the mail service was established in 1794. The mails were carried weekly by "post-riders" on horseback; the mail was in a pouch fastened behind the saddle. The rider had another bag for local mail matter for the conveyance of which he received extra pay. He gave warning of his approach by blowing a long tin horn, so he should not be delayed. This route was from Portland to Gray, New Gloucester, Greene, Monmouth, Winthrop, Hallowell, Pittston, Pownalborough, to Wiscasset. The first post-rider between Portland and Winthrop was William Blossom. Another route led from Portland to Gorham, Baldwin, Fryeburg, Bridgton, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Hebron, Poland, New Gloucester, and Gray, to Portland. The post-riders were Joseph Howe, Seba Smith, William Sawin, and Joshua Pool.

A weekly post route was established in 1806 from Portland through New Gloucester, Danville, Minot, Turner, Livermore, Hartford, Buckfield, Paris, and other towns to Portland. Josiah Smith was the first post-rider. In the first of the century John Walker went through the Androscoggin towns from Livermore to Danville every week, doing the work of a modern expressman and private letter-carrier between those towns and Portland. In 1826 a post route was established from Brunswick through the upper Androscoggin towns, but from 1824 Joseph Griffin had sustained a weekly mail route from Brunswick to Jay, primarily established for the distribution of the *Maine Baptist Herald* he published at Brunswick. The first mail service to Lewiston was probably given by Samuel Nash, who rode a gig from Portland to Augusta, on tri-weekly trips. He was succeeded by Thomas Longley who came to Greene in 1810.

In 1830, or earlier, tri-weekly stage lines were established on the principal mail routes, and the mails were then carried by them. "Tom" Longley put on the first coach on the Portland and Augusta route at that time. He was driver and proprietor for many years, and was the *beau ideal* of a dashing

driver, courteous and obliging, tall and commanding in appearance. He had a wonderful memory, and it is said that in the many errands entrusted to him he never made a memorandum and never forgot the smallest detail. He was a marvelous story-teller and the aroma of his narrations yet lingers in the atmosphere of the places along his route. In later life he left the box and became an hotel keeper in Portland.

Starting from Augusta in the morning the stage reached Lewiston at noon and Portland at night. Two dollars was the usual fare, but sometimes a route by Brunswick lowered rates by competition. Four relays of horses were used in the palmiest days of the stage-coach, and changes were made at Winthrop, Greene, and Gray. At Littlefield's tavern, in Danville, the stage from Farmington was met, and two coaches were generally required from there to Portland. Longley sold the route to Edward Little, Esq., and he sold it to Charles Clark, who is presumably the last survivor of the early "whips." Among the successors of Longley as drivers were his son Benjamin, Lewis Howe of Leeds, Albion C. Howard, and Benjamin Beede.

With the building of railroads staging lost its splendors, and the small lines connecting with the cars to-day have not the prestige, coaches, or romance of the early time. The veteran driver of the old time who tarried longest was Phineas Clough, for many years seated on the box of the Turner and Livermore stage.

RAILROADS.—*The Grand Trunk Railway* in Maine is the successor of the Atlantic and St Lawrence Railroad Company, incorporated by the State Legislature February 10, 1845. This road was completed to Mechanic Falls, thirty-seven miles, in the autumn of 1848. The Grand Trunk leased this road, in 1853, at a rental of six per cent. on the cost of construction of the one hundred and forty-nine miles from Portland to Island Pond—\$6,003,900. This road has done much to develop the resources of the country along its line, and has created several prosperous villages. In Maine it operates under a lease, the branch from Lewiston to Lewiston Junction—5.41 miles—and at Mechanic Falls it receives the road of the Rumford Falls and Buckfield Railroad Company, extending to the Androscoggin river in Canton.

Maine Central Railroad.—Under this name is operated several railroads built under early charters by different companies. The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company was chartered March 28, 1847, and by January 1, 1850, it had built a road from Waterville to Danville, where it connected with the Atlantic and St Lawrence Railroad. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company was chartered April 5, 1845, and constructed a road from Bangor to Waterville, making there a connection with the Androscoggin and Kennebec. A law was enacted, in 1856, authorizing these two companies to consolidate under a new name. One section of the law was not acceptable to the companies, and they did not form the new corporation until after this

section was repealed. September 9, 1862, the union was effected, and October 28, 1862, the Maine Central Railroad Company was organized. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, chartered in 1836, built a road from Augusta to Yarmouth, connecting there with the Atlantic and St Lawrence Railroad, and a branch from Brunswick to Bath. Later it extended its road from Yarmouth to Portland. In 1852 this corporation mortgaged its road to secure an issue of \$250,000 in bonds. This mortgage was foreclosed and title obtained of the road by the mortgagees, and a new corporation, the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, organized May 20, 1862. January 1, 1864, this road leased the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad (organized August 10, 1848), reaching from Skowhegan to Augusta. May 20, 1870, the Portland and Kennebec Company leased its road and assigned its lease of the Somerset and Kennebec to the Maine Central for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The Androscoggin Railroad was constructed from Farmington to Leeds Junction. Under the state law the company issued its bonds, securing them by a mortgage on the road. Later the company was authorized to extend its railroad to Brunswick, and it was provided that this new portion should not be subject to the mortgage. The mortgaged portion of the road became the property of the mortgagees by foreclosure, May 11, 1865. They formed a new corporation, the Leeds and Farmington Railroad Company. The Androscoggin Railroad then extended from Leeds to Brunswick, covering the branch from Crowley's Junction to Lewiston. June 1, 1867, the Leeds and Farmington Railroad Company leased its road to the Androscoggin Railroad Company, which, June 29, 1871, gave a lease of its road for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Maine Central, and assigned to it its lease of the Leeds and Farmington road. This lease was later confirmed and extended to nine hundred and ninety-nine years by the company owning the road.

Thus, in 1872, the Maine Central Company had long leases of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, the Androscoggin Railroad, and the Leeds and Farmington Railroad. By an act of February 7, 1872, these corporations were authorized to unite with the Maine Central in a mortgage to secure bonds issued by that company. The Maine Central now operates and controls in Maine, besides the above, the Newport and Dexter Railroad, the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, the Eastern Maine, the European and North American, the Portland and Ogdensburg, the Knox and Lincoln, and the road from Bangor to Bar Harbor. The distance along some of these lines are: Portland to Vanceboro, 250.8 miles; Cumberland Junction to Waterville, 72.5 miles; Bath to Farmington, 71.2 miles; Crowley's to Lewiston, 4.7 miles; Waterville to Skowhegan, 18.2 miles; Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, 33.1 miles; Dexter and Newport Railroad, 14 miles; Eastern Maine Railroad, 18.8 miles; Bangor and Bar Harbor Railroad, 42.6 miles.

These roads have done a great work in opening the country, in developing manufacturing, and although the early stockholders were in most cases losers, and many difficulties attended the construction, to-day no section of the country has better shipping facilities or patronizes the railroads more. We fittingly close with an extract from the diary of one who noted some of the occurrences in railroading in its beginnings in this county.

The Androscoggin branch of the Maine Central was opened to travel from Leeds Junction to Livermore Falls, in November, 1852. The rolling stock consisted of one small engine, one baggage, and two passenger cars, also a few box and flat cars. There were no snow fences, and many hard times were experienced in getting through the snow. December 29, 1853, fifteen inches of snow fell, drifting so that no trains were run, and no trains were run December 30, but one managed to get through to Livermore Falls late in the afternoon of December 31st. Again, February 23, 1854, it commenced snowing at 4 A.M., and continued all day. The train started from Leeds Junction at 10 A.M., and ran about three miles and got stuck in a drift, and as the engine was getting short of wood and water, the engineer left the cars and proceeded about two miles to Pettengill's crossing, where he filled the tender with water, carrying it in pails from the brook about ten rods. It was very cold and the men were covered with ice. As it was near night, the engineer concluded to stop there all night. The passengers, two ladies and three men, were obliged to stay in the cars two days and one night. Friday morning, the 24th, commenced shovelling out the track, and 2 P.M. got the engine down to the cars, and carried the ladies to Abram Wheeler's, then started toward Leeds Junction and arrived there at 12 P.M. Saturday, February 25th, they left Leeds Junction at noon and went as far as North Leeds and stopped all night. February 26th they left North Leeds at 7 A.M., arrived at Livermore Falls at noon, and did not start again until Wednesday, March 1st. March 18th the train left Leeds Junction at 11 A.M., went about one mile, got stuck and returned. March 19.—Snowed all day. No trains over the road to-day. March 20.—Train left the Junction at noon and arrived at Livermore Falls at 5 P.M. March 24.—Two feet of snow fell. No trains over the road to-day. March 25.—Snow deep on the track. No trains to-day. March 26.—Very blustering. No trains to-day. March 27.—Very blustering. No train to-day. March 28-29-30-31.—No trains. April 1.—Train went down at 2 P.M. Sunday, April 2.—Trains made regular trips. December 9.—Very blustering last night; train left Livermore Falls on time this morning with two engines, and when near Leeds Centre ran off the track and completely wrecked both engines and baggage car. Nobody was injured. The veteran Josiah Littlefield was one of the engineers.

January 19, 1855.—Snowed hard all day. No trains run 20th. Snow-plough with one engine left the junction at 12 M., got to Livermore Falls at 10 P.M., and returned to Leeds Junction same night. February 19, 1856.—Very blustering all day. No trains on the Androscoggin Railroad to-day. January 9, 1857.—Train run off the track; nobody injured; 19th, snowed fast all day; no trains; 10th, train left Leeds Junction at 6.30 P.M. January 22.—Snowed all day; 23d, fair and colder; no trains run to-day; 24th, train got to Leeds at 9.30 P.M. During the winter of 1858 there was but little snow and trains were run regularly all winter. Commenced running to East Wilton December 21st. January 1, 1859.—Commenced snowing at 10 A.M., and continued all day. No trains up to-day. January 5.—Train with two engines left Leeds Junction for East Wilton at 2 P.M., and went as far as Leeds Center, and thinking that it would be impossible to get through, returned to Leeds Junction. Soon after they returned, Charles Garcelon, with an engine called the "old widow," and snow-plow came down. If the up train had not returned,

undoubtedly there would have been a serious accident, as there was no telegraphic line, and the up train did not know that "the widow" was coming. After "the widow" had arrived at Leeds Junction, the two engines with passenger train left Leeds at 10 P.M. February 3.—John Kauffer, engineer, burnt his mouth and throat so badly in blowing into a pet-cock which was frozen on his engine, that he died in a few hours. February 4.—Train went down at 8 P.M., and did not go up till 1 A.M., February 5th. February 10, 1860.—Stormy and blustering all day. Train arrived at Curtis Corner at 2 P.M., out of water and wood, and was obliged to haul water about twenty rods in a hogshead with a yoke of oxen. Six passengers put up at S. Brewster's for the night. The engineer, Mr. Parker, stayed in his engine all night. The other train men stopped at S. Brewster's. February 11.—Got the engine fired up and started for Leeds Junction at 1.30 P.M., and returned to Farmington that night. January 16, 1861.—Snowed fast all day. No trains to-day. January 17.—No trains run. January 18.—Train got down at 7 P.M. February 2.—Snow fell four inches last night, rained, and made a crust, and no trains were run to-day. February 8.—Was called the cold Friday; thirty degrees below at sunrise and very windy. No trains run to-day. February 9.—No trains run to-day. February 21.—Cold and blustering. The morning train from Farmington got down to Leeds Junction at 5 P.M., and returned that night. February 22.—Very blustering. No trains run to-day. February 23.—No trains run. January 2, 1862.—Cold and very blustering. Train went down but did not return till 10.30 P.M., January 3d. January 22.—Snowed all day. Train went down but did not return till Sunday morning, January 26th. January 27.—Train went down at 1.30 P.M., and did not return till 1 A.M., January 30th.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—The first post-office established in the limits of this county was Greene, April 1, 1796; the next was Lewiston, July 15, 1799. We are indebted to researches made in the Post-Office Department at Washington, by Asa P. Knight for the *Lewiston Journal*, in 1882, for the following valuable compilation of postmasters and date of appointment on taking office. A few of the dates are approximative only.

Auburn (established as Goff's Corner, changed to Lewiston Falls, July 18, 1854, to Auburn, December 27, 1854).—James Goff, March 28, 1825; Edward Little, September 16, 1826; James Goff, Jr, February 24, 1835; Joseph D. Davis, June 6, 1849; Daniel G. Hall, March 30, 1853; Freeman Newell, November 28, 1853; Rufus Penley, May 29, 1858; Silvester Oakes, March 19, 1861; Willard Small, August 24, 1866; Jonathan A. Hill, March 11, 1867; Henry Little, July 18, 1868; Delance Young, April 28, 1885, John C. Blake, February 14, 1890. *West Auburn* (established as Nason's Mills, changed to Auburn, March 5, 1842, to West Auburn, December 27, 1854).—Palfrey Lane, March 20, 1833; Enoch Littlefield, July 3, 1834; Nathaniel Small, February 9, 1839; Enoch Littlefield, October 20, 1840; Samuel H. Pickard, November 9, 1842; Enoch Littlefield, December 22, 1842; George Ricker, Jr, February 1, 1850; Apollos C. Howard, March 7, 1860; George Ricker, August 5, 1861; Henry M. Packard, December 15, 1862; John M. Perry, December 11, 1871; E. S. Crafts, October 2, 1884. *East Auburn*.—John C. Briggs, July 2, 1844; discontinued July 2, 1845; re-established with same postmaster, December 24, 1849; Stillman T. Allen, April 10, 1863; C.

White, December 3, 1863; John C. Briggs, August 13, 1866; Charles Withington, October 30, 1866; William K. Vickery, December 13, 1866; Alvin Waterman, July 7, 1871; David A. Whitman, March 8, 1882; Charles F. Curtis, July 1, 1889. *North Auburn* (established as Center Minot, changed to present name June 7, 1845).—Oliver Pollard, December 19, 1825; Stephen Packard, February 13, 1835; Oliver Pollard, June 18, 1841; Stephen Packard, June 7, 1845; Joseph Keith, July 14, 1849; Isaac Osgood, May 19, 1853; Levi Perry, October 3, 1857; Isaac Osgood, January 6, 1862. *Auburn Plains*.—F. A. Allen, commissioned postmaster June 5, 1889; office opened July 1st. *South Auburn* (established as West Danville, changed to present name, March 10, 1868).—Joseph S. Foster, March 11, 1850; discontinued November 13, 1850; re-established with same postmaster, December 16, 1850; Samuel Hicks, June 30, 1852; Brackett Marston, December 29, 1853; William Freeman, October 6, 1859; Joseph W. Foster, August 16, 1864; Israel T. Merrill, March 14, 1866; Quade L. Allen, January 25, 1875; John R. Pulsifer, February 11, 1875; Loring Lovejoy, October 13, 1882; J. G. Dexter, November, 1883. *South Danville*.—Emerson Bowie, March 27, 1886; Mrs. A. M. Bowie, December 30, 1886. *Danville*.—Moses Rowe, February 13, 1822; Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, May 15, 1826; Jeremiah Stinchfield, November 13, 1850; Oliver Waterman, May 17, 1860; Nathaniel G. Sturgis, November 14, 1861; Oliver D. Stinchfield, October 7, 1864; Harriet W. Ingersoll, December 10, 1866; S. S. Waterhouse, December 7, 1885; P. M. Austin, August 20, 1888; C. A. Leonard, April 12, 1890; Charles Thurston, December, 1890.

Durham (established as South West Bend, changed to Durham, September 3, 1849).—Joseph Merrill, December 17, 1835; Rufus Jordan, December 5, 1837; James Strout, Jr, April 2, 1840; William L. Harmon, June 3, 1841; Rufus Jordan, June 7, 1845; James Strout, Jr, March 31, 1846; Emery S. Warren, June 27, 1849; James Strout, Jr, March 30, 1853; E. S. Warren, August 10, 1858; Henry Fitz, September 6, 1861; James H. Eveleth, March 21, 1862; George E. Warren, September 24, 1885; Marcus W. Eveleth, June 26, 1890.

West Durham (established as Durham, changed to West Durham, September 3, 1849).—Thomas Freeman, December 16, 1818; Alvan Robinson, November 26, 1819; Job Sylvester, 3d, March 15, 1822; Aaron Turner, January 24, 1831; Benjamin M. Moses, April 7, 1835; Ward Bonney, July 24, 1835; Alvena Moses, December 21, 1838; Joshua Lambert, August 24, 1839; William G. Hoyt, June 3, 1841; Job P. Sylvester, January 7, 1847; William G. Hoyt, September 5, 1849; Elisha Strout, March 30, 1853; Job P. Sylvester, March 31, 1854; Simon W. Miller, December 4, 1861; Charles W. Harding, February 4, 1865; Charles G. Burgess, March 30, 1868; Nathan Bangs, June 24, 1870; Christopher Moses, October 22, 1878; Nathan Bangs, December 17, 1878; Charles D. Dow, October 3, 1881; Samuel W. Wilson, November 7, 1881; F. M. Soper, June

1, 1884; R. A. Rich, October 25, 1887. *Garcelon's Ferry*.—O. S. Libby, November, 1885; soon discontinued. *South Durham*.—Thomas Tuttle, February 19, 1830; Thomas Estes, September 5, 1835; Francis A. B. Hussey, June 3, 1841; John Collins, January 17, 1843; Thomas Estes, June 7, 1845; Amos F. Lunt, May 29, 1849; Alfred Gatchell, March 30, 1853; Jeremiah G. Duran, April 26, 1855; George Tuttle, August 12, 1861; Thomas C. Pinkham, January 26, 1866; Charles C. Smith, October 17, 1873; Amos F. Lunt, October 14, 1885.

Greene (established as Greene, changed to Greene Depot, December 10, 1849, and to Greene, May 3, 1851).—Benjamin Merrill, April 1, 1796; Luther Robbins, March 13, 1804; Alfred Pierce, September 17, 1840; Nathaniel Robbins, August 2, 1841; Alfred Pierce, August 16, 1843; George H. Dearborn, September 29, 1849; William C. Dow, May 3, 1851; Nathaniel Harris, April 23, 1853; Erastus H. Morse, November 27, 1860; Everett L. Mower, January 14, 1863; H. W. Gamage, July 15, 1886; Everett L. Mower, November 16, 1889. *Greene Corner* (established as Greene, changed to present name, May 3, 1851).—Elijah Barrell, December 10, 1849; Alfred Pierce, April 10, 1853; Albion Pierce, May 8, 1860; Franciana Pratt, July 13, 1863. *North Greene* (established June 18, 1883).—Z. A. Gilbert, present incumbent commissioned first postmaster.

Leeds.—Solomon Lothrop, August 27, 1822; Giddings Lane, Jr, June 17, 1829; Joseph Scammon, April 19, 1830; Stillman Howard, May 10, 1834; J. W. L. Mitchell, August 18, 1837; Thomas W. Bridgham, April 18, 1840; Franklin B. Leonard, July 10, 1841; Issacher Lane, July 19, 1845; Isaac T. Boothby, April 9, 1849; Solomon T. Lothrop, June 6, 1853; Green G. More, October 7, 1864; Charles H. Lane, January, 28, 1868; Albert Knight, January 30, 1880; Willard Lothrop, May 10, 1880; W. L. Francis, March 22, 1886. *East Leeds*.—Stephen Day, August 5, 1840; discontinued, October 8, 1842. *North Leeds*.—Walter Foss, January 28, 1826; Reuel Foss, March 5, 1842; Thomas C. Foss, August 7, 1861; Jason Woodman, December 20, 1871; Louisa M. Woodman, December 10, 1880; Charles A. Whitehouse, August 18, 1888. *South Leeds*.—Martin Leonard, June 6, 1826; Franklin B. Leonard, August 27, 1828; Joshua S. Turner, December 5, 1838; Oscar D. Turner, July 27, 1840; John Gilmore, July 10, 1841; Salmon A. Wing, August 16, 1843; Ormand T. Wing, June 2, 1856; William Wing, March 10, 1863; Sanford Gilbert, May 19, 1863; James L. Bates, January 2, 1865; Duane S. Wing, March 12, 1867; Greenleaf Parker, January 18, 1876; Lois V. Parker, August 3, 1887. *West Leeds*.—Jonas P. Lee, April 10, 1828; Perez S. Jennings, November 15, 1828; discontinued, April 18, 1840; established with Gessius F. Jennings, postmaster, February 24, 1866; Stephen R. Deane, April 28, 1868; G. A. Jennings, May 2, 1883; Roscoe E. Swain, June 30, 1888. *Curtis Corner*.—Salmon Brewster, January 22, 1853; H. M. Brewster, December 10, 1887.

Lewiston.—Dan Read, July 15, 1799; William R. Frye, December 9, 1839; Mark Lowell, May 24, 1842; Nelson B. Reynolds, February 26, 1846; John Smith, February 26, 1849; Oliver Herrick, June 15, 1849; John Herrick, July 26, 1852; William R. Frye, March 5, 1853; Joseph P. Fessenden, April 17, 1861; George A. Parker, June 7, 1870; Horace C. Little, January 30, 1879; Charles Walker, April 1, 1887; William T. Smart, April 1, 1891. *South Lewiston*.—Joseph Daniels, September 16, 1867; Benjamin F. Morrell, August 27, 1874; Albert B. Clark, June 12, 1879; Andrew J. Hinkley, July 26, 1880; H. W. Knowles, September 26, 1882.

Lisbon (established as Factoryville, changed to Lisbon, December 6, 1834).—Robert Jack, October 3, 1823; Samuel Moody, June 23, 1832; Benjamin Burgess, February 8, 1836; Joshua Gerrish, October 26, 1838; Reuben D. Rand, May 28, 1856; Levi T. Coombs, November 7, 1857; Charles B. Jordan, January 6, 1862; Charles W. Gerrish, April 7, 1873; Hannah W. Gerrish, January 6, 1880; J. M. Corbett, July 31, 1885; Alfred E. Jordan, August 10, 1889. *Lisbon Falls* (established as Little River Village, changed to present name, February 20, 1865).—William P. Davis, December 14, 1818; Ezekiel Thompson, February 3, 1819; Joseph Cowing, March 30, 1832; Josiah Lane, December 11, 1834; Moses Tibbetts, February 17, 1842; James Booker, August 19, 1845; Jedediah Moulton, December 23, 1845; Warren A. Bibber, January 29, 1853; Aaron I. West, March 29, 1853; John O. Tracy, November 29, 1855; John H. Coombs, November 6, 1858; Seth P. Crossman, July 2, 1861; Samuel Crowell, February 4, 1868; Horace C. White, April 8, 1869; George W. Coombs, July 24, 1874; George Plummer, January 22, 1883; John H. Coombs, October 28, 1885; George Plummer, November 9, 1889. *Lisbon Center*.—John W. Jordan, August 4, 1884; A. K. P. Edwards, August 15, 1888.

East Livermore.—Francis F. Haines, October 8, 1822; William B. Small, February 9, 1839; F. F. Haines, June 30, 1841; William B. Small, March 2, 1846; F. F. Haines, August 15, 1851; William B. Small, March 2, 1852; Francis Morrill, January 11, 1854; Jonathan Lovejoy, July 7, 1854; Elisha B. Lovejoy, June 29, 1863; Jonathan Lovejoy, April 25, 1865; Amos Hobbs, December 24, 1867; Francis J. Folsom, September 24, 1868; Caleb P. Brown, February 29, 1876; Francis J. Folsom, August 12, 1878; Mrs. Ellen M. Folsom, January 5, 1886. *East Livermore Mills* (changed from Brown's Mills, January 19, 1872).—Eli N. Berry, January 5, 1872; W. A. Francis, April 1, 1886; Eli N. Berry, May 1, 1889. *Livermore Falls*.—Elisha Pettengill, December 21, 1830; Nathaniel Mayo, July 13, 1841; David Hale, April 2, 1844; Oliver Pettingill, August 22, 1845; Comfort Pettingill, March 7, 1848; Stillman Reed, July 1, 1861; Alvin Record, June 22, 1870; W. S. Treat, September 14, 1885; J. F. Jefferds, September 19, 1889.

Livermore (Brettun's Mills).—Benjamin Prescott, April 1, 1807; Benjamin Bradford, September 30, 1809; Isaac Strickland, March 27, 1825; William

H. Brettun, December 12, 1838; Doribus Morrison, May 11, 1842; G. W. C. Washburn, June 11, 1844; David Leavitt, February 2, 1849; Isaac Strickland, June 4, 1852; William Child, January 7, 1853; Samuel H. Morse, September 20, 1856; Lee Strickland, March 13, 1858; Lamont O. Stevens, August 2, 1862; Augustus H. Strickland, September 25, 1869; Oliver P. Stevens, October 29, 1869; Lamont O. Stevens, July 7, 1870; George T. Piper, July 31, 1871; A. H. Strickland, May 3, 1876; George T. Piper, October 1, 1878; Roscoe G. Goding, May 17, 1885; W. F. Fuller, September 23, 1886. *Stricklands Ferry*.—Solomon Millett, December 10, 1853; Leonard Knight, December 23, 1861; David P. Hodgdon, November 25, 1863; Alonzo P. Russell, August 9, 1865; Alpheus E. Guild, April 13, 1866; George F. Piper, March 27, 1867; John R. Millett, September 1, 1868; Russell B. Hersey, May 11, 1869; John R. Millett, August 28, 1871; R. B. Hersey, January 5, 1874; Charles A. Libby, May 13, 1875; Frank H. Sawtelle, May 3, 1877; Albert Caswell, December 11, 1877; George D. Emery, March 21, 1878; N. H. Sawtelle, February 20, 1886. *Livermore Center*.—John L. Wyman, June 21, 1839; Abner Moore, November 30, 1841; Alvan C. Harlow, February 5, 1856; Joseph Baird, July 22, 1859; Alvan C. Harlow, September 20, 1860; John W. Bigelow, July 17, 1873; John L. Cummings, April 6, 1877; Frank B. Bigelow, July 19, 1882; John L. Cummings, January 1, 1883; W. Carver, July 15, 1885; John L. Cummings, January, 1888. *North Livermore*.—Reuel Washburn, May 5, 1824; Jesse Stone, January 29, 1830; Reuel Washburn, December 13, 1841; George D. Norton, January 22, 1847; Matthew M. Stone, December 26, 1849; Ephraim M. Steadman, February 4, 1858; Samuel P. Holman, March 10, 1860; Seth D. Washburn, May 31, 1861; George D. Norton, December 8, 1862; Augustus W. Coolidge, December 4, 1865; George Q. Gammon, July 27, 1868; Roscoe G. Godding, April 20, 1870; A. W. Coolidge, September 26, 1877; C. F. Roberts, October 23, 1888; Hattie L. Coolidge, March 19, 1889. *South Livermore*.—George F. Chase, August 19, 1856; Elbridge G. Bryant, January 31, 1857; discontinued from May 8, 1858, to May 24, 1858; Job Chase, May 24, 1858; George F. Chase, June 18, 1877; William S. Moore, November 8, 1878; Mrs. M. F. Norton, November 1, 1889.

Minot (called Minot or Poland indiscriminately until Poland office was established, April 8, 1816).—Samuel Swett, January 1, 1801; Daniel Cash, October 1, 1804; Nathan P. Woodbury, October 1, 1805; Ebenezer Simonton, May 3, 1813; William H. Woodbury, January 2, 1818; Nathan L. Woodbury, November 2, 1832; Jabez C. Woodman, July 20, 1841; Nathan P. Woodbury, December 23, 1843; Willard H. Woodbury, June 29, 1847; William Dale, June 28, 1849; Josiah D. Pulsifer, March 30, 1853; John Freeman, Jr., November 14, 1854; Cyrus Green, December 11, 1855; Abeiza S. Freeman, January 28, 1857; Seth M. Milliken, January 6, 1862; Joseph Freeman,

December 26, 1862; Lyman M. Cousens, September 18, 1865; William H. Rounds, July 27, 1868; Rebecca F. Rounds, December 10, 1880. *Mechanic Falls*.—Samuel F. Waterman, October 27, 1841; Jacob Dwinal, July 21, 1845; Samuel Carr, May 2, 1849; Merrill W. Strout, July 7, 1851; Alexander B. Dwinal, February 24, 1853; Charles K. Smith, July 2, 1856; Samuel F. Waterman, June 26, 1861; Oliver B. Dwinal, October 8, 1866; Joseph Bucknam, April 8, 1869; Jason Hall, July 19, 1869; F. E. Dwinal, April 1, 1883; Frank A. Millett, February 22, 1887; F. E. Dwinal, April 1, 1891. *West Minot*.—Calvin Bridgham, February 9, 1825; William Lowell, June 3, 1841; Levi Whittemore, July 21, 1845; Calvin Bridgham, August 15, 1846; William Lowell, April 23, 1849; David B. Sawyer, March 30, 1853; Joshua Parsons, June 23, 1856; Gideon Bearce, September 16, 1861; L. Y. Millett, December 10, 1885; Gideon Bearce, July 1, 1889. *East Minot*.—Martin Leavitt, December 25, 1827; discontinued April 9, 1835; John A. Dunning, September 7, 1839; discontinued April 3, 1842.

Poland.—Robert Waterman, April 8, 1816; James Hackett, June 7, 1817; Jabez True, Jr, November 8, 1819; Josiah Jordan, May 16, 1823; David Dunn, December 12, 1838; William Cousens, June 29, 1841; David Dunn, June 7, 1845; Freeland Marble, July 29, 1845; David Dunn, December 30, 1847; William Cousens, September 28, 1849; George Bridgham, March 30, 1853; Otis West, December 21, 1854; David Dunn, September 25, 1856; Cyrus Briggs, September 10, 1857; Charles Lane, June 18, 1861; Levi N. Estes, October 24, 1865; Charles Lane, June 17, 1867; George E. Houghton, March 31, 1871; Charles Lane, October 3, 1872; Sumner I. Rowe, July 22, 1880. Charles Rowe, July 27, 1883. *East Poland*.—Reuben B. Dunn, January 28, 1834; discontinued June 29, 1836; Jonas W. Strout, June 23, 1837; discontinued April 22, 1842; Gilman Martin, September 4, 1849; Jonas W. Strout, September 21, 1855; William H. Rounds, December 23, 1861; Luther B. Knight, September 18, 1865; Agnes M. Walker, January 8, 1872; Daniel W. Bailey, May 14, 1877. *South Poland*.—Hiram Ricker, June 4, 1862. *Worthley*.—Hamlet L. Bass, August 8, 1882; Charles S. Strout, September 20, 1882; discontinued November 17, 1884. *West Poland*.—John Megquier, May 19, 1837; James H. Fernald, September 25, 1845; William M. Perkins, June 15, 1852; Francis Storer, January 11, 1854; Oren S. Keene, January 18, 1870; George O. Goodwin, December 29, 1871; Silas A. Megquier, January 14, 1881; George O. Goodwin, November 4, 1885; Silas A. Megquier, April 10, 1889.

Turner (established as Turner Village, changed to Turner, February 4, 1826).—William K. Porter, July 19, 1824; Philo Clark, October 8, 1834; John Blake, July 10, 1841; Hiram Clark, December 2, 1844; John Blake, June 16, 1849; Hiram Clark, March 9, 1852; Philo Clark, May 22, 1858; Hira Bradford, Jr, April 18, 1861; Mellen A. Bearce, April 2, 1869; William L.

Bonney, February 4, 1881; Walter B. Irish, October 1, 1885; James P. Waterman, June 14, 1889. *East Turner* (originally Turner, changed February 4, 1826).—Ichabod Bonney, 1804; Alden Blossom, March 15, 1814; discontinued March 22, 1839. *Turner Androscoggin* post-office was changed to *East Turner*, July 10, 1839. Postmasters from establishment are: Ezekiel Martin, February 10, 1832; John W. Webster, December 18, 1855; James D. Gilbert, September 18, 1866; Rutelius S. Coolidge, April 23, 1873; John W. Webster, April 23, 1877; Warren Webster, November 18, 1881. *Chase's Mills*.—Solon Chase, December 18, 1874. *South Turner*.—Charles H. Barrell, January 25, 1875; Mrs. Laura C. Barrell, March 31, 1887; William D. Barrell, February 20, 1889. *Turner Center*.—Lewis P. Bradford, February 14, 1873. *Keen's Mills* (changed from Keen's Mills to Aqua Mills, January 30, 1880, and again to Keen's Mills, February 24, 1880).—William A. Andrews, February 7, 1873; Augustus R. Gilmore, January 30, 1880; William A. Andrews, February 24, 1880; Fred B. Wing, February 18, 1886. *North Turner*.—Timothy Howe, December 12, 1825; Cornelius T. Richardson, January 14, 1828; William B. Bray, November 16, 1836; Samuel B. Holt, July 28, 1841; Jesse Drew, December 4, 1844; discontinued July 21, 1845; Isaac Strickland, April 14, 1846; Samuel B. Holt, January 19, 1849; Deering Farrar, October 31, 1855; Lewis A. Farrar, April 7, 1856; Eland Fuller, November 7, 1864; William W. House, March 11, 1872; Lewis A. Farrar, March 19, 1874. *North Turner Bridge*.—Lee Strickland, December 30, 1830; Church P. Leavitt, July 13, 1833; Lewis J. Pollard, August 15, 1851; Jonas E. Greenwood, December 9, 1852; Sylvester S. Whitman, March 31, 1854; David Morse, September 25, 1856; Zenas Lane, February 13, 1857; discontinued July 10, 1857; Albert Winship, May 10, 1858; Albert Barker, April 24, 1865; Samuel B. Wing, December 20, 1871; Albert Barker, August 27, 1874; W. W. Hobbs, April 30, 1883; Goodwin C. Caswell, April 16, 1886; S. Houghton, January 17, 1889. *Howe's Corner*.—Established May 4, 1891, George D. Humphrey, postmaster.

Wales.—Arthur N. Given, November 3, 1824; Arthur Given, January 18, 1836; Elizabeth Given, November 15, 1875; Alden Moulton, April 5, 1876; Hattie L. Given, March 15, 1886. *East Wales*.—Samuel Potter, December 23, 1856; Joseph G. Bragg, December 4, 1857; Llewellyn S. Ham, January 30, 1860; Maria N. Ham, September 6, 1876; Mary E. Ham, November 20, 1876; W. E. Hinckley, September 28, 1881. *Leeds Junction* (changed from Leeds Station, March 15, 1859).—George Beals, April 15, 1850; J. B. Brackett, December 3, 1883; J. W. Ricker, May 8, 1891.

Webster (first Lisbon Four Corners, changed to Lisbon, August 8, 1832, to Lisbon Center, December 6, 1834, to Webster, June 22, 1841).—James Small, February 6, 1819; Samuel Heath, February 14, 1823; Nathan C. Fletcher, July 17, 1832, Amos Dwinal, July 27, 1833; Philip M. Garcelon, March 29, 1836;

Samuel Cushman, July 3, 1851; Albert J. Larrabee, December 28, 1869; George B. Smith, February 24, 1880; Frederick Blethen, April 2, 1880; George B. Smith, June 1, 1885; C. K. Donnell, October 1, 1887; C. A. Owen, August 1, 1889. *Sabbatus*.—James Weymouth, December 21, 1831; John L. Cutter, February 21, 1842; Jacob Hill, June 22, 1844; Daniel Cary, April 11, 1849; Retiah D. Jones, June 16, 1853; Stetson L. Hill, November 9, 1857; Bradford D. Farnham, April 11, 1860; Isaac N. Davis, April 7, 1871; Cyprian C. Crockett, September 15, 1876; Seth H. Wilkins, March 27, 1879; B. F. Dennison, September 25, 1885; Edwin Woodside, November 13, 1889; did not take office until July 1, 1890.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Maine Regiments in the Civil War—The Soldiers of Androscoggin County—The Grand Army Posts and Associate Bodies.

Not in his battles won,
 Tho' long the well-fought fields may keep their name,
 But in the wide world's sense of duty done,
 The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;
 His life no struggle for ambition's prize,
 Simply the duty done that in him lies.

— *Melville Weston Fuller.*

IN THIS chapter prepared to commemorate the men of this county who took part in the great work of preserving federal unity and national honor in the great Civil War, we have compiled a brief record of the service of each military organization sent from Maine, with a list of its membership credited to this county, copying their names from the adjutant-general's reports, and carefully revising this list. So lofty was the devotion of those who died, so honorable the services of those who survived, that only the most complete and exhaustive record can do their deeds and their memory justice, while so inadequate are sources of information that many errors of omission must necessarily occur to pain survivors or do seeming injustice to gallant men. There are inevitable inaccuracies in the official records made in times of haste, excitement, and confusion, and names and residences were

often misunderstood and improperly recorded. Through irregularity in transmission of enlistments to the adjutant-general, the records are incomplete, and in many cases must remain so. We are largely indebted for the historical sketches of the regiments and other organizations to the reports of the commanding officers published at various times in the adjutant-general's reports and to "Maine in the War," which has preserved much of value.

Androscoggin county furnished 3,812 soldiers for the Civil War, and paid in bounties \$529,437; Auburn paying \$65,275, Danville \$28,136, Lewiston \$113,821, Durham \$33,165, Lisbon \$37,795, Minot \$32,487, Poland \$45,230, Turner \$62,470.

First Infantry Regiment.—This was organized April 28, 1861, and mustered into the United States service at Portland, May 3, for three months. Each one who enlisted expected to be sent at once into active service. The field officers were: Nathaniel J. Jackson, of Lewiston, colonel; Albion Witham, of Portland, lieutenant-colonel; George G. Bailey, of Portland, major. Companies F (Lewiston Light Infantry) and H (Auburn Artillery) were militia companies of excellent discipline and drill. Company K, the other company raised in this county, contained raw recruits.

The act of the legislature authorizing enlistments was approved April 23, 1861. At a meeting held on the evening of that day, Charles S. Emerson, lieutenant of Auburn Artillery, headed the list of volunteers, and is said to be the first person to enlist in Maine. The First went into Camp Washburn at Westbrook, and here it was reviewed by Governor Washburn. Sickness breaking out among the men the regiment did not leave the state until June 1, when it was ordered to Washington. Along the entire route it received marked attention. Flags were presented to it in Boston and New York. In Baltimore it marched along the route where the Sixth Massachusetts was assaulted on the 19th, and preparations were made for battle; but no demonstrations were made by the citizens, although the streets were crowded. Going into camp at Washington, its drill, order, and general efficiency elicited much praise and caused it to be kept for the defense of the city, and it was soon given the post of honor as guard of the Long Bridge. Here it did good work until its term of service expired, July 31. It was mustered out of United States service at Portland, August 5, 1861, and the men discharged from serving the remainder of their two-years' enlistment in the state service.

Many of the soldiers re-enlisted, and the non-commissioned officers and rank and file furnished numerous officers for other regiments. Colonel Jackson became colonel of the Fifth; Adjutant Fillebrown, lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth; Captain Emerson and Lieutenants Knowlton, Nye, and Shaw, captains in the Tenth; and Lieutenant Johnson, adjutant of the Seventh.

ROSTER.

Nathaniel J. Jackson, Col.,	Lewiston	James Lowe, F,	Lewiston
James S. Fillebrown, Adj.,	"	Samuel S. Mann, F,	"
Foster Randall, Serg. Maj.,	"	Hosea S. Mace, F,	"
Stephen H. Manning, Q. M. Serg.,	"	Albion K. P. Neal, F,	"
promoted Q. M., Fifth Maine,	"	Luther Oliver, F,	"
Cyrus Freeman, Fife Maj.,	"	Chester C. Pearson, F,	"
Wellington Dwinall, B,	Poland	James G. Preble, F,	"
Joseph Q. Edmunds, B,	"	Edward L. Prindall, F,	"
John Fandy, B,	"	William Price, F,	"
H. H. Hutchinson, A,	"	Abel G. Rankin, F,	"
Charles E. Harris, B,	"	Charles H. Reed, F,	"
A. H. Hutchinson, B,	"	Samson H. Stover, F,	"
Levi F. Jordan, B,	"	Hiram S. Stewart, F,	Greene
Hiram B. King, A,	"	John Knowles, F,	"
William Clark, D,	Lewiston	Isaiah S. Stevens, F,	Auburn
Franklin Dyer, D,	Danville	Joseph T. Stockbridge, F,	"
Jesse T. Stevens, Capt., F,	Lewiston	Robert C. Thayer, F,	Turner
William Knowlton, Lieut, F,	"	John A. Trufant, F,	Lewiston
John H. Ferguson, Serg., F,	"	Andrew J. Thompson, F,	"
Marvin L. Blood, Serg., F,	"	Charles H. Whitney, F,	"
Isaac S. Faunce, Serg., F,	"	Orrin Dwinall, G,	Poland
Harrison A. Cook, Serg., F,	"	Alonzo H. Snell, G,	"
Charles H. Moore, Corp., F,	"	Albion K. Snell, G,	"
Edward S. Butler, Corp., F,	"	Hiram P. Bailey, G,	Minot
Edgar M. Eustis, Corp., F,	"	George H. Fuller, G,	Livermore
Almon J. Gardner, Corp., F,	Durham	George W. Field, G,	"
Edward P. Carman, Mus., F,	Lewiston	Joseph F. Raynes, G,	Auburn
Augustus C. Annis, F,	"	Charles S. Emerson, Capt., H,	"
Zelind W. Annis, F,	"	James C. Fulsom, Lieut, H,	"
George Abbot, F,	"	Phineas W. Dill, Lieut, H,	"
George W. Brown, F,	"	James Dingley, Jr, Serg., H,	"
Gilbert V. Bangs, F,	"	Aaron T. Frost, Serg., H,	"
Charles A. Beals, F,	"	Horace Wright, Serg., H,	"
Alonzo M. Bartlett, F,	"	Royal A. Bray, Serg., H,	Turner
Hardy W. Baker, F,	"	John O. Kidder, Corp., H,	Auburn
Charles H. Bowker, F,	Auburn	Albert B. Furbish, Corp., H,	"
Daniel W. Burnham, F,	Lewiston	Jabez M. Hogan, Corp., H,	Lewiston
John Blake, 2d, F,	Turner	George A. Warren, Mus., H,	"
Lewis Carvill, F,	Lewiston	Eleazer B. Atwood, H,	Poland
Daniel J. Chandler, F,	"	Charles R. Anderson, H,	Lewiston
Nicholas Curran, F,	"	James L. Barker, H,	"
Frank B. Dakin, F,	"	Thomas R. Beal, H,	Durham
Abraham G. Durell, F,	"	William W. Bailey, H,	"
Charles B. Dean, F,	"	Benjamin M. Bradbury, H,	Auburn
William Forbes, F,	"	Alex B. Conant, H,	"
Charles R. Foster, F,	"	George B. Coburn, H,	Lewiston
Bradley F. Gurney, F,	"	Dennett Cotton, H,	Auburn
George H. Gould, F,	"	Thomas H. Cotton, H,	"
Stephen Graffam, F,	"	Timothy Driscoll, H,	Lewiston
Charles W. Heney, F,	"	James T. Doyle, H,	"
Enoch L. Hall, F,	"	Daniel P. Eaton, H,	Auburn
Theodore V. Hill, F,	"	Stephen R. Estes, H,	Lewiston
Charles H. Haskell, F,	"	Albert W. Freeman, H,	Minot
David Jones, F,	"	Henry W. Furbush, H,	Lewiston
Andrew Jackson, F,	"	Harrison B. Green, H,	Auburn
Samuel W. Lovell, F,	"	William H. Gordon, H,	"

George W. Harradon, H,	Auburn	Andrew Bubier, K,	Webster
Washington F. Harradon, H,	"	James R. Braley, K,	Lewiston
Charles E. Harradon, H,	"	Ivory Brown, K,	"
George B. Haley, H,	Lisbon	George W. Bickford, K,	"
David A. Jumper, H,	Lewiston	Albert L. Bolan, K,	"
George F. Joy, H,	Lisbon	Frederick N. Baker, K,	"
Isaiah Kimball, H,	"	Ellsworth A. Brown, K,	"
Roscoe J. Kidder, H,	Turner	Houghton Bond, K,	"
William R. Little, H,	Auburn	Hiram Cordwell, K,	"
Sullivan Luce, H,	Lisbon	Elmer Chipman, K,	Poland
Nathaniel Lovejoy Jr, H,	Greene	Nathan Herrick, K,	"
Lemont Manning, H,	Lewiston	Jordan G. Carville, K,	Lewiston
Charles P. Miller, H,	Auburn	Benjamin A. Eaton, K,	Greene
Charles S. Merrill, H,	Durham	James B. Ford, K,	Lewiston
Chandler Nason, H,	Auburn	Joseph F. Goss, K,	"
George H. Parker, H,	Durham	George F. Hodgdon, K,	Livermore
Jabez Pratt, H,	Greene	Almond L. Goss, K,	Danville
Andrew J. Royall, H,	Danville	James Guiney, K,	Lewiston
Churchill S. Stevens, H,	"	Ambrose E. Hammond, K,	"
Phineas W. Skinner, H,	Poland	James Hedon, K,	"
Josiah Stone, H,	Lewiston	Charles H. Jumper, K,	"
Sidney Small, H,	Auburn	Leonard Jepson, K,	"
William M. Savage, H,	"	Albert E. Kingsley, K,	"
Samuel L. Stevens, H,	"	Augustus K. Lane, K,	"
John S. Turner, H,	Lewiston	Frederic S. Myrick, K,	"
Nathaniel R. Turner, H,	"	Richard McCarthy, K,	Auburn
James H. Tunks, H,	Auburn	Jonathan Nash, K,	"
Augustus White, H,	"	James E. Osgood, K,	Lewiston
Philip Witham, H,	Lewiston	James Onias, K,	"
Benjamin F. Hicks, I,	Lewiston	Manassah Pettingill, K,	"
Silas B. Osgood, Capt., K,	"	Charles W. Smith, K,	"
Elijah D. Johnson, Lieut, K,	"	Llewellyn Sawyer, K,	"
George H. Nye, Lieut, K,	"	James Smith, K,	"
John B. Cook, Serg., K,	"	Philip H. Tarr, K,	"
Benjamin A. Howard, Serg., K,	"	Charles E. Taylor, K,	"
Edwin Robbins, Serg., K,	"	James E. Tarr, K,	"
Richard W. Stewart, Serg., K,	"	Reuben Viele, K,	"
Ethelbert C. Caswell, Corp., K,	"	Elias S. Webber, K,	"
James Layden, Corp., K,	"	Melvin Woodcock, K,	"
Asa J. Cole, Corp., K,	"	Michael Welch, K,	"
John R. Morrill, Corp., K,	"	John A. Willard, K,	"
Albert E. Hanson, Mus., K,	"	Lewis Gordon, H,	Poland
Henry Ashton, K,	"	Frank C. Adams, K,	Auburn

Second Infantry Regiment.—This was rendezvoused at Bangor, and left the state May 14, 1861. It was organized at Long Island, N. Y., May 28, 1861, to serve two and three years. Charles D. Jameson was colonel; Charles W. Roberts, lieutenant-colonel; George Varney, major; all of Bangor.

July 1 the Second joined the Army of Virginia at Falls Church, and on July 21 did distinguished service at Bull Run. "The Second, in its two-years' enlistment, saw an amount of service that would put to the blush many of the veteran troops of the old world. It was engaged in eleven bloody and hard-fought battles and numerous skirmishes, always distinguishing itself and never received the slightest word of censure from the higher commanding

officers. It had a record second to none from the state. Its tedious marches were cheerfully sustained, and it never wearied, never faltered, never murmured, but at all times, even in its most desperate engagements, faithfully and unflinchingly performed its duty." The two-years' men were mustered out June 9, 1863, and the others transferred to the Twentieth.

Colonel Jameson was promoted brigadier-general and showed great gallantry. He died November 6, 1862, from injuries received at Fair Oaks. He was succeeded as colonel by Charles W. Roberts, and January 10, 1863, Major Varney became colonel.

ROSTER.

John C. Harmon, Corp., A,	Lewiston	Michael Young, B,	Webster
John F. Black, A, pro Lt, Aug. 9, 61,	„	John McDonald, B, trans to 20 Me,	Lewiston
Albion Morris, band,	Leeds	John Sullivan, C,	Auburn

Third Infantry Regiment.—This regiment went into camp at Augusta, May 28, 1861, and was organized June 4, 1861. Its *personnel* was most admirable, for the Kennebec lumberman was largely represented, and all were well-formed men. The average weight of one company was 170 pounds. Its service of three years was marked by undaunted valor, patient endurance, and heroic achievements. It was mustered out at Augusta, June 28, 1864, and the recruits transferred to the Seventeenth. Its first colonel was Oliver O. Howard, of Leeds, promoted to brigadier-general September 7, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac N. Tucker was discharged November 4, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. L. Sampson resigned July 7, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Burt was killed in the Wilderness fight of May 6, 1864. Major Henry G. Staples, the first major, was promoted to colonel, and resigned November 14, 1862, and Major William C. Morgan was killed at North Anna, May 23, 1864. November 14, 1862, Moses B. Lakeman, who was first captain of Company B, was commissioned colonel.

The Third took active part in the battles of Centreville, Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and South Anna.

ROSTER.

Oliver Otis Howard, Col., promoted to Brig. Gen.,	Leeds	Joseph C. Harlow, C, transferred to Third U. S. Artillery,	Auburn
William H. Jewett, Asst. Surgeon,	Turner	Charles M. Landers, C, pro to Serg.,	Danville
Charles H. Howard, Drum Major, pro- moted to staff,	Leeds	Frank Heald, F,	Lewiston
Russell Carver, A, wd at Fair Oaks,	„	Newell Strout, Capt., K, res 1861,	Durham
Page T. Francis, A,	„	Freeman H. Strout, Serg., K, killed,	„
Frank Bubier, B,	Lewiston	Frederic H. Strout, Corp., K, promoted to 1st Serg.,	„

William B. Bryant, K,	Turner	Frederic Cook, C, trans 17 Me,	Lewiston
Thomas J. Bryant, K,	"	George W. Foster, C, trans 17 Me,	"
John W. Campbell, K, died Sept. 16, 1861,	Livermore	John Fallen, C, trans 17 Me,	"
Jason Carver, K, disch Sept. 19, 1861,	Leeds	Henry H. Garcelon, C, trans 17 Me,	"
Lloyd B. Caswell, K, trans 17 Me,	"	Cyrus W. Gilpatrick, C, trans 17 Me,	"
Francis George, K,	"	Lars F. Miller, C, trans 17 Me,	"
William Heald, K,	East Livermore	John Smith, C, trans 17 Me,	"
John C. Keene, Capt., K, killed, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863,	Leeds	Mandrid O. Savage, C, trans 17 Me,	"
Levi R. Reay, K, died in prison,	"	Charles D. Wallace, C,	"
Henry S. Turner, K,	"	Albion P. Cobb, D, died Dec. 2, 1863,	"
Benjamin Woodman, K, died in service,	"	Emery E. Lowell, D, trans 17 Me,	"
Elisha K. Mann, Corp., K, transferred to 17 Maine,	"	Henry F. Noyes, D, trans 17 Me,	"
Henry O. Fabyan, K, died Oct. 30, 1862,	"	James Welch, D,	"
Walter W. Boothby, K, kd Dec. 13, 62,	"	James L. Kilgore, E,	"
Dexter W. Howard, K, pro Serg., trans 17 Me,	"	Alonzo P. Lamb, Capt., G,	Poland
Ruggles S. Keay, K, trans to 17 Me,	Greene	Stephen P. Cutler, G, trans 17 Me,	Lewiston
Clark H. Eldridge, H,	Livermore	George W. Hatch, G, killed May 12, 1864,	"
Eben Farrington, Corp., H, died July 2, 1863,	Livermore	Charles Harris, G, died Feb. 13, 1864,	Livermore
Charles W. Pike, I,	East Livermore	James L. Faden, H, trans 17 Me,	Turner
C. C. Eldridge, killed,	"	Orville Young, H, trans 17 Me,	"
Jefferson T. Stevens, killed,	"	Samuel Parker, H, trans 17 Me,	Lewiston
John J. O'Connell, B, trans 17 Me,	Lewiston	Henry H. Thompson, H, trans 17 Me,	"
Edward E. Jones, B, trans 17 Me,	Minot	William C. Thompson, H, trans 17 Me,	"
Josiah Winslow, E, transferred 17 Me,	"	John L. Tubbs, H, killed May 12, 1864,	"
George G. Babb, C, trans 17 Me,	Lewiston	Arthur L. Coombs, I, trans 17 Me,	"
Amos B. Canwell, C, trans 17 Me,	"	Joseph O. Sturtevant, I, trans 17 Me,	Leeds
		James M. Hatch, B, killed May 31, 1864,	Lewiston
		Martin McElroy, B,	"
		Charles W. Lowell, I, trans 17 Me,	"
		John Warner, I, trans 17 Me,	"
		W. Heald,	East Livermore

Fourth Infantry Regiment.—The state regimental organization was completed May 8, 1861, at Rockland, and it was mustered into the national service for three years, June 15, 1861. Hiram G. Berry, of Rockland, was colonel; Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast, lieutenant-colonel; Frank S. Nickerson, of Searsport, major. The Fourth did gallant service in most of the important battles in Virginia, and at Gettysburg, during its three-years' warfare, was mustered out July 19, 1864, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Nineteenth. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall was promoted to colonel of the Seventh Maine, September 9, 1861, and his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank S. Nickerson, was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth, November 29, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Silas M. Fuller resigned March 1, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo D. Carver was discharged December 16, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel George G. Davis was commissioned May 10, 1864. Major William L. Pitcher was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Major Ebenezer Whitcomb died October 5, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg, and Major Robert H. Grey, May 9, 1864, of wounds received in action. March 17, 1862, Major Elijah Walker was made colonel on the promotion of Colonel Berry to brigadier-general. General Berry won unfading honors. He was given official credit for saving the day at

Williamsburg. After the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General A. P. Hill, commanding the Confederates, sent a flag of truce to compliment General Berry on his skillful generalship. In March, 1863, General Berry was made major-general, and May 3, 1863, was killed at Chancellorsville, after having saved the day with his division. Captain Edwin M. Smith, of Company G, was made major, April 1, 1862, but soon resigned to become assistant-adjutant-general on the staff of General Berry, and was killed at Fair Oaks.

ROSTER.

Freeborn G. Bean, A, trans 19 Me,	Lewiston	Hugh Hunter, G, trans 19 Me,	Lewiston
John Cusick, A, trans 19 Me,	"	Charles Hermann, G,	"
John Cochran, A, trans 19 Me,	"	Peter Lee, G, trans 19 Me,	"
James C. Crafts, A, trans 19 Me,	"	George Wilbur, G, trans 19 Me,	"
John Carter, A, trans 19 Me,	"	Elisha S. Bisbee, Serg., G, killed May	"
Charles W. Merrill, D, trans 19 Me,	"	23, 1864,	"
Henry Martin, D, trans 19 Me,	"	Daniel McDonald, H,	"
William Reiley, D,	"	George Martin, I,	"
Henry O. Smith, D, trans 19 Me,	"	Charles Miles, I, trans 19 Me,	"
Hezekiah D. Morse, F, died in service,	Poland	Otto Smith, K, trans 19 Me,	"
William L. Brown, G, trans 19 Me,	Livermore	Nathan B. Harlow, C, trans 19 Me,	Auburn
Adoniram L. Dyer, G, died Feb. 8, 64,	"	John L. Higgins, C, trans 19 Me,	Webster
James B. Davis, G, trans 19 Me,	Lewiston	Josiah Carr, Surgeon,	Minot

Fifth Infantry Regiment.—This was raised in the third division of the state militia, and, contrary to the preceding ones which had one or more organized and well-drilled militia companies in each organization, was wholly composed of raw men. The regiment was mustered into United States service June 24, 1861, with Mark H. Dunnell, of Portland, colonel; Edwin Illsley, of Limington, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel C. Hamilton, of Biddeford, major. Emery W. Sawyer, of Lisbon, was captain of Company E, and Aaron S. Daggett, of Greene, first lieutenant. William A. Tobie, of Poland, was captain; and Hamlin T. Bucknam, of Minot, first lieutenant of Company K.

Two days after the muster-in, the Fifth left the state *en route* for the Army of the Potomac and the battlefield, with 1,046 men. June 27, the Sons of Maine of New York City, presented the regiment with a silken regimental flag. June 29 it went into camp at Meridian Hill, but soon joined the Union forces south of the Potomac, and July 21 was terribly involved in the disastrous battle of Bull Run; in the retreat losing knapsacks, tents, cooking utensils, and clothing, all these falling into Confederate hands. The regiment, without opportunities for drill, was engaged in fatigue and picket duty, and suffered severe privations for lack of necessary supplies and from sickness. Colonel Dunnell, who was United States consul at Vera Cruz and on leave of absence, resigned the colonelcy September 2, and was succeeded by Colonel Nathaniel J. Jackson, late of the First. The same month the lieutenant-colonel and major resigned, and were succeeded

by Captain William S. Heath of Company H, Third Maine, as lieutenant-colonel (killed in action, June 27, 1862), and Captain Edward A. Scammon of Company H, of the Fifth, as major.

A rapid improvement succeeded in the health of the regiment, as they were moved to a healthful location, and drill soon brought good discipline. From this time it shared the privations, the honors, and the losses of the bravest regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Jackson was made brigadier-general, September 24, 1862, and November 1, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Scammon became colonel, Major Edwards, lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Millett of Company A, major. Colonel Scammon resigned January 8, 1863, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards was made colonel, and Major Millett, lieutenant-colonel. Captain Aaron S. Daggett, of Company E, became major, April 24, 1863.

This regiment was mustered out at Portland, July 27, 1864, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Sixth Maine Battalion. During its service it was engaged in eleven pitched battles and eight heavy skirmishes before participating in the Wilderness campaign. It captured more prisoners than were altogether numbered in its own ranks, and six Confederate battle-flags. General Upton, commanding the division in which the Fifth served, complimented it highly as it left the front for home, in a letter to the officers and men from which we extract:—

Your gallantry, your constancy, your devotion to the flag of your country, your patient endurance of fatigue during the campaigns of three long years entitle you to the lasting gratitude and esteem of your countrymen. You have given proof of your valor and patriotism on every field from the first Bull Run to the present time. Leaving your native state with over 1,040 men, after receiving a large number of recruits, you now return with but 216. The long list of battles in which you have participated, including Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mill, Charles City, Crampton Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, the eight-days' battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, will account for your losses.

ROSTER.

Nathaniel J. Jackson, Col, promoted to Brig.-Gen.,	Lewiston
Edwin Illsley, Lieut-Col, resigned,	"
Stephen H. Manning, Q. M., promoted	"
A. Q. M.,	"
Warren Hume, band,	"
George A. Chandler, Serg.-Maj., pro	"
Lieut, A, taken pris July 24, 63,	"
Fabian Churchill, C, killed May 3, 1863,	Minot
Adelbert Churchill, C, killed,	"
John Foster, C,	"
John H. Stevens, 1st Lieut, C, tr D,	Greene
Lawrence Hassett, D,	Lewiston
Thomas Tuttle, D,	Durham

William A. Walker, D, kd Jan. 3, 64,	Durham
Charles Manning, D,	Lewiston
Emery W. Sawyer, Capt., E, resigned	"
Aug., 1861,	Lisbon
Aaron S. Daggett, Lieut, E, promoted	"
Capt., Aug. 15, 1861, promoted Maj.,	"
Jan. 5, 1863,	Greene
Frank L. Lemont, E, pro Capt. Jan. 8,	"
1863, kd May 12, 1864,	Lewiston
Norris Litchfield, Serg., E,	"
John B. Bailey, Serg., E, died,	Auburn
Leander Prentiss, Corp., E, discharged	"
Oct., 1861,	Lewiston
John A. Lane, Corp., E,	"

Washington Ellis, Corp., E, discharged Aug., 1861,	Lisbon	Henry Whittingham, E,	Lewiston
Charles B. Keith, Corp., E, discharged Nov., 1861,	Auburn	Thomas Ward, E,	"
Isaac G. Jordan, Corp., E, discharged Oct., 1861,	Lewiston	John Harvey, E,	Auburn
Samuel M. Thomas, Mus., E, discharged Oct., 1861,	Durham	Preston R. Bryant, E, disch July, 61,	"
E. S. Litchfield, wagoner, E,	Lewiston	Andrew J. Lufkin, Serg., disch Sept., 1861,	Lewiston
Alonzo Adley, E, promoted Serg.,	Lisbon	Charles E. Coombs, F,	Auburn
Rodney B. Atwood, E, killed,	"	Joseph Charlton, F, disch Aug., 61,	Lewiston
Charles H. Bodge, Corp., E,	Leeds	William Connolly, F,	"
Isaac A. Blethen, E, kd Nov. 27, 63,	Durham	Charles Edwards, F,	"
Silas R. Cummings, E,	Greene	Lyman H. Edwards, F,	"
Lemont Manning, E,	Lewiston	John Loney, F,	"
David D. Dresser, E,	"	Elias Malone, F, trans K,	"
Francis Day, E, promoted Serg.,	Durham	R. D. Meridith, F,	"
Jeremiah Day, E,	Leeds	Melvin A. Perkins, F,	Auburn
Joseph T. Dennison, E, disch Oct., 61,	Durham	Albion R. Stewart, Corp., F,	Lewiston
Edward Collins, E,	Lewiston	Sylvester Smith, F, disch Oct., 61,	"
Henry P. Estes, E,	"	Bernard McGee, F,	"
B. Franklin Frost, E,	Durham	Samuel Gray, F,	"
Almond L. Foss, E, died Sept., 62,	Lewiston	Harry M. Stinson, H,	Auburn
Adelbert H. Holland, E,	"	Josiah M. Penley, H,	Danville
Daniel Harvey, Corp., E, killed at Gaines Hill,	Durham	John Binner, H, missing in action May 3, 1863,	Lewiston
Nathaniel Haskell, E,	Lewiston	John Conlin, H,	"
Samuel O. Hatch, E, disch Oct., 61,	"	George W. Fargo, I,	Turner
James C. Higgins, E, kd May 3, 1863,	Lisbon	James Kelly, I,	Lewiston
Thomas Higgins, E, disch Oct., 61,	Lewiston	Josiah Thompson, I,	"
George H. Hamilton, E, died of wounds Nov. 14, 1863,	"	William A. Tobie, Capt., K,	Poland
Charles E. Jones, E, kd May 10, 64,	Turner	Hamlin T. Bucknam, Lieut, K, pro- moted Capt., Sept. 23, 1861,	Minot
David H. Jones, E,	Auburn	Smith G. Bailey, Serg., K, promoted Lieut, H, killed,	Poland
Horace E. Kimball, E,	Lewiston	John J. Bragdon, Serg., K, promoted 1st Serg.,	"
Lucius L. Lothrop, E,	"	John T. Mason Serg., K,	Lewiston
Luther Litchfield, E,	"	Comfort M. Perkins, Corp., K,	Minot
Lee W. Laughton, E,	"	Charles E. Harris, Corp., K, wounded, transferred to 1st Maine Veterans,	Poland
William H. Larrabee, E,	"	George E. French, Serg., K, killed at Fredericksburg,	Auburn
Luther C. Manley, E,	Auburn	Charles Andrews, K, missing in action May 3, 1863,	Minot
David Given, E,	"	Richard Bailey, K,	"
James Maloney, E,	Lewiston	John F. Bancroft, K,	Poland
Walter A. Moulton, E,	"	William A. Campbell, K,	Minot
Horace H. Moody, E, died Aug. 30, 62,	Durham	Charles W. Campbell, K,	"
Levi Marks, E,	Lewiston	Dudley Chase, K,	"
Thomas H. Mason, E,	"	Augustus A. Dwinal, Serg., K,	"
Henry McCone, E,	"	Burbank Spiller, 1st Lieut, K,	"
James G. Purington, E,	Lisbon	George A. Durgin, K,	Poland
Isaiah C. Purinton, E,	"	Joseph Q. Edmunds, Corp., K,	Auburn
Isaiah Randall, E, disch Sept., 61,	Lewiston	Silas Estes, K, died Dec. 27, 1861,	Poland
Daniel Sheehan, E, promoted Corp.,	"	John Fardy, K,	Lewiston
Cyrenus P. Stevens, Corp., E, promoted 1st Serg.,	Greene	Solomon Frost, K,	"
Daniel Sutherland, E,	Durham	Ezra M. Goodwin, K,	Minot
David Small, E,	Danville	William H. Grant, K,	Poland
John L. Verrill, E,	Poland	Tristram T. Harris, K,	"
Charles N. Waterman, E,	Durham	S. Frank Haskell, K,	"
John Howard Nason, F,	"		

Delmar Harris, K,	Minot	Levi F. Jordan, K, wounded, trans-	
Albert W. Hines, Corp., K,	Turner	ferred to 1st Maine Veterans,	Poland
Barney Heany, K,	Lewiston	Walter S. Witham, E, died May 4, 62,	Lewiston
Almond H. Hutchinson, K,	Minot	James L. Baker, E,	"
Samuel H. Hutchinson, K,	"	John Barnes,	"
Henry H. Hutchinson, Corp., K,	"	Hollis Edwards,	"
Silas C. Libby, K,	Poland	Isaac G. Jordan, E,	"
Dan Matherson, K,	Lewiston	Charles Dore, K,	Minot
Donald McDonald, K,	"	Arthur M. Brown, K,	"
Charles F. McKenney, K,	Minot	William H. Morse, E,	"
Beniah Niles, Jr, K, died May 17, 1863,	Auburn	Edwin Goss, E, died July 27, 1862,	Lewiston
Marshall S. Phillips, K,	"	Frank S. Goss, E,	Danville
Charles A. Richardson, K,	Minot	Warren Keen,	Lisbon
Alanson W. St Clair, K,	Poland	Henry M. Gould,	Greene
Horace A. Verrill, K,	"	James M. Atwood,	Livermore
George H. Trundy, K,	Minot	William H. Everett, C, died May 14, 63,	Poland
Henry C. Weston, Corp., K,	"	David Jewell, G,	"
William A. Campbell, K,	"	George A. Hodgkins, K, trans V. R. C.,	"
Elias Maloon, K,	Lewiston	William E. Morton, E, trans U. S. N.,	"
Harrison J. Dwinal, K,	Minot	Samuel W. Taylor, E,	Wales
Wellington H. Dwinal, K,	"	Albert L. Deering, Lieut, I, promoted	
John French, K,	Turner	to Capt., H,	Webster

Sixth Infantry Regiment.—This was organized at Portland and mustered into the national service July 15, 1861, with Abner Knowles, colonel; Hiram Burnham, lieutenant-colonel; Frank Pierce, major. This regiment was largely composed of stalwart lumbermen. It went to the Army of the Potomac, was in ten general engagements and innumerable skirmishes; in three battles it led the attack and left half its number lying on the field. It won a reputation for unflinching courage and bravery which caused its selection for especially dangerous service. Colonel Knowles resigned his commission December 11, 1861, and was succeeded by Colonel Burnham. Captain Charles H. Chandler, of Company A, was made lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Benjamin F. Harris, of Company C, major. Chandler resigned March 9, 1863, and Harris became lieutenant-colonel, the major being Major Joel A. Haycock, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. He was succeeded May 28, 1863, by Major George Fuller. Colonel Burnham was promoted to brigadier-general, and Major Fuller became lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Theodore Lincoln, Jr, of Company F, major. General Burnham was killed at Chapin's Bluff, September 28, 1864. The regiment was mustered out at Portland, August 15, 1864, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Seventh Maine. Eben W. Foster, of Company H, was from Lewiston, and M. V. B. Gilmore, of Company I, was from Turner. He died November 25, 1862.

Seventh Infantry Regiment.—This was raised throughout the state. At its organization, August 21, 1861, Edwin C. Mason, of Portland, was colonel; Selden Connor, of Fairfield, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas W. Hyde, of Bath, major; Elijah D. Johnson, of Lewiston, adjutant; William L. Haskell, of Poland, first lieutenant of Company B; John B. Cook, of Lewiston, second

lieutenant of Company K. The regiment left the state August 23, and arrived in Baltimore, August 25. While here the Union ladies of the city presented it with a fine stand of colors. September 5, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Marshall, of the Fourth Maine, was appointed colonel, but died October 25, the day his regiment left for Washington. His earnest character and sterling worth had endeared him to all associated with him. In November, the Seventh joined the Army of the Potomac, and on the tenth Colonel Mason took command. This regiment was in many memorable battles, and its soldiers were honored by the personal thanks of General McClellan for bravery and good conduct at Williamsburg, in these words: "You and your comrades arrested the progress of the advancing enemy, saved the army from a disgraceful defeat, and turned the tide of victory in our favor." The Seventh gained glory at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Golding's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. Its numbers were so materially decimated by battle and disease that in October, 1862, it was sent home to recruit. January 25, 1863, it rejoined its old command. December 1, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Connor was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth, and Major Hyde promoted to colonel, and Captain James P. Jones promoted to the majority December 29, 1863. After many sieges, marches, and battles, the Seventh returned to Augusta, and September 5, 1864, those soldiers whose term of service had expired were mustered out and the others consolidated with the Fifth and Sixth to form the First Veteran Infantry.

ROSTER.

Elijah D. Johnson, Adj't,	Lewiston	Joseph Hackett, K,	Greene
Albert L. Frye, Hospital Steward,	"	John W. Adams, K,	Auburn
Marcus M. Small, K, died,	East Livermore	John F. Adams, K, died Oct. 17, 1862,	"
William L. Haskell, 1st Lieut, B, pro	"	Charles H. Hatch, K,	"
Capt., G, wd Antietam, died 62,	Poland	Marcellus F. Cushman, K,	Leeds
Sumner R. Tarbox, B,	Lewiston	Jordan G. Carvill, K,	Lewiston
Hiram M. Hatch, B,	"	Ezekiel Hackett, K,	Greene
Thomas A. Galusha, B,	Lisbon	Merrill J. Hibbard, K,	Lewiston
C. K. Hewey, D,	Webster	George F. Hodgdon, K,	East Livermore
Veranus M. Arno, D,	Wales	Winfield S. Norcross, K,	Livermore
Charles Doughty, D,	Durham	Hiram Jenkins, K, died Oct. 19, 1862,	Wales
John Lee, D,	Lewiston	Sanford K. Knox, K,	Greene
William B. Rush, D,	"	Jacob Kimball, K,	"
William Barrows, F, transferred to D,	Minot	James W. Libby, Serg., K,	Leeds
Silas Crooker, F, transferred to D,	"	William H. Larrabee, K, promoted	
Almon L. Crooker, F, transferred to D,	"	Adj't and 1st Lieut, H,	Danville
George W. Verrill, F, transferred to D,	"	Nathan A. Munroe, K,	Auburn
George G. Saunders, Serg., F,	"	Charles W. Merrill, K,	Lisbon
Mark A. Verrill, F, transferred to D,	"	Franklin Peale, K,	Leeds
John B. Cook, Lieut, K, promoted to		Albert M. Rose, K,	"
Capt., I,	Lewiston	John Q. Robbins, K, died Oct., 1862,	"
John B. Jennings, Serg., K, killed May		Allen F. Plummer, K,	Wales
4, 1863,	Leeds	William F. Record, K, died Dec. 10, 1861,	Greene

Loring C. Record, K,	Turner	Elijah D. Johnson, Lieut, K, Com. Col.	
Henry J. Ricker, K, died Jan. 20, 1862,	"	21 Maine,	Lewiston
Wansbron Turner, K, died Nov. 24, 1861,	Leeds	James McCabe, K,	"
Elbridge P. Wardwell, K,	Greene	Felix McHannan, K,	"
William H. Whitney, K,	Lisbon	John Magner, K,	"
Joseph P. Getchell, K, died Jan 24, 62,	Durham	Patrick Murphy, K, died May, 1862,	"
Dennis Harris, K,	Greene	Increase Gould, K,	Lisbon
John B. Cook, Capt., I,	Lewiston	James H. Woodward, G,	"
Aaron L. Hill, I,	"	Francis M. Bragdon, B,	Poland
George B. Moore, H,	Lisbon	Edward Sisk, Serg., D,	Lewiston
George W. McKenney, K,	Greene	Charles H. Hodgdon, G,	Wales
Henry Ricker, K,	"	Benjamin F. Mower, I,	Greene
Lyman Besse, K,	Lewiston	James Mohegan, K,	Lewiston
James B. Blackstone, K,	"	George Morgan, K,	"
Richard Byrns, K,	"	Lyman E. Besse,	"
John Collins, K,	"	Karl Yahr,	Auburn
John Daly, K,	"	J. T. M. Lahrssen,	"
John Dow, K,	"	Walter E. Randt,	"
Dennis Downey, K,	"	Robert Huencke,	"
John Grant, K,	"	Paul H. Ingensen,	"
Ashel W. Hutchins, K,	"		

Eighth Maine Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Augusta, September 7, 1861. Lee Strickland, a patriotic and loyal citizen of Livermore, raised a company and was elected colonel; John D. Rust, of Camden, was lieutenant-colonel; Joseph S. Rice, of Ellsworth, major; James Dingley, Jr, of Auburn, adjutant; William H. Timberlake, of Livermore, second lieutenant of Company C. The regiment left the state September 10, and reported to Brigadier-General E. L. Viele, at Long Island, N. Y. December 14, Colonel Strickland resigned, on account of ill health, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rust was commissioned colonel. February 14, 1862, five companies were ordered to Dawfuski Island, S. C., and May 1, Colonel Rust was ordered to report at Typee Island, about five miles distant. Here during the bombardment of Fort Pulaski the most exposed positions were assigned to Companies D, E, F, H, and I. The regiment was mostly employed until the spring of 1864 in guard duty in South Carolina and Florida, and suffered much from exposure. In the fall of 1862, when the first regiment of colored troops was raised, the men of the Eighth were warm espousers of their enlistment and nearly half of the line officers of the first regiment of colored troops were from the Eighth. In March, 1864, 316 veterans who had re-enlisted received a furlough of thirty days, and the others, numbering about one hundred and twenty, were mustered out at Augusta, September 15, 1864. This regiment actively participated in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski (one of its flags was the first to be raised over the fort after the surrender), siege of Charleston, Drury's Bluff, battle of Coal Harbor, Chapin's Farm, and many other engagements. The flag presented by Governor Hicks, of Maryland, in behalf of Mrs. Viele, was borne in all its battles. The officers and men of the Eighth were not excelled by any in the service for bravery and efficiency.

Colonel Rust was mustered out August 19, 1864, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Boynton became colonel, and February 26, 1865, tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by Colonel William M. McArthur. In the United States Official Army Register it is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Woodman was discharged May 6, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph F. Twitchell, April 18, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel John Hemingway resigned February 16, 1864, and Edward A. True was commissioned lieutenant-colonel March 8, 1865.

The Eighth was mustered out of the United States service at Fort Munroe, January 18, 1866, and discharged at Augusta, January 25, 1866.

ROSTER.

Lee Strickland, Col, res Dec. 14, 61,	Livermore
Augustus H. Strickland, Q. M., Com.	
Sept. 9, 1861,	"
James Dingley, Jr., Adj't,	Auburn
Charles F. Monroe, Lieut, C, died of	
wounds, June 6, 1864, C,	Livermore
Wm. H. Timberlake, Lieut, C,	"
John M. Robbins, Q. M., Serg.,	Greene
Thomas A. Kilgore, Serg., C, promoted	
Lieut, died Nov. 19, 1862,	Turner
James H. Tunks, Serg., C, transferred	
to D, promoted 1st Lieut, I,	Auburn
Wallace Smith, Serg., C,	Turner
Levi W. Metcalf, Serg., C, promoted 1st	
Serg., promoted Capt. 1st S. C. Vols,	"
Josiah Libby, Corp., C,	"
William W. Sampson, Corp., C, pro-	
moted Serg. and Capt. 1st S. C. Vols,	"
Edward Shurtleff, Corp., C,	"
Charles E. Cole, Corp., C,	Livermore
S. G. Shurtleff, Corp., C, promoted Serg.,	
promoted Lieut, D,	"
Dexter Mitchell, Corp., C, promoted 2d	
and 1st Lieut,	Danville
Samuel E. Smith, Mus., C,	Turner
George W. Bean, Mus., C, died in	
Andersonville prison,	East Livermore
Sylvester G. Delano, C,	Turner
Charles A. Berry, C,	East Livermore
Oscar W. Billings, C,	Livermore
Henry O. Brown, C,	"
Philip H. Briggs, C, died,	"
Franklin Bradford, C, died Oct. 17, 1862,	Turner
Henry Callahan, C,	"
Charles Dorr, C, died,	Livermore
H. K. Durfee, C,	"
Timothy K. Driscoll, C, transferred 1st	
U. S. Art.,	Lewiston
Daniel J. Linscott, B,	Auburn
Wallentien Kieler, B,	Danville
Samuel Emerson, Corp., C,	"
George E. Fales, Mus., C,	Turner
Orin M. Godwin, C,	Livermore
Emulous Godding, C,	"
Sylvester Graves, C,	East Livermore
Samuel Holt, C, died Aug. 22, 1862,	Turner
James Hartford, C,	Livermore
Gad Hayford, C,	Turner
Augustus Hayford, C,	"
A. W. Jackson, C, promoted 1st Lieut,	
S. C. Vols,	"
Elisha Keen, C,	"
Waldo B. Keen, C,	"
Leander Kilbreth, Serg., C, promoted	
Lieut, I,	Livermore
George W. Mitchell, C, promoted Q. M.	
Serg., promoted Adj't,	"
Stanford Mitchell, C,	Danville
Cyrus E. Metcalf, C, promoted Corp.,	Turner
Nathaniel Nason, C,	Auburn
Edwin T. Quimby, C, promoted Corp.,	
died May 11, 1862,	Livermore
Abington Ridley, C,	East Livermore
Daniel W. Ross, C,	"
J. Wesley Ricker, C (Auburn),	"
George Raynes, C,	Lewiston
James Smith, C,	"
William B. Smith, C,	"
H. C. Shaw, C,	Turner
Uzza Thomas, Serg., C,	"
Enoch L. Tinkham, C,	Auburn
Charles L. Wyer, C, died in service,	Livermore
John A. Dill, A, died July 16, 1863,	Lewiston
Peter Neilson, B,	Lewiston
William Briggs, A,	Danville
Delance Young, C,	Livermore
Elmer R. Record, C, died in Salisbury	
prison,	Greene
Joseph M. Fowler,	Danville
Thomas Mason,	Lewiston
William D. Shurtleff,	Turner
Jonathan Ridley, Corp., H,	Livermore
Horace C. White, Asst Serg., resigned	
May 29, 1863,	Lisbon

Joseph G. Knowles, A,	East Livermore	William H. Weymouth, C,	Webster
Edmund Blake, A,	Auburn	Isaac Bearce, E,	Lewiston
Francis C. Rankin, A,	"	Samuel A. Wilson, E, died of wounds,	
William Bickler, C,	Livermore	June 14, 1864,	Durham
Timothy B. Niles, C, killed in action,	"	James E. Tarr, F, died of wounds re-	
Eben M. Jones, A,	"	ceived May 16, 1864,	Lewiston
Isaac P. Davis, Serg., C,	Poland	James Driscoll, G, killed May 20, 1864,	"
George W. Hunnawell, C,	"	William E. Toothaker, I,	"
Isaiah S. Hunnawell, C,	"	John A. Skinner, G,	"
Renselaer Jillson, C,	"	Alex Walton, I,	Auburn
Philemon Harlow, C,	Auburn	Charles O. Freeman, K,	Poland
Calvin C. Huzzey, C,	"	John G. McKnight, H,	Lewiston
William H. Pottle, C,	Lewiston	Louis A. Waterman, H,	Livermore
Onsville Record, C,	Minot	Jonathan Ridley, H,	"
William Stevens, C,	Greene	LeRoy Stevens, killed at Gettysburg,	"

Ninth Infantry Regiment.—In less than two weeks from the arrival of the first company at Augusta, the Ninth was on its way to Washington, numbering over 1,000 men. It was mustered into United States service September 22, 1861, for three years, and started for the front on September 24. The field officers were Rishworth Rich of Portland, colonel; Colman Harding, of Gorham, lieutenant-colonel; Sabine Emery, of Eastport, major. None of the officers in the Ninth were from Androscoggin county. January 8, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Harding resigned, and Captain Horatio Bisbee, of Company I, was commissioned in his place. In the early part of 1863, Colonel Rich was dismissed and Lieutenant-Colonel Bisbee commissioned colonel, but March 19 he resigned, and Colonel Rich was reinstated. He resigned May 27, and Lieutenant-Colonel Emery was promoted to colonel, Major Zina H. Robinson becoming lieutenant-colonel, and Captain George F. Granger of Company A, major. Colonel Emery resigned May 25, 1864, and the other field officers were advanced. Colonel Robinson resigned August 16, 1864, and September 13 was succeeded by Colonel Granger, and Captain Robert J. Gray, of Company G, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was killed in battle September 29, and October 10 Major Joseph Noble, originally captain of Company H, succeeded him, and Captain George B. Dyer of Company B became major.

The Ninth first saw service at Port Royal, S. C., and made a brilliant record in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The glory of capturing Morris Island is entirely due to its bravery. August 25, 1863, General Gilmore sent the flags captured on this occasion from the Twenty-first South Carolina Confederate regiment by soldiers of the Ninth, to Governor Coburn, with a complimentary letter. In the abortive attacks on Fort Wagner, 317 men were reported killed, wounded, and missing. The original members, with the exception of the re-enlisted men, who numbered nearly 430, every man eligible to enlistment—eighty men—were mustered out September 27, 1864. After a furlough of thirty days in March, 1864, the Ninth was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where it did gallant duty until its muster-out, July 13, 1865. Colonel Granger was brevetted brigadier-general, June 12, 1865.

ROSTER.

Henry M. Jordan, Serg., B, promoted		Otis S. West, C,	Minot
2d Lieut, 2d S. C. Vols,	Poland	Granville N. Wise, C,	"
Joseph H. Durgin, Corp., B,	Poland	Melville W. Chase, E,	"
Elliott C. Duran, wagoner, B,	"	Bradbury Rollins, E,	"
James H. Cutler, Corp., B,	Minot	George L. Allen, F,	Poland
Benjamin F. Estes, Corp., B,	Durham	Percival D. Herrick, F,	"
James F. Goss, B,	Minot	Nahum Roberts, F,	Durham
Chase M. Harris, B,	Poland	Joseph W. Hodge, F,	Minot
William Knights, B,	"	Luther E. Davis, F, died in service,	"
Phineas Leach, B,	Auburn	William H. Foss, died in service,	"
Isaac B. Martin, B,	Danville	William A. Copeland, G,	"
Samuel Smith, B,	Minot	James N. Nason, G,	"
Mark Goodwin, F,	"	Charles H. Additon, G,	Greene
William H. Walker, B,	Poland	Oliver P. Dudley, G,	Poland
Warren W. Young, B,	East Livermore	William H. Harris, G,	"
Gilbert T. Johnson, C,	Lisbon	Henry Jordan, G,	"
Cyrus M. Lord, F,	Minot	John Forel, H,	Lewiston
Ezra Mitchell, Jr, F,	"	George F. Blake, C, pro Com. Serg.,	Lewiston
John Blake, 2d Lieut, F, promoted		Frederic B. Sweetser, H,	Livermore
Capt., C, died Nov. 9, 1862,	Turner	Stillman Harvard,	"
William W. Harlow, F,	"	Charles W. Waterhouse, H,	Poland
Jesse B. Whitney, F,	"	Silas E. Libby, H,	"
Robert W. Carr, K,	Minot	Florentine Butler, I,	"
Horace A. Wright, K,	Lewiston	John Brooks, I,	Lewiston
James B. Walker, K,	Turner	William R. Small, I, died in service,	Minot
Hiram Beal, B,	"	David S. Small, I, died in service,	"
Henry D. Bean, A,	Auburn	George Strout, I,	"
Elias Burgess, A,	"	Winfield A. Winslow, I,	"
Dennis Corvine, A,	"	Horace Perkins, Chap.,	"
John Donahue, A,	"	Horace A. Wright, E,	Lewiston
Joshua S. Spiller, A,	Auburn	Nicholas N. Robertson, G,	Minot
Adriel Whales, A,	"	Charles K. Sawyer, G,	"
Thomas J. Segeberg, A,	Lewiston	John J. Sawyer, G,	"
John E. Worrey, A,	"	John Richardson, H,	"
James F. Gerry, B,	Poland	John C. Gifford, H,	Leeds
Henry Lorient, B,	Lewiston	Henry Huckins, H,	"
Francis H. Reed, B,	Minot	Alexander W. Lunt, H,	Poland
Charles H. Roberts, B,	"	Lemuel T. Marshall, F,	"
Samuel A. Temple, C,	Lewiston	Henry M. Stinson, promoted Lieut-Col,	
Christopher F. Cox, C,	Auburn	H, Fifth Regiment,	
Isaac A. Whittemore, C,	Minot	Isaac Verrill, H,	Minot

Tenth Infantry Regiment.—A portion of the First Maine was the basis of this organization, formed at Cape Elizabeth, and mustered into the United States service October 4, 1861. The field officers were: George L. Beal, of Norway, colonel; James S. Fillebrown, of Auburn, lieutenant-colonel; Charles Walker, of Portland, major. Adjutant Elijah M. Shaw was of Lewiston. Several of the companies had large representations from this county, notably Companies F, H, and K. Company F was officered by William Knowlton, captain; Edward S. Butler and Abel C. Rankin, lieutenants,—all of Lewiston; Company H, by Charles S. Emerson, captain; James C. Folsom and Phineas W. Dill, lieutenants,—all of Auburn. Captain George H. Nye, of Company K, was of Lewiston. He became brevet brigadier-general.

This regiment was in service in the Potomac and Shenandoah valleys, and from its splendid condition, discipline, and drill it was, it is said, mistaken for regular troops by Stonewall Jackson. It furnished many scouts. It participated fearlessly and well later in many of the hard-fought battles of the Army of the Potomac—Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, and Antietam bear testimony to its valor. Of the three hundred regiments composing the Army of the Potomac, the Tenth was one of eleven which received the commendation of General Hooker for showing a good inspection report. The two-years' men were mustered out May 7 and 8, 1863, and the Tenth Maine Battalion was formed from the three-year men, and November 1, 1863, it was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Regiment, joining it at Morganza, Louisiana, after doing much severe marching along the Potomac and participating in the campaigns in Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

ROSTER.

James S. Fillebrown, Lieut-Col,	Auburn	John A. Putnam, C,	East Livermore
Elijah M. Shaw, Adj't,	Lewiston	William Knowlton, Capt., F,	Lewiston
Horace N. Johnson, Mus.,	Auburn	Edward S. Butler, Lieut, F,	"
Andrew G. Fitz, Mus.,	Durham	Abel G. Rankin, Lieut, F,	"
Charles E. Coleman, Mus.,	Lewiston	Hardy N. Baker, Serg., F,	"
Joshua B. Newell, Mus.,	"	Charles W. Marston, Serg., F, killed	"
Charles O. Warren, Mus.,	"	Aug. 9, 1862,	"
Gilbert H. Bailey, Mus.,	"	Dan S. Fitzgerald, Serg., F,	"
Elisha Gött, Mus.,	"	George H. Gould, Serg., F,	"
Thomas B. Edgecomb, Mus.,	"	Charles H. Haskell, Lieut, F,	Durham
Daniel Davis, Mus.,	Auburn	Alfred Roberts, Corp., F,	"
Adoniram B. Crafts, Mus.,	"	James Low, Corp., F,	Lewiston
Moses Crafts, Mus.,	"	Charles W. Heney, Corp., F,	"
Cyrus Hall, Mus.,	"	Isaac P. Davis, Corp., F,	Auburn
Justin E. Hill, Mus., died in service,	"	William H. Given, Mus., F,	Lewiston
Augustus L. Littlefield, Mus., died in service,	"	Isaac K. Knowlton, F,	"
Moses P. Merrill, B,	Turner	Nicholas I. Allen, F,	"
Lorenzo Mayberry, C,	Minot	William Burke, F,	"
Thomas D. Sturtevant, C, died Aug. 25, 1862,	Lewiston	Gustavus A. Dwelly, F,	"
David H. Stevens, C,	Auburn	Thomas A. Eastman, F,	"
Joseph H. Sawyer, C,	"	Nicholas L. Foster, F,	"
Joshua B. Goodwin, C,	"	Enoch L. Hall, F,	"
Calmon H. Allen, C,	"	Andrew Jackson, F,	"
John G. Annis, C,	"	Hugh McGlinchy, F,	"
J. Bailey Goodwin, C,	"	Alva E. Nichols, F,	"
James Baker, C,	Lewiston	William A. Pyor, F,	"
Charles Lancaster, C, died Aug. 30, 1862,	"	John A. Kincaid, F,	"
Gorham P. McFaden, C,	"	Josiah H. Smith, F,	"
Wallace E. Cummings, C,	Poland	Charles H. Kennison, F,	"
Charles H. Thayer, C,	Turner	James E. Covell, F, kd Sept. 17, 62,	Durham
John L. Hoyt, E,	East Livermore	Amaziah Grant, F,	"
L. M. Garcelon, E,	"	Samuel R. Grant, F,	"
Andrew J. Walton, E, kd May 25, 62,	East Livermore	George A. Dockham, F,	Poland
Eben C. Whittemore, E, died,	"	Edwin Record, F,	Turner
		Henry Stirk, F,	"
		Enos H. Stevens, F,	Auburn
		John W. Townsend, F,	"

Benjamin A. Welch, F,	Minot	James H. Marston, H,	Minot
J. Franklin Raynes, Serg., G,	Auburn	George J. Fuller, H, killed Sept. 17, 1862,	"
Sewall B. Emery, G,	Poland	Nelson C. Perry, H,	"
Charles W. Witham, G, died July 24, 1852,	Minot	Gilman Rice, H,	"
Charles S. Emerson, Capt., H,	Auburn	Edward K. Verrill, H,	"
Elijah M. Shaw, Capt., H,	Lewiston	Edward P. Verrill, H, killed Aug. 9, 1862,	"
James C. Folsom, 1st Lieut, H, killed Aug. 9, 1862,	Auburn	Charles A. Metcalf, H,	Lisbon
George W. True, 1st Lieut, H, died of wounds, Sept. 20, 1862,	"	Isaiah Kimball, H,	"
Granville Blake, 1st Lieut, H,	"	Asaph H. Witham, H,	"
Phineas W. Dill, 2d Lieut, H,	"	Gladden Bonney, H,	Turner
Benjamin M. Bradbury, 2d Lieut, H,	"	Charles O. Fargo, H,	"
Horace Wright, 2d Lieut, H,	"	Charles M. Keen, H,	"
Albert W. Freeman, 2d Lieut, H, died of wounds Aug. 25, 1862,	Minot	Ezra F. Stevens, H,	"
Alex B. Conant, Serg., H,	Auburn	Joseph Brooks, H,	Lewiston
Ivory W. Emerson, Serg., H,	"	Silas Estes, H,	"
Louville Smith, B, transferred to Co. I, Twenty-ninth,	Poland	Mark Grover, H,	"
Nathaniel Cash, B, transferred to Co. I, Twenty-ninth,	"	Azro C. Hibbard, H,	"
Charles R. Anderson, Serg., H,	Lewiston	Dudley F. Sanborn, H,	"
David A. Jumper, Serg., H,	"	Charles H. Wentworth, H, killed Sept. 17, 1862,	"
Stephen R. Estes, Corp., H,	"	John Knowles, H,	Greene
Samuel Webber, Corp., H,	"	Gideon P. Lowell, H,	"
George W. Harradon, Corp., H,	Auburn	Charles Richardson, H,	"
Benjamin L. Given, Corp., H,	"	George H. Parker, H,	Durham
Augustus White, Corp., H,	"	Henry A. Batchelder, I,	Lewiston
Cyrus D. Wood, Corp., H,	"	George H. Nye, Capt., K,	"
Samuel L. Stevens, Corp., H,	"	Albert E. Kingsley, Lieut, K,	"
Winfield S. Wright, Corp., H,	Greene	Francis H. Pratt, 1st Serg., K, killed June 30, 1862,	"
Isaac J. Perry, Mus., H,	Auburn	Almon L. Goss, 1st Serg., K,	Danville
Cyrus B. Townsend, Mus., H,	"	James Layden, Serg., K,	Lewiston
Francis M. Allen, H,	"	Charles H. Jumper, Serg., K,	"
Lewis Bates, H,	"	Jonathan Nash, Serg., K,	Auburn
Hugh M. Bradbury, H, kd Sept. 17, 62,	"	James E. Osgood, Corp., K,	Lewiston
Charles H. Davis, H,	"	Thomas A. Thorn, Corp., K,	"
William Dearth, H,	"	Henry H. Ashton, Corp., K,	"
Isaac R. Dillingham, H,	"	John A. Willard, Corp., K,	"
Robert B. Harris, H,	"	John R. Morrill, Corp., K,	"
Oliver Herrick, H,	"	Martin Fox, Corp., K,	Auburn
Alonzo F. Morrill, H,	"	Albert E. Hanson, Mus., K,	Lewiston
Adolphus S. Read, H,	"	Chester H. Thing, Mus., K,	"
Henry J. Ricker, H, died Aug. 17, 1862,	"	Melvin Woodcock, K,	"
David L. Stetson, H,	"	Frank C. Adams, K, died in service,	"
Virgil True, H,	"	Houghton Bond, K,	"
Daniel L. Verrill, H,	Auburn	Erasmus D. Clark, K,	"
Isaiah H. Vickery, H,	"	Emery E. Larrabee, K,	"
Lewis Warren, H,	"	John Lee, K, died Oct. 9, 1862,	"
John Warren, H,	"	John H. Merrill, K,	"
William H. Wentworth, H,	"	George B. Morrill, K,	"
Lyman H. Wright, H,	"	Henry J. Penney, K,	"
Charles F. Marden, H,	Danville	Benjamin F. Pray, K,	"
Greenfield F. Libbey, H, kd Aug. 9, 62,	"	James G. Preble, K,	"
Greenlief Sawyer, H,	"	James Guiney, K,	"
Aug M. Vickery, H,	"	William M. Hall, K,	"
		Ambrose E. Hammond, K,	"
		Thomas B. Hodges, K,	"
		Leonard Jepson, K,	"
		Levi B. Johnson, K,	"

Marquis F. Joy, K,	Lewiston	Charles S. Raymond, K, died Mar. 15, 62, Auburn	
Henry H. Smith, K,	"	James E. Magner, K,	"
James Smith, K,	"	David J. Nash, K,	"
Joseph B. Smith, K,	"	Benjamin Hutchinson, K,	"
Alonzo Stevens, K,	"	George P. Wyman, K,	"
David D. Tarr, K,	"	Stillman Bond, K,	Greene
Thomas Taylor, K,	"	Henry T. Frost, K,	"
Leroy H. Tobie, K,	"	Elmer Chipman, K,	Poland
Elias S. Webber, K,	"	Nathan Herrick, K,	"
George D. Whittum, K,	"	Alonzo G. Frost, K, died in service,	Lisbon
Ethan Allen, K,	Turner	Asa Reed, K, killed Sept. 17, 1862,	Danville
Horace J. Coburn, K,	"	Augustus Royal, K,	"
John F. Quimby, K,	"	James H. Thurston, K,	"
Aaron A. Simonds, K,	"	Samuel N. Royal, K,	Wales
Hewitt C. Bailey, K,	Minot	Albert P. Hodsdon, K,	"
Stephen C. Blackstone, K,	Auburn		

ROSTER TENTH MAINE BATTALION.

James Guiney, A,	Lewiston	James H. Thurston, A,	Danville
E. E. Larrabee, A,	"	Isaiah H. Vickery, Corp., B,	Auburn
James G. Preble, A,	"	William H. Gordon, B, died July 27,	
Leonard Jepson, A,	"	1863,	Livermore
Samuel N. Royal, A,	"	Dudley F. Sanborn, B,	Lewiston

Eleventh Infantry Regiment.—This regiment was organized October 11, 1861, at Augusta, where it was mustered into United States service November 12. John C. Caldwell, of East Machias, was colonel; Harris M. Plaisted, of Bangor, lieutenant-colonel; William M. Shaw, of Portland, major. Colonel Caldwell was made brigadier-general April 28, 1862, and left the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Plaisted becoming colonel, and Major Shaw lieutenant-colonel. The last named officer resigned September 16, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert F. Campbell resigned May 23, 1863, and Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow P. Spofford died of wounds June 17, 1864. Colonel Plaisted was brevetted brigadier-general February 21, 1865, and was discharged March 25, 1865. April 16, 1865, Colonel Jonathan A. Hill¹ took command of the Eleventh, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Baldwin and Major Henry C. Adams were commissioned to their offices May 1 of the same year.

This was a fighting regiment, took efficient part in some of the bloodiest contests in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and its men displayed the intrepidity and firmness of veterans. Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Harrison's Landing, all testified to their gallant bravery, while they aided in many another momentous encounter. General Nagle gave them this merited meed of praise: "Yours is the honor of having been the first to pass and the last to leave the Chickahominy. And while you led the advance from this memorable place near Richmond, you were the last in the retreating column, when, after seven days of constant fighting,

¹ Later brevetted brigadier-general.

it reached a place of security and rest at Harrison's Landing." Later at Morris Island, S. C., and in the Army of the James it won added honors and suffered great losses. In the heavy and sanguinary engagements around Bermuda Hundred, at Deep Bottom and Deep Run, in front of Petersburg, at Second Fair Oaks, it performed deeds of valor and was a credit to the state. November 2, 1864, 12 commissioned officers and 130 enlisted men returned to Maine on expiration of time of service, 100 more had re-enlisted, and this was all that was left of the original number. After General Caldwell was assigned to General Howard's brigade he led it in all the battles of the Peninsula campaign, after Fair Oaks, never losing a gun, color, or inch of ground. In the retreat to Harrison's Landing his command was in six battles in three days, marching all night after fighting all day. At Antietam it drove a much superior force of Confederates and captured seven stands of colors and 300 prisoners, a larger number of both than was taken by any other brigade in the army. The regimental organization was mustered out at City Point, Va, February 2, 1866.

ROSTER.

James A. Scoullar, Corp., F, supposed killed May 31, 1862,	Lewiston	Nathan P. Downing, Serg., F,	Minot
James Donovan, F,	"	Sidney F. Downing, F,	"
Hermon I. Dill, F,	Auburn	Charles F. Davis, F,	"
William H. Doughty, F,	Lewiston	Oscar D. Wilbur, Corp., C,	"
James Lang, F, died in service,	"	Frank Bubier, D, died of wounds Sept. 13, 1864,	Lewiston
Kenneth McCanley, F,	"	John Hall, D, killed Aug. 14, 1864,	"
John Maloney, F, transferred to A,	"	Leonard C. Judkins, D,	"
Harrison N. Plaise, F,	"	George A. Beals, E,	Auburn
James Rutherford, F,	"	Ellison Libby, F,	Lewiston
William A. Smith, F,	"	Charles H. Winter, F,	"
Samuel C. Webber, F, died Oct. 19, 1862,	"	George H. Balkam, Corp., F, died in service,	"
John Barrett, F,	"	Enoch T. Fish, F,	Leeds
B. Franklin Morrill, F,	East Livermore	George A. Goody, F, killed May 15, 1864,	Lisbon
M. P. Chase, F, killed,	"	Otis B. George, F,	East Livermore
John Smith, F,	"	Augustus S. George, F,	"
Hiram C. Curtis, F, died July 1, 1862,	Minot	Charles B. Keith, F,	Auburn
Seth C. Welch, F,	"	J. G. S. Littlefield, F, died in service,	"
Albion A. Drake, F,	"	Sewell L. Chamberlain, G, wounded and missing, June 3, 1864,	"
Edwin W. Davis, F,	Lisbon	Ellis A. Briggs, H, died Sept. 25, 64,	Lewiston
David T. Graffam, F,	"	Azel W. Drake, H,	Minot
Theron Kelly, F,	"	Euseb Degreeney, I,	Poland
Sullivan H. Penley, H,	Danville	John B. Laroche, A,	Auburn
Luther H. Morgan, H,	"	Abel Mahomet, A,	Poland
George H. Lord, H, died May 16, 1862,	Auburn	James Morrissey, C,	Danville
George P. Moody, H,	"	Francis Fylan, H,	"
Nathaniel Moody, H,	"		
Joseph Doms, K,	"		
Joseph C. Bray, F,	Poland		

Twelfth Infantry Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into United States service at Portland, November 16, 1861, for three years. It was designed for service in General B. F. Butler's expedition for the capture of New Orleans, and occupancy of the Mississippi Gulf region. The entire regiment

was enlisted in three weeks' time. Its colonel was George F. Shepley, one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in Maine. Its lieutenant-colonel was William K. Kimball, of Paris. David R. Hastings, of Lovell, was major. Edwin Illsley, of Lewiston, was adjutant.

The Twelfth commenced its course of gallantry at Manchac Pass, where six companies destroyed railroad communication between New Orleans and Jackson, and captured a large amount of stores and ordnance. Colonel Shepley was appointed military commandant of New Orleans after its capture, serving in that office until promoted to brigadier-general and appointed military governor of Louisiana. In 1864 he was transferred to Norfolk, Va, to act in the same capacity there. July 17, 1862, Major Hastings tendered his resignation. The lieutenant-colonel was soon commissioned colonel, and held the command until mustered out December 7, 1864, at expiration of service. He was re-commissioned colonel, April 10, 1865, as was Major Gideon A. Hastings, who had also been mustered out.

After faithful service and participation in the battles of Irish Bend, Port Hudson, and Donaldsonville, the regiment troops were sent to the Army of the Potomac, attached to the Army of the James, and lost one-fourth its number in the bloody battle of Winchester. Later at Cedar Creek it lost nearly as heavily. The regiment has a good record. It was prompt and trusty, never wanting in courage, invariably chosen for arduous and perilous service, and complimented by every general under whom it served. The original members who did not re-enlist were mustered out December 7, 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of four companies and retained in service. Six new unassigned companies organized at Portland in February and March, 1865, to serve one, two, and three years, were assigned to the Twelfth, which was stationed at Savannah. These companies were mustered out in February and March, 1866, and the whole organization April 18, 1866.

ROSTER.

Edwin Illsley, Adjut, pro Lieut-Col,	Lewiston	James R. Holt, G,	Minot
Almon L. Gilpatrick, Corp., A, transferred Bat. 12 Me,	Lisbon	John R. Anderson, K, died Feb. 8, 62,	Durham
Franklin Martin, Corp., A,	Danville	Eleazer W. Jordan, K,	"
Silas E. Field, B, trans Bat. 12 Me,	"	Blaney C. Allen, K,	"
Frederic D. Daggett, C, transferred Bat. 13 Me,	Auburn	W. H. H. Roberts, K,	"
William D. Edwards, C, transferred Bat. 12 Me,	Lewiston	George B. Hasey, K, transferred to First Maine Bat.,	Lisbon
Henry W. Carvill, D,	"	Royal A. Bray, G, trans to K, pro Lieut,	Turner
Charles Kimball, F,	Lisbon	Artemas Bubier, A,	Webster
Stephen B. Packard, Lieut, G, promoted Capt., B,	Auburn	Thomas Daroll, B, died Sept. 21, 1864,	Lewiston
William A. Bearce, 1st Serg., G, promoted 1st Lieut,	"	Charles Patnawd, B, died July 11, 1864,	"
Samuel L. Brown, G,	Minot	Calvin L. Edwards, C, trans 12 Me,	"
Darius Holt, G,	"	Octavius Forge, C, trans to Bat. 12 Me,	"
		Thomas Odee, C, trans to Bat. 12 Me,	"
		Peter Dagle, K, trans to Bat. 12 Me,	"
		Louis Dubar, K, trans to Bat. 12 Me,	"
		Robert Swett, K,	"

ROSTER BATTALION AND NEW TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Almon L. Gilpatrick, A,	Lisbon	Elisha B. Lovejoy, G,	East Livermore
Artemas Bubier, A,	Webster	William Beal, G,	Greene
William D. Edwards, C,	Lewiston	Elwood S. Dailey, G,	"
Calvin L. Edwards, C,	"	George W. Kalner, G,	Poland
Octavius Forge, C,	"	Ripley T. McCully, G,	Auburn
Thomas Odee, C,	"	Charles H. Piper, G,	Turner
Peter Dagle, D,	"	William F. Jordan, G,	Lewiston
Louis Dubar, D,	"	Elliot King, G,	"
Silas E. Fields, Corp., D,	Danville	Abram A. Larrabee, G, died in service,	"
Lucien P. Gould, D,	"	John Loring, G,	"
Robert Swett, D,	Lewiston	Joseph Nelson, G,	"
Alexis Adams, D,	Auburn	Charles E. Roberts, G,	"
Henry O. Childs, D,	Livermore	Frank J. Thompson, G,	"
William Karvin, A,	Minot	George Vosmus, G,	Lewiston
Frank McKenley, B,	Turner	John H. Wing, G, died in service,	"
John C. Mower, C,	Greene	William H. Larrabee, 2d Lieut, H,	"
Sylvester F. Jordan, Lieut, E,	Lisbon	William H. Sawyer, Corp., H,	"
Elbridge W. Oakes, 1st Serg., E,	Auburn	John R. Allen, H,	"
Benjamin D. Bryant, F,	Webster	William Gilpatrick, H,	"
Kendall Pollard, Lieut, G,	Lewiston	Louville G. Lord, H,	"
Joseph Brierly, Corp., G,	"	John B. Sanders, H,	"
Raphael Gay, Corp., G,	"	Albert B. Trollop, H,	"
George H. Stinchfield, G,	"	Lorenzo Buck, H,	Auburn
Jefferson S. Bailey, G,	"	A. K. P. Dixon, H,	Wales
Robert J. Bailey, G,	"	John McFarland, H,	"
Charles F. Churchill, G,	"	Jacob A. Field, 1st Lieut, K,	Lewiston
Charles D. Cates, G,	"	Robert A. Field, Serg., K,	"
William P. Douglass, G,	"	Herbert N. Adams, K,	"
William E. Elder, G,	"	Charles W. Campbell, K,	Auburn
Eben W. Elder, G,	"	John Q. Mason, K,	East Livermore
Henry Fellows, G,	"	George A. Pray, K,	"
Russell S. Foss, G,	"	James S. Small, K,	Minot
Eben Goodridge, Jr, G,	East Livermore	Frank White, K,	Leeds

Thirteenth Infantry Regiment.—According to the official United States Army Register this regiment was mustered into United States service at Augusta, December 13, 1861. It was commanded by the eminent Neal Dow as colonel; Henry Rust, Jr, of Norway, lieutenant-colonel; Frank S. Hesseltine, of Waterville, major. Wayne W. Blossom, of Turner, was quartermaster-sergeant, John S. C. Ham, of Lewiston, second lieutenant of Company C, and Waldo A. Blossom, of Turner, first lieutenant of Company F.¹ February 18, 1861, the regiment left for Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, where it did guard duty until July 5, and although suffering in the meantime terribly from disease, damaged stores and provisions, General Weitzel said he had never seen better soldiers. April 28, 1862, Colonel Dow was promoted to brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Rust to colonel, Major Hesseltine to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain Abernethy Grover to major. The Thirteenth remained in the department of the Gulf, winning honorable mention in many places, notably the captures of Point Isabel, Mustang Island, Aransas Pass,

¹ Resigned April 12, 1862.

and Fort Esperanza, at Matagorda Peninsula, Pleasant Hill, etc. For some time Colonel Rust was president of the enrolling board, and provost marshal of the second congressional district of Louisiana. July 1, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and its service was passed in garrison and picket duty at Martinsburg, Va, the base of supplies for General Sheridan's army. 155 enlisted men were mustered out at Augusta, January 6, 1865, and 282 re-enlisted men and 82 recruits were soon organized into a battalion and transferred to the Thirtieth Maine. Colonel Dow, after becoming general, held important commands, was taken prisoner in Louisiana, and suffered severely in confinement at Richmond and elsewhere during his long captivity. He acquitted himself in all his duties with eminent ability.

ROSTER.

David S. Stinson, Q. M., died July 8, 62, Auburn	Henry S. Drake, F, Auburn
Wayne W. Blossom, Q. M. Serg., Turner	Asbury W. Foss, F, promoted Com.
Alfred E. Buck, Capt., C, promoted	Serg., U. S. C. T., "
Lieut-Col colored troops, Lewiston	Enoch Grant, F, died July 3, 1863, "
John S. P. Ham, Lieut, C, "	George W. Pierce, F, "
Daniel F. Smith, Serg., C, promoted	Jonathan E. Piper, F, "
Capt. colored troops, Turner	John O. Smith, F, "
Henry H. Dudley, Serg., C, promoted	Charles L. Connor, Mus., F, Lewiston
2d Lieut colored troops, Lewiston	Joseph Andrews, Serg., F, "
Albert N. Ames, Serg., C, pro 1st Serg., "	Charles Arris, F, "
Charles E. Hanson, Mus., C, died May	James Gilpatrick, F, "
19, 1864, "	Charles H. Hilton, F, "
Wesley Carvill, C, "	John McNulty, F, "
Robert England, C, "	John O'Brien, F, "
Albert Foss, C, "	John Plunket, F, "
William H. Graffam, Corp., C, "	William P. Arris, F, Danville
Maurice S. Hussey, C, "	Lewis Beals, Corp., F, "
Daniel M. Johnson, C, "	Daniel J. Linscott, Corp., F, Auburn
Charles A. Litchfield, C, died July 6, 64, "	Rufus P. Hackett, F, Danville
Anthony Morgan, C, "	Cyrus A. Stinchfield, F, "
Tobias Meader, C, "	Henry Records, F, "
George T. Storer, C, Durham	C. Winthrop Jordan, F, "
Augustus O. Fish, C, trans from G, Lewiston	John S. Brown, F, Greene
John C. Steele, C, Auburn	Harrison D. Lowell, F, "
Almon L. Crooker, C, died Aug. 20, 1862, Minot	James R. Lowell, Corp., C, died Sept.
Samuel Cotton, C, Lisbon	12, 1863, "
Gideon Hammond, C, "	Leonard H. Beal, F, Poland
Josiah Jones, C, "	Charles H. Dyer, F, East Livermore
William B. Webber, C, "	Albert G. Dunham, F, Lisbon
Jeremiah Osgood, E, Durham	George F. Jordan, F, died in service, "
Waldo A. Blossom, Lieut, F, Turner	Bennett B. Fuller, F, Minot
Andrew C. Pettingill, Serg., F, Auburn	James F. Ayer, F, "
Lucius Harlow, Corp., F, "	Charles Hodsdon, F, Wales
Benjamin A. Elwell, Corp., F, promoted	Isaac G. Rackley, G, died Dec. 25, 1863, Greene
Serg., died Apr. 20, 1863, "	Isaac Johnson, K, died Oct. 12, 1864, Turner
Auburn Merrill, Corp., F, pro Serg., "	William F. Sawyer, K, Minot
Joseph O. Nichols, Corp., F., pro Serg., "	Amos Maines, C, * Webster
William Anderson, F, "	James N. Dunn, A, transferred from I, Lewiston
William F. Bird, F, died Aug. 20, 1862, "	Joseph Blackstone, F, Auburn
Winslow Conant, F, died in service, "	W. F. Haradon, F, died in service, "

Charles E. Haradon, F,	Auburn	Charles L. Newton, C,	Lewiston
James M. Ramsdell, F,	"	Osgood Ramsdell, C,	"
Freeman L. Jackson, F,	"	Jesse F. Sweat, C,	"
Joshua Harmon, F,	Webster	Daniel Severance, C,	"
Adelbert I. Clark, G,	Greene	Isaac D. Tarr, C,	"
George R. Sleeper, I, transferred to H,	Lewiston	Mark Ham, H,	"
George H. Clark, Mus., I,	"	Edwin Moulton, Corp., C,	Greene
Luther Litchfield, C,	"	Benjamin Harrington, G,	Lisbon
John P. Murphy, C,	"		

Fourteenth Infantry Regiment.—The Fourteenth was organized at Augusta, in December, 1861, to serve three years. Frank S. Nickerson, of Searsport, was colonel; Elias Milliken, of Burnham, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas W. Porter, of Bangor, major. In February, 1862, the regiment started for the Department of the Gulf, where it won laurels at Baton Rouge, St Charles Court House, Civiquis Ferry, Port Hudson, and in other service. From the investment of Port Hudson until its surrender there was not a night in which the regiment was not represented in active duty in the trenches, as skirmishers, pickets, or sharpshooters. Colonel Nickerson was appointed brigadier-general November 29, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, who was advanced from major on the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Milliken, June 2, 1862, became colonel, and Major Charles S. Bickmore succeeded to his office, Captain Albion K. Bolan, of Company F, rising to the majority. January 1, 1864, all of the available men but forty re-enlisted, and February 10 the Fourteenth sailed for New York and was furloughed. Rendezvousing again at New Orleans, March 26, it was soon sent to Bermuda Hundred, Va, where it joined the Army of the James, and later was sent to the Shenandoah Valley. Here, in General Sheridan's campaign, it lost one-third its numbers in killed, wounded, and prisoners, many men falling at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Opequan, and Cedar Creek, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Bickmore. December 23 those whose term of service had expired were ordered to Maine, and the re-enlisted men and recruits, numbering over 300 men, were consolidated into four companies. The old organization of the Fourteenth was mustered out January 13, 1865. Six unassigned companies from Maine were united with the veterans in April, 1865, and the whole retained the name of Fourteenth until mustered out August 28, 1865. The last field officers were Albion K. Bolan, colonel; John K. Laing, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph M. Wiswell, major.

Abbott says in his "History of Maine": "There seems to have been but little rest for this regiment by day or night. Marchings and battles were incessant. From May to August they were without tents. However severe the storm they had no shelter. Their only camp equipage was their camp-kettles carried in their hands. It seems strange that men could endure such hardships and live." General Weitzel wrote in high commendation of its valor.

William S. Brown, B,	Livermore	Ebenezer A. Libbey, Corp., H, died	
Charles H. Sawyer, F,	Lewiston	May 25, 1862,	Leeds
William M. Perkins, Serg., G,	Poland	Daniel Brown, H,	Livermore
Joseph T. Jordan, 2d, Corp., G,	"	Eliphalet C. Morse, Corp., H, died of	
Jonathan Crooker, G, died Sept. 26, 62,	"	wounds Nov. 5, 1864,	"
Chipman Cobb, G,	"	John Timberlake, H,	"
Marshall C. Cobb, G, died Nov., 1862,	"	Edward F. Chase, H,	East Livermore
George W. Herrick, G,	"	Clarence G. Haskell, H, killed,	"
Bloomfield Herrick, G,	"	Charles Walker, H,	Turner
Freeland M. Herrick, G, promoted Serg.,	"	John F. Pinkham, K,	Lewiston
died Sept. 8, 1862,	"	Alfred B. Ridlon, Corp., K,	"
Lewis J. Morton, G, promoted Serg.,	"	George W. Knight, Serg., F, promoted	
promoted Lieut, B,	"	2d Lieut in U. S. C. T.,	Lewiston
Newton E. Stowe, Corp., G, trans to B,	"	Henry O. Trafton, F,	"
Charles E. Strout, G,	"	Charles B. Davis, G, died	Minot
Augustine Wallace, G, died Jan. 20, 62,	"	Joseph Davis, G, died March, 1863,	"
Charles H. Moody, G,	Minot	Barton H. Ross, K,	Lewiston
Adna T. Cushman, G, transferred to		Frank Smith, F,	"
14th Maine Bat.,	Auburn	Wilmot P. Jordan, H,	"

ROSTER BATTALION AND NEW FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Frank Smith, A,	Lewiston	Calvin Carvill, H,	Lewiston
Lewis J. Morton, Serg., B, pro 2d Lieut,	Poland	David S. Davis, H,	"
Joseph H. Rounds, Capt., A, tr from H, Danville		Albion G. Hayford, H,	"
Newton E. Stowe, B,	Poland	Henry Hutchings, H,	"
Alfred B. Ridlon, C,	Lewiston	Floran Jordan, H,	"
Joseph Bertram, C,	Auburn	Flavel R. Jordan, H,	"
John Harris, C,	"	Ephraim S. Litchfield, H,	"
John McHugh, C,	"	Charles W. Leslie, H,	"
Charles Napier, C,	"	Fifield A. Luce, H,	"
John Osborn, C,	"	Francis Niles, H,	"
Jeremiah Murphy, D,	"	John Ranks, Jr, H,	"
Wilmot P. Jordan, A,	Lewiston	Rufus Wright, H,	"
Edwin E. Emery, D,	"	Joseph Rounds, Lieut, H, pro Capt., A,	Poland
Andrew Jackson, D,	East Livermore	George W. Berry, H, died July 18, 1865,	"
Patrick Smith, D,	Lewiston	Isaac Cole, H, died June 10, 1864,	"
George E. Bordwell, Corp., F,	Greene	Hanson S. Cousens, H,	"
Daniel P. Eaton, F,	"	Norris Greenwood, H,	"
James D. Towle, F,	Leeds	John B. Hunnewell, H,	"
Joseph H. Freeman, Capt., H,	Minot	Albert W. Harris, H,	"
John C. Murdough, Serg., H,	"	Edwin D. Jewell, H,	"
Samuel O. Partridge, Corp., H,	"	Silas E. Libby, H,	"
Charles Arris, H,	"	Alex W. Lunt, H,	"
Joseph H. Bowker, H,	"	William H. Merrill, H,	"
John Starbird, H,	"	Francis E. Mayberry, H,	"
Charles A. True, H,	"	Charles H. Parsons, H, pro Hsp. Steward,	"
Jordan G. Carvill, 1st Lieut, H,	Leeds	Thomas Verrill, H,	"
Azel A. Burnham, H,	"	Jona. L. Tobie, H,	"
Alfred C. Webber, Serg., H,	Lisbon	Daniel McKay, H,	"
John A. Douglass, H, killed,	"	John C. Pendexter, H,	"
George W. Jordan, H,	"	William Corbett, I,	Turner
Charles W. Shea, H,	"	Thomas Roustin, I,	"
Charles Richardson, Serg., H,	Lewiston	George A. Roberts, I,	Lewiston
Henry Bonney, Corp., H,	"	Peter McGuire, I,	"
John Butler, H,	"	James W. Libby, Capt., K,	Leeds

James Carver, K,	Leeds	David Morse, K,	Leeds
Stephen W. Grant, K,	,,	Herbert Hunton, Serg., K,	,,
George E. Gilbert, K,	,,	John P. R. Sleeper, K,	,,
Lloyd A. Gilbert, K,	,,	Charles C. Durgin, Serg., K,	Poland

Fifteenth Infantry Regiment.—The material of this very effective regiment was taken largely from Aroostook, Washington, and Penobscot counties. It was organized at Augusta in December, 1861, and mustered into United States service January 23, 1862, for three years, with John McCluskey of Houlton, colonel; Isaac Dyer of Skowhegan, lieutenant-colonel; and Benjamin Hawes of Ashland, major.

March 6 the Fifteenth left Portland to join the Department of the Gulf at Ship Island, and was there, at New Orleans and Carrollton until September 8. August 25 Colonel McClusky resigned, and Major Hawes also resigned September 9. The field officers were now Colonel Isaac Dyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin B. Murray (originally captain of Company A), Major Franklin M. Drew (originally captain of Company G). From Carrollton the regiment went to Pensacola, where, until June, 1863, it was encamped, Colonel Dyer being in command of the troops in West Florida, Forts Pickens and Barrancas being included. In its first year of service out of 962 enlisted men it lost 329 by desertion, discharge, and death, and had never been in battle. June 21 it was ordered to New Orleans, joined the Texas expedition of General Banks in October, and its flag was the first unfurled on Texas soil. General Ransom selected the Fifteenth and Thirteenth Maine to lead the advance of his expedition against the rebels at Mustang Island and Forts Semmes and Esperanza. Here the Fifteenth rendered gallant service and was complimented by the general commanding. It was a part of the army of occupation of Texas until February 28, marching the whole length of the sea-coast of the state, and suffering severely from exposure. It was then made a part of General Banks's Red River expedition in which it marched over 700 miles in two months, taking conspicuous part in the heavy battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, and participating in actions at Cane River Crossing and Mansura Plains.

In June it was ordered to New Orleans, in July went to Fortress Monroe, where six companies were sent to Bermuda Hundred, while Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Major Drew, in command of the other four companies, participated in the campaign against Early's raiders. The regiment (reunited at Monocacy Junction, August 4,) was furloughed August 10 for thirty-five days. The Fifteenth served in the Shenandoah Valley until after Lee's surrender, when it was stationed in different parts of South Carolina. Here its officers were largely employed as provost-marshals, provost-judges, members of courts-martial and military commissions, and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. This regiment was in service longer than other Maine regiments, not being mustered out until July 5, 1866. Majors Drew and Whittemore were discharged in

1865. The field officers at close of service were Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin B. Murray and Major John R. Coates.

ROSTER.

Charles Dennett, Serg., B,	Lewiston	Albert C. Currier, A,	Lewiston
Alonzo Rogers, Mus., B,	Lisbon	James Smith, K,	"
N. A. Beal, B,	"	Jesse B. Austin, D,	Wales
Leeman H. Bard, B,	"	Thomas Cunningham, C,	Lewiston
B. Franklin Higgins, Corp., B,	Webster	Patrick Deehan, C,	"
Andrew Bubier, B, promoted Serg.,	"	Chase M. Harris, C,	Poland
Mariner T. Green, B, drowned Mar. 6,	"	Henry Lane, C,	Greene
1863,	Lisbon	Martin McNiff, C,	Lisbon
John L. Higgins, B,	Webster	George P. McCarty, C,	Minot
James S. Metcalf, B, died Jan. 26, 1864,	"	Daniel Patterson, C,	Turner
William H. Metcalf, B,	"	James Sullivan, C,	Auburn
Josiah Bragdon, D, died Jan. 27, 1862,	Poland	Hira A. Archibald, D, died in service,	Poland
William Berry, D, died July 13, 1863,	"	William Bunnell, D,	Lewiston
James W. Duran, D, died Dec. 27, 1861,	"	Edward H. Gilson, D, died in service,	Minot
Humphrey S. Edwards, D, died Apr. 1,	"	Alonzo Impy, D,	Leeds
1862,	"	Lendall Knight, D,	Lewiston
Luke Jillson, D, died Jan. 14, 1863,	"	Frank Silvia, E,	Auburn
Daniel Orr, D,	"	Michael Barnes, F,	Lewiston
Joshua Edwards, D, died Aug. 17, 1862,	"	John Sullivan, F,	Minot
George Storer, H, died Aug. 3, 1862,	Auburn	William Fitzgerald, F,	Lisbon
Joseph Brimijoin,	Lisbon	John Iveson, Corp., G,	"
Otis H. Douglass, B, died June 6, 1862,	"	George L. Fogg, K,	"
Edwin C. Douglass, B,	"	William H. Babb, G, died,	East Livermore
Michael Tobin, I,	Lewiston	John Colbert, G,	Poland
Nelson W. Edwards, D,	Poland	Thomas Fisher, G,	"
Richard Edwards, D,	"	Harper C. McKeen, G,	"
Alexander Brown, D,	"	Oliver Forney, G,	Turner
Henry F. Brickett, A,	Lewiston	Patrick Kelly, G,	Minot
Edward Pearsons, D,	Livermore	Charles E. Shirley, G,	Turner
Benjamin F. Brown, Lieut, G,	"	Lewis Morrin, H,	Poland
George Anderson, A,	Turner	John Williams, H,	Minot

Sixteenth Infantry Regiment.—In May, 1862, recruiting was commenced for this organization, which was mustered into United States service at Augusta, August 14, 1862. The men came from all parts of the state. The field officers were Asa W. Wildes, colonel; Charles W. Tilden, lieutenant-colonel; Augustus B. Farnham, major. Marshall S. Smith, of East Livermore, was second lieutenant of Company C; Archibald D. Leavitt, of Turner, captain of Company E. Company I was in command of William H. Waldron, of Lewiston, captain; William Bray, of Turner, first lieutenant; Charles C. Garcelon, of Lewiston, second lieutenant.

August 19 the Sixteenth left Augusta for Washington, went into camp at Arlington Heights on arriving there, and received drill in heavy artillery tactics as well as light infantry, but the exigencies of the war soon caused it to be ordered into the field in light marching order to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania. The knapsacks and overcoats were left behind and later sent to Washington. For nearly three months the regiment marched, counter-

marched, and did duty without a tent to protect the men from cold or storm, and the only covering they had was the boughs of trees and an occasional bunch of corn-stalks, while for eleven weeks they had no change of underclothing. The death-roll and casualties reduced the number to less than 700, while of these 250 were on the sick list. This was the more unbearable as all surrounding regiments were supplied with everything needed for comfort. At last the men were properly equipped and called to demonstrate their valor on the battlefield. How well that was done, official records testify. The roll of honor numbers among others the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilder-ness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, and South Side Railroad. In some of these its loss was nearly fifty per cent. of its numbers, while at Gettysburg in three days, out of 248 who were counted for duty, all were lost except seventeen. Colonel Wildes resigned January 7, 1863. He was succeeded by Colonel Tilden who was taken prisoner, and escaped from a nine-months' captivity through the famous tunnel of Libby Prison. Major Farnham became lieutenant-colonel February 14, 1863, and was brevetted colonel April 1, 1865. Major Leavitt died May 31, 1864, from wounds received at Laurel Hill, and Major Abner R. Small succeeded him in office. The regiment was mustered out June 5, 1865, and the recruits transferred to the Twentieth.

ROSTER.

Uriah Balkam, Chaplain,	Lewiston	Jones Whitman, Corp., E, pro Serg.,	
Hosea D. Manley, Serg.-Maj.,	Auburn	pro 1st Lieut,	Turner
Luther E. Burgess, Wag., B,	Turner	Otis Hood, Wag., E,	"
Everett G. Ford, B,	"	Seth H. Alden, E,	"
Charles A. Adkins, B, died Dec. 5, 62,	"	Sidney A. Allen, E,	"
Joseph W. Richardson, B,	"	Luther Bradford, Serg., E,	"
Benj. F. Hutchinson, B, kd Feb. 7, 65,	Lewiston	Curtis V. Fales, E, died Oct. 12, 63,	"
Marshall S. Smith, 1st Lieut, C,	East Livermore	George C. Harmond, E,	"
Columbus A. Whitney, C,	Turner	Calvin M. Heywood, E,	"
Nathan Bartlett, Jr, C, died Dec. 10,		Frank M. Merrill, Mus., E, died Dec.	
1863,	East Livermore	21, 1862,	"
Orville Brown, C,	" "	Isaac J. Monk, E,	"
Calvin Beals, C,	" "	Sarson C. Pratt, E,	"
David H. Hinds, C, died,	" "	Sampson A. Thomas, E,	"
Dorillus Hobbs, Corp., C, died,	" "	Charles P. Winship, E,	"
N. J. Sanford, C,	" "	Joseph G. Lamb, Corp., E, pro Serg.,	Leeds
James Ridley, C,	" "	Charles R. Berry, E, died of wds Dec.	
James N. Brown, Corp., C,	" "	25, 1862,	"
Smith Hilton, D,	Lewiston	John A. Burnham, E,	"
Thomas Mason, D,	"	Ebenezer Curtis, 2d, E,	"
Lorenzo Rourke, D,	"	Francis George, E,	"
Nelson A. Lane, D,	Poland	George G. Hussey, E,	"
Adrian G. Roberts, D,	Minot	Rollin F. Jennings, E, trans to 5 Me Bat.,	"
Arch D. Leavitt, Capt., E, pro Maj., died		George H. Peare, E,	"
May 31, 1864, of wds,	Turner	Samuel W. Pettengill, E, trans to V. R. C.,	"
Aubrey Leavitt, Serg., E, pro 1st Lt, B,	"	Granville Richmond, E,	"

William W. Wheeler, E,	Leeds	Jabez P. Pratt, Serg., I, pro 1st Lt, K,	Greene
Frank Wiggin, Serg., H,	Lewiston	Araunah H. Briggs, Corp., I, died in	
Wm H. Waldron, Capt., I, pro Capt.		rebel prisn,	"
and A. Q. M.,	"	Edward P. Dyer, I,	"
Charles A. Garcelon, Lieut, I,	"	George W. Frost, I, died in service,	"
Edwin E. Hall, Serg., I,	"	Orison W. Hackett, I,	"
E. Freeman Higgins, 1st Sgt, I, died,	"	William Johnson, I, died Oct. 23, 62,	"
Charles R. Anderson, I,	"	William H. Michaels, I, died Feb. 18, 63,	"
Edward Hayes, I,	"	Lora S. Patten, I, died Mar. 2, 65,	"
John Galvin, I, trans Vet Res Corps,	"	Eugene S. Mower, I,	"
Hiram W. Loring, I,	"	Edwin H. Nason, I,	"
Amos Nevins, I,	"	Charles W. Allen, I,	Livermore
Patrick O'Neil, I,	"	James P. Beals, I,	Durham
Joseph W. Parmenter, I,	"	William Davis, Corp., I,	"
Mathew Roberts, I, trans 5 Me. Bat,	"	Jeremiah Estes, I, died in service,	"
Sebastian S. Vose, I,	"	Henry Hackett, I,	"
William Bray, 1st Lieut, I,	Turner	George G. Leavens, I,	"
Freeman H. Farris, I,	"	Daniel Perry, I, died Mar, 28, 63,	Minot
Stewart Holmes, I,	"	William H. Miller, C,	Lewiston
Orlando A. Jones, I, miss in act at Fred'b'g,	"	Charles D. Ryder, D,	Danville
George T. Piper, I,	"	George Bryan, D,	Lewiston
Thomas L. Roberts, I,	"	Michael J. Barrett, D,	"
William B. Staples, I,	"	Sylvanus G. Glover, D, miss in act June	
Albert Potter, Serg., I,	Webster	6, 1864,	"
George W. Jordan, Corp., I,	"	James H. Houlahan, D, trans to 20 Me,	"
George B. Haskell, Serg., I,	"	George T. Davis, E, trans to 20 Me,	Turner
Octavius K. Cloudman, I,	"	John Ellis, E,	Lewiston
Benj. B. Crockett, I, trans to V. R. C.,	"	Daniel Witherell, E, trans V. R. C.,	"
Benj. F. Garcelon, I, died a rebel pris,	"	Edwin M. Jewell, E,	Wales
Ephraim L. Jordan, Corp., I,	"	Timothy Coharn, G, trans to 20 Me,	Lewiston
Francis A. McKinney, I,	"	Augustus A. Sutherland, G, tr 20 Me,	Lisbon
Adon A. Niles, I, died Dec. 26, 63,	"	John Clark, H,	Lewiston
Oliver Stover, I, died a rebel prisoner,	"	Charles Fisher, H,	"
R. N. Waterman, I,	"	William J. Linscomb, H,	"
Zelotus Rowe, Serg., I, died in Libby		John Boyd, I,	"
Prison,	Lisbon	William Brown, I, died in Andersonville,	"
Africa P. Cotton, Corp., I,	"	Roscoe Chandler, I, died Apr. 7, 64,	"
Nath Gilpatrick, Corp., I, kd Fred'b'g,		Charles McGowan, I,	"
Dec. 13, 62,	"	Charles H. Thompson, I, died a pris	
Isaac A. Blake, I, kd Fred'b'g, Dec 13, 62,	"	Nov. 30, 65,	"
Andrew A. Cotton, I, trans V. R. C.,	"	Fred W. West, I, died Dec. 22, 63,	"
Blanchard Cotton, I, died in service,	"	George R. Grover, K,	"
Benj. F. Farrar, I, trans Vet Res Corps,	"	David H. Stevens, K,	"
Thomas J. Gould, Serg., I,	"	Frank Manley, A, trans from K,	Auburn
Silas C. Gould, I, kd Dec. 13, 1862,	"	Thomas Stewart, A, trans to F,	"
Daniel Small, Corp., I,	"	Charles C. Getchell, A,	Durham
Nelson H. Wade, I, trans Vet Res Corps,	"	John Kelley, B, trans to 20 Me,	Auburn
Charles Wescott, I,	"	Richard Libby, B, died Jan. 29, 65,	"
Hosea D. Manley, I, pro Serg.-Maj.,	Auburn	Jonathan Allen, C, trans to 20 Me,	Livermore
Geo. S. Boutelle, I, died in service,	"	John Driscoll, C, trans to 20 Me,	Auburn
George D. Marston, Corp., I, pro Serg.,	"	Charles W. Wright, C,	Danville
Noah Jordan, Mus., I,	"	William Tendall, D,	Auburn
John F. Lewis, I,	"	George H. Gould, H, trans from A,	Lewiston
Wilbur F. Mower, Serg., I, pro 2d Lt,	Greene	William C. Hall,	Minot

Seventeenth Infantry Regiment.—This body was enlisted from Androscoggin, Cumberland, Oxford, and York counties, and was mustered into United States service, August 18, 1862. It left Maine August 21 for Wash-

ington, and was engaged in garrison duty, in perfecting its drill, and in various camps until the winter campaign of 1862-3. Thomas A. Roberts, of Portland, was colonel; Charles B. Merrill, of Portland, lieutenant-colonel; and George W. West, of Fort Kent, major. Company C was officered by Captain Augustus Golderman, of Minot; Otho W. Burnham, of Poland, first lieutenant; Joseph A. Perry, of Portland, second lieutenant. The captain and first lieutenant of Company D were Captain Isaac S. Faunce and Lieutenant Milton M. Young, both of Lewiston. The Seventeenth first engaged in battle at Fredericksburg, where it drove the charging Confederates back to their intrenchments in such a manner as to elicit compliments from General Berry for its steadiness under fire. It would be pleasurable to linger over the brilliant record of this gallant organization. It was in the hottest of the historic engagements of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Cedars, Gettysburg, Orange Grove, Auburn, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Coal Harbor, and at and around Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, etc. Ill health caused the resignation of Colonel Roberts, June 2, 1863. Major West was mustered as colonel, November 26, wounded at the Wilderness May 6, brevetted brigadier-general December 2, 1864, and discharged April 17, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill was mustered out October 7, 1864. The recruits of the Third Maine were transferred to the Seventeenth, June 4, 1864. February 18, 1865, Company D, Second United States Sharpshooters, was transferred to this regiment, and consolidated with its several companies. The members of the Seventeenth, whose terms of service expired previous to October, 1865, were mustered out June 4, 1865, and the others consolidated with the First Maine Heavy Artillery. At this time the field officers were Colonel Charles P. Mattocks and Lieutenant-Colonel William Hobson.

ROSTER.

Henry L. K. Wiggin, Surgeon,	Auburn	Otho W. Burnham, Lieut, C,	Poland
Augustus Goldermann, Capt., C,	Minot	Edward H. Fuller, Corp., C,	"
Asa L. Downs, Serg., C,	"	Cyrus T. Pratt, Corp., C, kd in action,	"
George E. Perry, Corp., C, died in service,	"	Stephen W. Gammon, Mus., C,	"
Edwin G. Parsons, Mus., C,	"	George G. Bridgham, C,	"
Alexander Campbell, C, died in service,	"	Horace J. Brown, C, tr to 1st H. A.,	"
Samuel Davis, Jr, C,	"	Edward S. Chipman, C,	"
Seth B. Day, Corp., C,	"	Allen M. Churchill, C, tr Vet Res Corps,	"
George A. Durgin, Corp., C, pro Sgt,	"	Cephas B. Cobb, C, died Aug. 22, 62,	"
James L. Fuller, Corp., C, kd in action,	"	Chas. Daisey, C, kd May 23, 63,	"
Elmer D. Hackett, C,	"	Chas. M. Dockham, C, tr to 1st H. A.,	"
William H. Hersey, C,	"	James T. Donald, C, died Mar. 12, 63,	"
Hosea Knowlton, C,	"	George B. Dunn, Sgt, C, pro 2d Lt, Co. B,	"
George F. Perkins, C,	"	Josiah Duran, Corp., C,	"
Addison B. Pratt, C,	"	Albert W. Harris, C,	"
George F. Sawyer, C,	"	Samuel F. Haskell, Serg., C,	"
Chas. W. Strout, C, tr Vet. Res. Corps,	"	George W. Jackson, C,	"
Orin Whittemore, C,	"	James M. Mills, C,	"

John Noyes, C,	Poland	Michael McDonald, D,	Lewiston
Andrew J. Pattee, C, kd Gettysburg,		Martin McNulty, D,	"
July 2, 63,	"	George A. Parker, D, pro Serg.-Maj.,	"
Elhanan W. Record, C,	"	Lt F, and Adj't,	"
Wentworth P. Ricker, C,	"	Geo. I. Parker, D, pro Sgt and 1st Sgt,	"
Tillson Waterman, Jr, C, tr V. R. C.,	"	Charles W. Peasley, D,	"
William H. Woodward, C,	"	Henry H. Penley, Corp., D,	"
William F. Morrill, Serg., C,	Durham	John A. Reed, D,	"
Jonathan R. Ryerson, C, tr to 1 H. A.,	Danville	Joshua G. Richardson, D,	"
Edwin P. Gurney, C,	"	Ezra P. Rogers, D, died of wds in service,	"
Edward R. Allen, C (Danville),	Lewiston	Isaac Rounds, D (Danville),	"
Isaac S. Faunce, Capt., D, tr to A,	"	John N. Smith, D, tr to V. R. C.,	"
Milton M. Young, Lt, D, pro Capt., K,	"	Bradford Stevens, D,	"
William C. Winter, Sgt, D, pro Lieut,	"	William Stewart, D,	"
died Jan. 25, 63,	"	Michael Sweeney, Corp., D, kd in action,	"
Dan'l J. Chandler, 1st Sgt, D, pro Lt, B,	"	Wm. Tindall, D, tr to V. R. C.,	"
John F. Putnam, Sgt, D, pro Com. Sgt,	"	Thomas Toole, D, kd in action,	"
Levi Willard, Jr, Serg., D,	"	Waterman Trafton, D, tr V. R. C.,	"
Arts K. Dennison, Sgt, D, tr V. R. C.,	"	Amos G. Winter, D,	"
Bernard Hogan, Corp., D, mort wd	"	Thomas W. Lord, Sgt, K, pro 2d Lt,	Auburn
Gettysburg,	"	Charles A. Beal, Serg., K,	"
Newton W. Parker, Sgt, D, pro 1st Lt,	"	Adolphus P. Wilson, Corp., K,	"
kd in act,	"	Andrew J. Miller, K, kd Apr. 6, 65,	"
Oliver D. Smith, Corp., D,	"	Alfred Ring, Corp., K (Danville),	"
George Lothrop, Serg., D,	"	Pliny L. Wyman, Corp., K,	"
Frank C. Houghton, Wag., D,	"	Wm. H. Wyman, Wag., K, died in	"
Joseph Austin, D,	"	service,	"
Edwin G. Baker, D, tr to V. R. C.,	"	Hiram Andrews, K,	"
Nath G. Bickford, D,	"	M. M. Andrews, K,	"
William Bodge, D,	"	Alfred E. Atwood, K, died Jan. 11, 63,	"
Edward Brackett, D,	"	Hiram Atwood, K,	"
Warren S. Butler, D, tr to V. R. C.,	"	James A. Bennett, Corp., K,	"
Joseph Chadderton, D, kd June 16, 64,	"	Almon E. Brown (Danville),	"
George O. Currier, D,	"	John H. Conley, K,	"
Richard L. Dalton, D,	"	John H. Cotton, K,	"
Melvin Davis, Serg., D,	"	John McCrocker, K,	"
Charles A. DeWitt, Corp., D,	"	Rufus Danforth, K,	"
Samuel L. Dwelly, D, died from wds	"	William J. Golden, K,	"
July 9, 63,	"	Elisha Hall, Corp., K,	"
Albert Dunlap, D,	"	Samuel R. Harris, K (Danville),	"
Aaron Dunn, D, tr to V. R. C.,	"	Samuel O. Hatch, K, kd at Gettysb'g,	"
Gilman Faunce, D,	"	John F. Hewey, K,	"
Levi Fowler, D, kd Gettysb'g, July 2, 63,	"	Aug. A. Keith, Corp., K, kd in action,	"
W. P. Gatchell, D,	"	Abraham Libby, K, tr to V. R. C.,	"
Isaac S. Golden, D,	"	George W. Lord, K,	"
Charles H. Groves, D,	"	Wm H. Lyon, K, kd in action, 63,	"
LaForest Groves, D,	"	Wallace Maxfield, K,	"
Thomas C. Haley, D,	"	Addison A. Miller, K (Danville),	"
Elijah P. Harmon, D,	"	Francis D. Morey, K,	"
John Hogan, D,	"	Chandler Nason, K, tr to 1st H. A.,	"
John Holt, D,	"	Nahum Niles, K, died Feb. 9, 63,	"
James Hulme, D,	"	Leonard R. Penny, K, died Nov. 7, 62,	"
Lemuel Jackson, D,	"	Weston S. Rand, K,	"
William H. Lane, D,	"	George F. Read, K,	"
George H. Maloon, D,	"	Frederick D. Read, K,	"
Isaiah G. Mason, died in service,	"	Dana Rounds, K, died June 5, 63,	"
Thomas McCarty, D,	"	David Small, K,	"
Frank A. McDonald, D, kd in action,	"	Thomas Storah, K, tr to V. R. C.,	"

Geo. J. Strout, Corp., K, kd Apr. 11, 64, Auburn
 Edwin Verrill, K, died in service, "
 Augustine Young, Corp., K, "
 Greenleaf D. Willard, K, "
 Joseph J. Jackson, K, Danville
 William Doyle, K, Leeds
 Oliver E. Randall, K, Lewiston
 Charles H. Wright, K, "
 Milton M. Young, K, wd July 2, 63, died
 Aug. 13, "
 Charles W. Brown, C, "
 William H. Courson, C, "
 Silas McCallister, C, "
 John Stanley, C, "
 Tallman L. McIntire, D, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Henry Hall, E, "
 John McDonald, E, tr to V. R. C., "
 John P. Barrows, F, tr to 1 H. A., Minot
 John Taylor, F, Lewiston
 Patrick Kelly, H, "
 James Shannon, H, "
 Patrick Sullivan, H, tr to 1 H. A., "
 John Sullivan, H, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Samuel Parker, A, kd in service, "
 Isaiah Bonney, A, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Francis H. Barnes, A, tr from 3 Me, "
 Amos G. Bean, A, tr from 3 Me, "
 Ansel H. Cram, A, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Daniel Cohan, A, tr from 3 Me, "
 Marcellus Cram, A, tr from 3 Me, "
 Josephus C. Colby, A, tr fr 3 Me, tr to
 1 H. A., "
 Josiah Dill, A, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Isaac S. Faunce, Capt., A, tr to 1 H. A., "
 S. W. G. Gonyea, A, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Lafayette Plaisted, A, tr to Co. G, "
 Stephen P. Cutler, B, tr fr 1 Me, tr to
 1 H. A., Poland
 Julius G. Chipman, B, "
 George B. Dunn, Lt, B, pro 1 Lt, G, "
 Arthur L. Coombs B, tr fr 3 Me, Lewiston
 Daniel J. Chandler, Lieut, B, "
 Patrick Dolan, B, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 John O. Sullivan, B, tr to 1 H. A., "
 John Fuller, C, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 H. H. Garcelon, C, tr fr 3 Me, tr to V. R. C., "
 E. T. Getchell, C, tr fr 3 Me, "
 Wm Galoin, C, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Dexter W. Howard, C, pro 2d Lt, E, Leeds
 Elisha K. Mann, 1st Sgt, C, tr fr 3 Me,
 tr to 1 H. A., Wales
 Jas. A. Cummings, F, died Apr. 19, 65, Auburn
 Thos. Hayes, D, tr fr 3 Me, tr to H. A., Lewiston
 Granville Holt, D, tr fr 3 Me, tr to H. A., "
 Geo. W. Hatch, D, tr fr 3 Me, tr to H. A., "
 Geo. Hourd, D, tr fr 3 Me, tr to H. A., "

Jona Hutchinson, Jr, D, tr fr 3 Me, tr to
 H. A., Minot
 James Britten, E, tr fr 3 Me, tr to H. A., Lewiston
 Chas. McCarrroll, E, tr fr 3 Me, tr to H. A., "
 John J. O'Connell, E, tr fr 3 Me, kd Oct.
 17, 64, "
 Dexter W. Howard, E, joined as Lt fr C, Leeds
 Edward E. Jones, E, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1
 H. A., Minot
 Josiah Winslow, F, "
 Bartholomew Cuff, F, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1
 H. A., Lewiston
 Patrick Lyons, F, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 M. N. Shephard, F, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Rufus F. Dexter, G, died of wds in service, "
 Geo. B. Dunn, 1st Lt, G, pro Capt., K, Poland
 John Fallen, G, tr fr 3 Me, Lewiston
 Calvin Kneeland, G, tr fr 3 Me, "
 Geo. H. Leighton, G, tr fr 2 U. S. S. S., "
 L. F. Miller, G, tr fr 3 Me, died July 4, 64, "
 Michael A. Murphy, G, tr fr 2 U. S. S. S., "
 Geo. W. Ryerson, G, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1
 H. A., "
 Michael Riley, G, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Orrin Rogers, G, tr fr 3 Me, "
 Samuel A. Seeley, G, tr fr 3 Me, tr to
 1 H. A., "
 Chas. Stewart, G, tr fr 3 Me, d in serv, "
 Joseph Newell, G, never joined company, "
 Chas. H. Lewis, Corp., H, tr fr 3d Me, tr
 to 1 H. A., "
 John Primrose, H, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Roscoe Smith, H, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 James P. Thompson, H, tr fr 3 Me, tr to
 1 H. A., "
 Melville A. Perkins, H, died May 3, 65, Auburn
 Edward L. Stevens, H, tr fr 3 Me, Turner
 Newton W. Parker, Lieut, I, killed, Lewiston
 Charles Lishon, I, "
 Martin McElroy, I, tr fr 3 Me, "
 Wm. C. Thompson, I, tr fr 3 Me, died, "
 Henry H. Thompson, I, tr fr 3 Me, "
 Mark Tripp, I, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 John L. Tubbs, I, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Chas. Wellman, I, tr fr 3 Me, "
 Wm. A. Ward, I, tr fr 3 Me, "
 James C. Smith, I, tr fr 3 Me, killed, Livermore
 Orville Swett, I, never joined Co., Durham
 Lloyd B. Caswell, K, tr fr 3 Me, tr to
 1 H. A., Leeds
 Robert W. Austin, K, Danville
 John Nixon, K, Lewiston
 Acton Wheeler, K, tr fr 3 Me, tr to
 1 H. A., "
 John Warner, K, tr fr 3 Me, tr to 1 H. A., "
 Orville Young, K, tr fr 3 Me, "

For Eighteenth Regiment see First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Nineteenth Infantry Regiment.—This regiment enlisted mostly in Knox, Kennebec, Waldo, and Sagadahoc counties, was organized at Bath, August 25, 1862, for three years. The field officers were Colonel Frederick D. Sewall, who had served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Howard; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis E. Heath, who had been a captain in the Third from organization; Major Henry W. Cunningham, a former captain of the Fourth. The original members whose terms of service expired before October, 1865, were mustered out of service May 31, 1865, and the others united with the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Leaving Bath August 27, 1862 (having been raised, organized, and equipped in less than four weeks), it arrived at Washington August 29, and was ordered to the defenses of the city. In October it operated in the Shenandoah valley, and at Charleston, October 16, first came under fire, where it behaved with the same coolness and steadiness that characterized the regiment in every subsequent engagement. November 17 it took position at Falmouth in front of Fredericksburg, and participated in the five-days' battle in December. It was classed among the first regiments of the corps for discipline, bravery, and efficiency. At Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Po River, Tolopotomoy, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road, and in other actions did this grand regiment conduct itself most gallantly, taking prisoners, capturing colors, and winning commendation. Over one-half its number were killed and wounded at Gettysburg. Colonel Sewall resigned February 19, 1863; Colonel Heath, November 4, 1863. Colonel Selden Connor was promoted to brigadier-general July 1, 1864, and Colonel James W. Welch resigned October 21, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham was mustered out June 11, 1864. The regimental commanding officers in its later service were Colonel Isaac W. Starbird, commissioned November 16, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Spaulding, December 2, 1864; and Major David E. Parsons, November 16, 1864.

ROSTER.

Benjamin F. Sturgis, Assistant Surgeon.		Benjamin C. Hatch, B,	Lewiston
Henry A. Ham, Corp., F,	Wales	Narcisse Lamare, B,	"
George W. Hodgman, F,	"	Wm H. H. Small, Corp., B, tr 1 H. A.,	"
Wm S. Small, F,	"	John J. Dalmage, C,	"
Thomas L. Bubier, F, tr V. R. C.,	Leeds	Rufus Richardson, C, tr 1 H. A.,	"
Addison D. Gilbert, F,	"	Martin V. B. Richardson, C,	"
Calvin B. Keen, F,	"	Charles Ludes, D, tr 1 H. A.,	"
Moses S. Dennett, 1st Serg., F,	Lewiston	Joseph W. Wilbur, D,	"
Henry H. Lake, F, tr 4 U. S. Art.,	"	Orrin I. Peterson, D, tr V. R. C.,	Poland
Thomas S. Rose, F,	Greene	Augustus Campbell, E, tr to 1 H. A.,	Livermore
Jeremiah Sullivan, K, tr V. R. C.,	Lewiston	William Farr, E, killed May 6, 64,	Lewiston
John G. Curtis, A,	"	Lora H. Collins, F,	"
John Carter, A, tr fr 4 Me, tr 1 H. A.,	"	Walter Jerald, Serg., F, tr 1 H. A.,	"

George Morris, F,	Lewiston	John L. Higgins, C, tr fr. 4 Me, tr 1 H. A., Webster
Marcus M. Stone, F, tr 1 H. A.,	"	Nathan B. Harlow, C, tr from 4 Me, tr 1
Patrick Sweeney, F, d in rebel prison	"	H. A., Auburn
Aug. 27, 64,	"	George M. Hatch, C, Lewiston
James H. Durgan, G,	"	Seth W. Jackson, C, tr from 4 Me, died
Rinaldo A. Labree, G, tr to V. R. C.,	"	Oct. 4, 64,
William H. H. Small, G,	"	Frank Larvin, C, tr fr. 4 Me, tr 1 H. A., "
Adolphus P. Wilson, G,	"	Charles W. Merrill, C, tr from 4 Me, tr
Edward Bogue, I,	"	1 H. A., Lisbon
Joseph Baker, I,	"	Patrick Bray, F, tr fr. 4 Me, tr 1 H. A., Lewiston
John Curran, I,	"	Michael King, F, "
Patrick Harrigan, I, died June 16, 64,	"	Maxim Lajois, F, tr 1 H. A., "
George Bixby, K,	"	Justus C. Briggs, F, died in rebel prison
William Greenwood, K, tr 1 H. A.,	"	Aug. 10, 64,
James W. Hicks, K, tr to 1 H. A.,	"	Hezekiah D. Morse, F, tr from 4 Me, tr
Loring McKeen, K,	"	1 H. A., Poland
Norman McKinsey, K,	"	James B. Davis, G, tr 1 H. A., Lewiston
John L. Thompson, K, died from wnds	"	William B. Ellis, G, tr 1 H. A., "
at Wilderness,	"	Hugh Hunter, G, tr 1 H. A., "
John H. Williams, K, tr 1 H. A.,	"	Peter Lee, G, tr 1 H. A., "
Daniel Dana, B, tr fr. 4 Me, d Nov. 3, 64,	"	George Wilbur, G, "
James H. Hutchinson, B,	"	Edwin F. Carter, K, died April 14, 64,
Joseph Jordan, B,	Webster	Samuel E. Kenniston, K, tr 1 H. A., "

Twentieth Infantry Regiment.—This was organized at Portland, August 29, 1862, to serve three years. It was extremely well organized, and the *personnel* of its officers bespoke for it a brilliant service, which the regiment fully maintained. Professor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, availed himself of a leave of absence granted him to visit Europe to offer himself to Governor Washburn for military service, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and took command of the rendezvous until the organization and the arrival of Colonel Adelbert Ames, who had been educated at West Point. From graduation in 1861 he was in active service as captain, and for gallantry at Malvern Hill was recommended for two brevets, and commissioned colonel of the Twentieth. Major Charles D. Gilmore was of Bangor, Lieutenants Augustus H. Strickland, Company I, and William W. Morrill, Company K, were of Livermore. September 3, 1862, the regiment left the state for the Potomac, and immediately entered upon the severe duties of the Maryland campaign; it took part in Antietam, Fredericksburg, and many reconnoissances, skirmishes, and expeditions during the winter. In the movements preceding the battle of Chancellorsville the regiment was left in camp, the men having been inoculated with small-pox through mistake, and Colonel Ames secured detached service on General Meade's staff. At the sound of the first gun of the battle Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain solicited the privilege of taking the regiment somewhere on the line, saying that "we would give the rebels the small-pox if nothing else," and was soon put in charge of the signal and telegraph lines from headquarters to the several stations on the battlefield. May 20 he was commissioned colonel. July 2, 1863, the Twentieth had to hold the extreme left of the Union line, and with-

stood an attack of an entire rebel brigade for two hours in front, flank, and rear. Holding the position with the loss of half its men, it drove the remnants of Hood's division before it, and captured and held all night the heights of Round Top, taking more than double its own number in prisoners. The credit of capturing Round Top is entirely due to the Twentieth, and for it they were officially thanked by brigade, division, and corps commanders, and Colonel Chamberlain recommended by all for promotion. He was dangerously wounded at Petersburg, June 18, and "for meritorious and efficient service on the field of battle, and especially for gallant conduct," he was appointed brigadier-general by General Grant on the field—the only instance of the kind in the history of the army. The Twentieth passed the winter of 1863-4 at Rappahannock Station, which it had aided in capturing, and joined the campaign of brilliant service which embraced the battles of Locust Grove, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run. It also did gallant duty during its service at Mine Run, Wilderness, Five Forks, was skirmishing with the enemy at Appomattox when Lee surrendered, and was one of the regiments designated to receive the Confederate arms. Major Gilmore had risen to be colonel, and resigned May 29, 1865, and was succeeded by Colonel Spear. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter G. Morrill and Major Atherton W. Clark were discharged June 4, 1865, and Colonel Ellis Spear, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas D. Chamberlain and Major George R. Abbott were in command until the final muster-out, July 16, 1865. The original members whose service expired before October, 1865, had been mustered out in June, when the men of the Sixteenth Regiment and First Sharpshooters were transferred to the Twentieth.

ROSTER.

Aug. H. Strickland, Lieut, C,	Livermore	James H. Miller, Corp., K, tr V. R. C.,	Durham
Daniel H. Kilbreth, Serg., C,	"	Irving Tyler, Mus., K,	"
Sereah M. Pratt, Corp., C,	"	Wm H. Pollister, K, trans to V. R. C.,	"
Albert C. Pray, Corp., C, promoted	"	James R. Merrill, K, kd at Gettysburg,	"
Serg.-Major,	"	John F. Bickford, K,	Danville
Edward R. Brown, C,	"	George W. Carleton, K,	Lewiston
Elisha O. Drake, C,	"	Frank Clark, Serg.-Major, pro from K,	Auburn
Lucius M. Joslin, C,	"	Joseph Tyler, Mus.,	Durham
Davis Larrabee, C,	"	Louis Benoit, A,	Lewiston
William Libby, C,	"	Wm. W. Morrill, Capt., A, killed May	
George D. Neal, Serg., C,	"	8, 64,	Livermore
Albert Roberts, C,	"	Melvin W. Marston, D,	Durham
Seba Smith, C, trans to V. R. C.,	"	Geo. Bryan, D, trans fr 16th Me,	Lewiston
Oliver L. Stevens, C, died of wounds	"	Reuben H. Estes, D., trans fr 1st S. S.,	"
July 11, 63,	"	James Houlahan, D, tr fr 16th Me,	"
Alexis C. Taylor, C,	"	Eugene Hinkley, E, tr fr 1st S. S., tr to I,	"
Arad Thompson, Serg., C, pro Capt., K,	"	George T. Davis, D, tr fr 16th Me,	Turner
Philip Williams, C, trans to V. R. C.,	"	George R. Grover, G, tr fr 16 Me,	Lewiston
Henry C. Simmons, C, died Dec. 13, 62,	Turner	Francis H. Reed, G,	Minot
Winslow Turner, C,	Leeds	Joseph Macomber, H, died in rebel pri.,	Durham
George F. Joy, Corp., K,	Durham	Alonzo G. Turner, H,	"

John Sullivan, H,	Minot	Enoch F. Newell, K, Sgt.,	Durham
Otis Thompson, H,	Poland	Enoch M. Billington, K, tr fr 16 Me,	Auburn
John Whittingham, H,	Lewiston	Timothy Cahan, K, tr fr 16 Me,	Lewiston
Michael McGooty, I,	Auburn	William Day, K,	Auburn
John Newbury, I,	Lewiston	Lawrence Doyle, K,	Lewiston
Samuel B. Libby, K,	Durham	William T. Rowe, K, tr fr 16 Me,	„

Twenty-First Infantry Regiment.—This was a nine-months' regiment, organized at Augusta in September, and mustered October 14, 1862. Elijah D. Johnson, of Lewiston, was colonel; Nathan Stanley, of Vassalboro, lieutenant-colonel; Benjamin G. Merry, of Bath, major. It joined General Banks at New York, where he was organizing his expedition for opening the Mississippi, and on arrival in Louisiana was stationed at Baton Rouge, where miasma soon caused great suffering from disease. It did good service in the various attacks on Port Hudson, was one of the first regiments to approach the works, fought against superior numbers with the courage of veterans, and in the terrible encounters of May 27 and June 14, 1863, did well its part, although suffering great loss. Its term of service expired during the siege, but the men volunteered to serve until the capture of the city, which was accomplished July 9, 1863. They received compliments from General Banks for the efficient service they had rendered. July 25 the regiment started for Maine, where it was mustered out August 25, 1863, after nearly a year's service, during which it traveled over 4,000 miles.

Twenty-Second Infantry Regiment.—Another nine-months' regiment mustered into United States service at Bangor, October 18, 1862. Simon G. Jerrard, of Levant, was commissioned colonel; Olonzo G. Putnam, of Dover, lieutenant-colonel. Its service was principally on the lower Mississippi. It was the first regiment to occupy Baton Rouge, drove the enemy at Franklin, La, did constant duty during the siege of Port Hudson, and was quartered inside the works after the surrender. It was mustered out at Bangor, August 14, 1863, its term of enlistment having expired. Androscoggin county was represented in Company E by Edward W. Weymouth of Webster.

Twenty-Third Infantry Regiment.—This organization was made up almost entirely by men of Androscoggin and Oxford counties, and was mustered into United States service at Portland, September 29, 1862, to serve nine months. "It is believed that in moral and intellectual qualities the men of this regiment have not been exceeded by any sent from the state. A large number of our most intelligent citizens, graduates of seminaries and colleges, men of culture and wealth, were found in its ranks, and the number of men of foreign birth would scarcely exceed a dozen in the entire regiment."¹ The commissioned regimental officers were: William Wirt Virgin, of Norway, colonel; Enos T. Luce, of Auburn, lieutenant-colonel; Alfred B. Soule, of Lewiston, major; Winthrop H. Hall, of Palmyra, adjutant; William Bray, of Turner, quarter-

¹ "Maine in the War."

master ; Jesse P. Sweat, of Brownfield, surgeon ; Richard R. Ricker, of Minot, assistant surgeon ; Joseph C. Snow, of Norway, chaplain.

Companies A, D, E, G, and I were Androscoggin companies. The Twenty-third passed its ten months of service at various points along the Potomac, and acquired a high reputation for efficiency in drill and guard duty. During this time it had its share of hard marches, performed much fatigue, guard, and picket duty, but was never under fire. This is no discredit to either officers or men, as they were well-disciplined, doing their duty promptly and well. The citizens of Edwards Ferry, where the regiment was on guard for months, in a letter to the brigade commander said of the Twenty-third : "At no time since the occupation of this section of the state by military forces have we sustained so little detriment to our property by the depredations of soldiers ; no regiment has done so much towards diminishing the inconveniences inseparable from a state of war and effacing the distinction between years of former peace and the current turbulent times. Intelligence, urbanity, and all the soldierly qualities in our opinion characterize the officers and men of this regiment in an eminent degree ; and in declaring our unanimous and grateful recognition of their qualities we perform not only a pleasant, but what seems to us an imperative duty."

June 27, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Portland, where it was mustered out July 15, having lost fifty men by disease and accident.

ROSTER.

Enos T. Luce, Lt-Col,	Auburn	Joseph F. Berry, A,	Lewiston
Richard R. Ricker, Asst-Surg.,	Minot	Richard Black, A,	"
Robert M. Sykes, F. M.,	Auburn	Charles E. Blackwell, A,	"
William Bray, Q. M.,	Turner	Charles M. Bradbury, A,	"
Alfred B. Soule, Major,	Lewiston	William F. Brann, A,	"
Dudley B. Varney, Capt., A,	"	William C. Bridge, A,	"
Kirke W. Moses, Lieut, A,	"	Freeman Burleigh, A,	"
Henry A. Norcross, Lieut, A, pro Adjt,	"	Philip Cantlon, A,	"
Sumner Nason, Sgt, A, pro Lieut,	"	John H. L. Chick, A,	"
Wm Bagnall, Sgt, A,	"	John Clear, A,	"
Ethelbert C. Caswell, Sgt, A,	"	Frank A. Conant, A,	"
Wm F. Forbes, Sgt, A,	"	Aaron T. Corliss, A,	"
Ed. M. Dearborn, Sgt, A,	"	James M. Crockett, A,	"
Alvah J. Hervey, Corp., A,	"	Benjamin P. Cummings, A,	"
Israel B. Merrill, Corp., A,	"	Roscoe G. Day, A,	"
Lloyd Q. Arnold, Corp., A,	"	Charles P. Dean, A,	"
Abel D. Cook, Corp., A,	"	Peter J. Dresser, A,	"
Frank M. Follansbee, Corp., A,	"	Henry N. Eastman, A,	"
Nathaniel Davis, Corp., A,	"	Joshua B. Emery, A,	"
Uriah Reed, Corp., A,	"	Barton A. Fields, A, died Nov. 29, 62,	"
Thomas F. Doyle, Corp., A,	"	Robert A. Fields, A,	"
Wm Wing, Mus., A,	"	John B. Fowler, A,	"
John Neal, Mus., A,	"	Francis M. Gammage, A,	"
Jas. R. Fairbrother, Wag., A,	"	Caleb S. Gilbert, A,	"
Albert A. Barker, A,	"	Joseph R. Gilbert, A,	"
George B. Bearce, A,	"	G. W. Goodbehere, A,	"

Simon P. Gray, A,	Lewiston	John E. Ashe, Corp., D, pro Serg.,	Turner
Amos Hadley, A,	"	Benj. F. Hodsdon, Corp., D,	"
Freeman C. Hall, A,	"	Thaddeus Leavitt, Corp., D,	"
John L. Ham, A,	"	Lewis P. Bradford, Corp., D,	"
Edwin Haskell, A,	"	Thomas W. Davis, Corp., D, d Jan. 14, 63,	"
Cyrus Hayford, A,	"	William Smith, Musician, D,	"
Joseph D. Harville, A,	"	Jason L. Allen, D,	"
William N. Higgins, A,	"	Benjamin F. Beals, D,	"
Henry H. Hinckley, A,	"	John O. Bean, D,	"
Walter S. Hodges, A,	"	Mellen A. Bearce, D,	"
Charles K. Hooker, A,	"	Asa L. Berry, D,	"
Allen Hogarth, A,	"	Charles Blake, D,	"
Charles E. Huston, A,	"	Leonard P. Bradford, D,	"
John M. Jackson, A, pro Lieut 32 Me,	"	Philip Bray, D, pro Com. Serg.,	"
Peter Jerris, A,	"	Benjamin L. Briggs, D, trans 25 rgt.,	"
James B. Ladd, A,	"	Morrill E. Briggs, D, trans 25 rgt.,	"
Elbridge T. Landers, A,	"	Samuel S. Butler, D,	"
Moses Lee, A,	"	James A. Cary, D,	"
Joseph M. Litchfield, A,	"	Luther K. Carey, D,	"
Samuel A. Lord, A,	"	Thomas T. Cary, D,	"
William H. Love, A,	"	Howard Conant, D,	"
Roscoe F. Ludwig, A,	"	Sanford Conant, D,	"
William H. Mace, A,	"	Benjamin Cox, D,	"
Dennis Mara, A,	"	Jason Cutler, D,	"
William McDonald, A,	"	William H. Delano, D,	"
Cleveland B. Merrill, A,	"	Elbridge G. Francis, D,	"
Fred Miller, A,	"	Edwin S. French, D,	"
Jonas A. Mitchell, A,	"	Edwin E. Fuller, D,	"
Patrick Munster, A,	"	Hartwell S. French, D,	"
John Murphy, A,	"	Lewis D. Hayford, D,	"
Elbridge G. Oaks, A,	"	Cyrus W. Hersey, D,	"
John Oliver, A,	"	George F. Holmes, D,	"
Silas Perham, A,	"	Ronello B. Keene, D,	"
John Pinkham, A,	"	Lorenzo S. Leavitt, D,	"
Dennis Roberts, A,	"	James McCorrison, D,	"
John Rogers, A,	"	Calvin McKenney, D,	"
Hiram B. Rose, A,	"	Marcellus S. Merrill, D,	"
Patrick Rowan, A,	"	Shirley Merrill, D,	"
John Sheehan, A,	"	Winslow Merrill, D,	"
Nath E. Skelton, A,	"	Samuel T. Perry, D,	"
Phineas W. Skinner, A,	"	Isaac Phillips, D,	"
Aretas Small, A,	"	Edson Reekards, D,	"
John B. Stickney, A,	"	George G. Richardson, D,	"
Jeremiah A. Sullivan, A,	"	Ira A. Shurtleff, D,	"
Everett Temple, A,	"	Edgar E. Swett, D,	"
Ivory Temple, A,	"	George C. Wheaton, D,	"
Elbridge G. Thomas, A,	"	James A. Whiting, D,	"
Earl S. Ware, A,	"	John B. Woodman, D,	"
Amos Whitney, A,	"	Hiram Moore, Lieut., D,	Minot
Chester Whitney, A,	"	Frank H. Hall, Corp., D,	"
John S. Winslow, A,	"	John A. Barrows, D (Auburn) killed,	"
Henry E. Wood, A,	"	Azor Bicknell, D,	"
John C. Wright, A,	"	Horace C. Briggs, D,	"
Charles E. Bradford, Capt., D,	Turner	Justus H. Briggs, D (Auburn),	"
Horace C. Haskell, Lieut, D, promoted		James Cox, D,	"
Capt., March 1, 63,	"	Albion A. Crooker, D,	"
Chandler B. Bailey, 1st Serg., D,	"	Wellington D. Curtis, D,	"
Job P. Leavitt, Serg., D, pro Lieut,	"	Charles R. Davis, D,	"
James Clark, Corp., D,	"	James L. Dingley, D,	"

Albert Downes, D,	Minot	William S. Stevens, E,	Auburn
Joseph Freeman, D,	"	Robert M. Sykes, E,	"
Charles H. Martin, D,	"	Royal F. Starbird, E,	"
Judson B. Swett, D,	"	Richard H. Swett, E,	"
Daniel H. Woodward, D,	"	Wm K. Vickery, E,	"
Almon C. Pray, Capt., E,	Auburn	Augustus White, E,	"
Freedom H. Lander, 1st Lieut, E,	"	Charles W. Gerrish, Lieut, E,	Lisbon
James White, E, Serg., pro Lieut, I,	"	Wm H. H. Atwood, E,	"
Joseph Littlefield, Serg., E, pro 1st Serg.,	"	Ozias B. Cotton, E,	"
Alex Stinson, Serg., E,	"	Samuel G. Dingley, E,	"
George W. Bailey, Corp., E,	"	Edsel A. Douglas, E,	"
Aug H. Haskell, Corp., E,	"	Benj. R. Durgin, E,	"
Joseph Gould, Corp., E,	"	Chas. W. Felch, E,	"
George W. Noyes, Corp., E,	"	Wm. C. Green, E,	"
J. B. K. Drake, Mus., E,	"	Hiram B. Higgins, E,	"
Frank H. Reed, Mus., E,	"	Lorenzo Hinckley, E,	"
Horace C. Thayer, Wag., E,	"	Abel G. Jackson, E,	"
Francis Allen, E,	"	Abner Jordan, E,	"
Henry H. Bailey, E,	"	Robt. E. Mitchell, E,	"
George S. Boutelle, E, died in service,	"	Caleb C. Smith, E,	"
Aug E. Briggs, E,	"	John A. Smith, E,	"
Jeff L. Briggs, E,	"	John Wallace, E,	"
A. H. Chamberlain, E,	"	Alfred Wescott, E,	"
Harrison A. Coffin, E,	"	Josiah T. Jordan, Serg., E,	Webster
Charles H. Curtis, E,	"	Matthew S. Jordan, Serg., E,	"
David S. Curtis, E,	"	Robert H. Niles, Corp., E,	"
James Dingley, Jr, E,	"	Winfield B. Cutter, Corp., E,	"
John T. Dennison, E,	"	Benjamin D. Bryant, Corp., E,	"
Calvin F. Durrell, E,	"	Charles Mann, Corp., E,	"
Elias E. Elliott, E, trans to 25 Me,	"	William F. Alexander, E,	"
Jona L. Flagg, E,	"	Nath Courson, E,	"
Oscar F. Gammon, E,	"	Edward J. Cutter, E,	"
Geo. B. Glover, E,	"	Benjamin P. Jordan, E,	"
Aug D. Gurney, E,	"	Darius Jordan, E,	"
Isaac Haskell, E,	"	Harris W. Jordan, E,	"
Simeon H. Haskell, E,	"	John Leigh, E,	"
Stephen W. Hersey, E,	"	Llewellyn S. Libby, E,	"
Wm W. Holmes, E,	"	George A. Moody, E,	"
Stafford B. Jones, E,	"	Franklin T. Robinson, E,	"
Charles M. Keith, E,	"	Horatio G. Small, Corp., E,	"
Nath H. Lander, E,	"	Evander Tarbox, E,	"
George W. Lane, E,	"	Alonzo Tarr, E,	"
Arthur G. Larrabee, E,	"	James Thompson, E,	"
Joshua Littlefield, Jr, E,	"	Lincoln E. Woodbury, E,	"
Frank O. Lovejoy, E,	"	Alonzo P. Lamb, Capt., G,	Poland
John McDonald, E,	"	Joseph H. Freeman, Lieut, G,	"
Clark Mitchell, E,	"	Lucius D. Fisher, Serg., G,	"
Thos. P. Mitchell, E,	"	Solomon D. Cushman, Corp., G,	"
James W. Morgan, E, died May 21, 1862,	"	Lucius Davis, Corp., G,	"
George F. Merrow, E,	"	Charles S. Libby, Corp., G,	"
George F. Newell, E,	"	Sidney A. Griffin, Corp., G,	"
George W. Nickerson, Serg., E,	"	Greenleaf Emery, Corp., G,	"
Charles S. Ricker, E,	"	Alvin F. Foss, Corp., G,	"
Rufus E. Rounds, E,	"	Silas A. Megquier, Corp., G,	"
Charles F. Sawyer, E,	"	Eugene L. Dennen, Mus., G,	"
Edward H. Sawyer, E,	"	William H. Allen, G, died Dec. 10, 62,	"
Joseph M. Small, E, died Dec. 28, 1862,	"	Clarenton W. Benson, Corp., G,	"
Leonard O. Smith, E,	"	Eben Bowen, G, died Jan. 28, 63,	"
Abel C. T. Stevens, E,	"	Joseph R. Bragdon, G, died Jan. 23, 63,	"

Stephen Bray, G,	Poland	James L. Shackley, G,	Danville
Ezra D. Chandler, G,	"	Andrew M. Smith, G,	"
Samuel F. Chaplin, G, trans U. S. N.,	"	George Wagg, G,	"
Levi E. Cole, G,	"	Ezekiel D. Witham, G,	"
Osgood Cole, G,	"	Thatcher W. Parker, 1st Serg., G,	Greene
Almon Crooker, G,	"	Josiah H. Mower, Serg., G,	"
Benjamin Davis, G,	"	Lowell M. Mower, Corp., G,	"
Moses B. Davis, G,	"	Jarvis T. Beal, G,	"
Timothy T. Downing, G,	"	Moses G. Beal, G,	"
Samuel H. Dudley, G,	"	William Beal, G,	"
Bertrand F. Dunn, G,	"	Charles A. Bradbury, G,	"
Alfred Dustin, G,	"	Converse R. Daggett, G,	"
James W. Field, G,	"	Alvah N. Dexter, G,	"
William G. Gerry, G,	"	William Donnell, G,	"
Noah H. Goodwin, G,	"	Chris C. Gorman, G,	"
Francis A. Hannaford, G,	"	James M. Lowell, G,	"
Bloomville Herrick, G,	"	Charles H. Morse, G,	"
Mark A. Herrick, G,	"	Darius Pease, G, died Dec. 11, 1862,	"
Aug M. Jackson, G,	"	Ellery Perea, G,	"
Charles W. Jordan, G,	"	Charles H. Pratt, G,	"
Andrew Kilgore, G,	"	Henry A. Smith, G,	"
Elvin W. Locke, G,	"	Edwin W. Taylor, G,	"
Lemuel F. Marshall, G,	"	James S. Nash, Capt., I,	Livermore
Joseph W. Mills, G,	"	Amos Leavitt, Corp., I, pro Serg.,	"
William W. Pratt, G,	"	John Saunders, Corp., I, pro Serg.,	"
Joseph Reed, G,	"	Milton Leavitt, Corp., I,	"
Willard Stone, G,	"	Samuel D. Merrill, Corp., I,	"
Charles H. Tripp, G,	"	Cyrus M. Barrows, Mus., I,	"
Joseph P. Tripp, G,	"	John M. Bumpus, I,	"
Thomas J. True, Jr, G, drown Jan. 20, 63,	"	Willard Carver, I,	"
Jeremiah Verrill, G,	"	John Casey, I,	"
Phineas Walker, G, died Jan. 14, 63,	"	Jacob G. Edgecombe, I,	"
George L. Whitman, G,	"	Lee Edgecombe, I,	"
Edwin Woodsum, G,	"	Elbridge P. Gibbs, I,	"
David Woodsum, G,	"	Charles H. Harrington, I,	"
Charles Thurston, 1st Lieut, G,	Danville	Lorenzo B. Harrington, I,	"
Joseph Rounds, Serg., G,	"	Fred A. Haskell, I,	"
Joseph Goss, Serg., G,	"	Isaac Hewett, I,	"
Horatio Benson, G,	"	Emerson W. Hill, I,	"
Cyrus Cobb, G,	"	Drewrie Howard, I,	"
Judson Dawes, G,	"	Henry R. Merrill, I,	"
Orrin Emerson, G,	"	Roscoe Merrill, I,	"
Brackett M. Field, G,	"	Samuel D. Merrill, I,	"
Charles L. Field, G,	"	Joseph R. Oldham, I,	"
Edward K. Fitz, G, died Dec. 8, 62,	"	Samuel H. Peterson, I,	"
Charles M. Goss, G,	"	George W. Robbins, I,	"
Aaron Knights, G,	"	Davis T. Timberlake, I,	"
Dominicus Libby, G,	"	Henry C. Wentworth, Lieut, I, East Livermore	
Gershom C. Libby, G,	"	William W. Noyes, 1st Serg., I,	
Lewis McKinney, G,	"	pro Capt.,	" "
Warren B. McKenney, G,	"	James L. Morse, Corp., I,	" "
Seward Penley, G,	"	Caleb W. Brown, I,	" "
Stephen M. Pullen, G,	"	Sylvester D. Brown, I,	" "
William D. Pulcifer, G,	"	Charles L. Burgess, I,	" "
Calvin B. Rice, G,	"	John W. Dow, I,	" "
Elbridge G. Robinson, G,	"	Enoch L. Farrington, Corp., I,	" "
Francis R. Rounds, G,	"	S. Farrington, I,	" "
William W. Royal, G,	"	Charles D. Fuller, I, died,	" "
William L. Shackley, G,	"	A. P. Fuller, I,	" "

Charles H. Kimball, I, died Jan. 17, 1863,	East Livermore	Frank J. Lindsey, I,	Leeds
Charles R. Mitchell, I, died Dec. 26, 1862,	" "	Thomas J. Lindsey, Corp., I,	"
Tisdale D. Norris, I,	" "	Rufus K. Perea, I,	"
Nathan J. Sanford, I,	" "	Ireson B. Pettingill, I, died Mar. 21, 63,	"
Orville K. Trask, I, died Mar. 18, 1863,	" "	Elisha P. Ramsdell, I, died Jan. 10, 63,	"
Charles H. Leadbetter, Serg., I,	Leeds	John R. Smith, I,	"
Oscar D. Turner, Serg., I,	"	Joshua H. Sumner, I,	"
Albert Barker, Serg., I,	"	James D. Towle, I,	"
Loring P. Gould, Corp., I,	"	John E. Woodman, I,	"
Sewell Woodman, Corp., I,	"	Thomas T. Jenkins, Corp., I,	Wales
Jason Carver, Wag., I,	"	Albert L. Additon, I,	"
George T. Bishop, Corp., I,	"	Llewellyn O. Foster, I,	"
Seth F. Burnham, I, died Mar. 8, 63,	"	Charles H. McFarland, I,	"
James H. Burnham, I,	"	Philip H. Tarr, I,	"
Milton W. Burnham, I,	"	Arthur Given, Jr, Serg., G,	"
Russell L. Gould, I,	"	Royal E. Whitman, Capt., G, pro from Serg.-Maj.,	Turner
Daniel W. Hinkley, I,	"	James White, 2d Lieut, I, tr from E,	Auburn
Charles T. Knights, I,	"	Moses F. Hackett, Serg., K,	Danville
Lorenzo Leadbetter, I,	"	Arthur M. Parker, Serg., H,	"
		Philip Bray, Com. Serg., D,	Turner
		Albert I. Additon, I,	Greene

Twenty-Fourth Infantry Regiment.—This regiment was organized at Augusta October 16, 1862, to serve nine months, and was mustered out August 25, 1863. George M. Atwood, of Gardiner, was colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Bean was discharged on the day of muster-in, and July 1, 1863, Major Eben Hutchinson was appointed in his stead. Captain William Holbrook of Company H was commissioned major, July 23, 1863. This regiment formed part of Banks's expedition on the lower Mississippi, and was engaged in the various duties contingent upon an army of occupation. May 21 the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson, where it remained during the long siege, and was often called upon to build roads and bridges during the approach of the forces to the stronghold of the enemy, and was often engaged in action. Nearly every night during the investment the men were working on earthworks and rifle-pits. The regiment participated in the desperate assaults of May 27 and June 14. It lost heavily from disease, 184 dying, and about 100 being discharged for disability. Out of 900 men of the original organization only 570 returned, yet none were killed in battle or died of wounds. Androscoggin county was represented in this regiment by George R. Foster, fife-major, of Lisbon, and Albert Harlow, Company D.

Twenty-Fifth Infantry Regiment.—This regiment, mustered into United States service at Portland, September 29, 1862, was the first nine-months' regiment to leave the state. Its colonel was Francis Fessenden, a captain in the United States Army; Charles E. Shaw was lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander M. Tolman, major, all of Portland. Josiah Carr, of Minot, was surgeon. Leaving Portland, October 16, for Washington, it there joined the forces for the defense of that city, and did much fatigue and picket duty. It built on

Arlington Heights a camp of convenient log houses with board roofs, the most elaborate and durable camp ever constructed in the department. June 21, 1863, the First brigade, composed of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Maine, was ordered to report to General Slocum, commanding the Twelfth Corps at Leesburg, but as their time of service had nearly passed, they were sent to Maine for muster-out, and arrived at Portland, July 3, 1863, where the Twenty-fifth was discharged on July 10. The Twenty-fifth participated in no engagement, but performed its responsible and arduous duties with faithfulness and zeal.

ROSTER.

Josiah Carr, surgeon,	Minot	John H. Davis, D,	Durham
B. L. Briggs, band,	Turner	Nelson Gatchell, D, died Dec. 15, 1862,	"
M. E. Briggs, band,	"	John Q. Jordan, D,	"
George W. Spear, A,	Danville	William McIntosh, D,	"
Arthur L. Coombs, Wag., B,	Durham	Webster Nevens, D,	"
Henry Beal, B,	"	Albert Owen, D,	"
William D. Brewster, B,	"	Alfred Roberts, D,	"
Julius E. Eveleth, Corp., B,	"	Edmund H. Soper, D,	"
Horace P. Merrill, B,	"	Benjamin F. Stevens, D,	"
Sumner N. Strout, Serg., D, pro Lieut,	"	Francis Venus, D,	"
William W. Bailey, Corp.,	"	Orrin S. Vickery, Corp., D,	"
Nathaniel D. Chase, Corp., D,	"	Joseph O. Wilson, D,	"
Isaac M. Bishop, Jr, D,	"	Frank Crockett, Serg., D,	Lisbon
Silas Campbell, D,	"	Sylvester F. Jordan, 1st Serg., G,	"

Twenty-Sixth Infantry Regiment.—Knox, Hancock, and Waldo counties furnished the men for the Twenty-sixth, organized at Bangor, October 11, 1862, to serve nine months. Nathaniel H. Hubbard, of Winterport, was colonel; Philo Hersey, of Belfast, lieutenant-colonel; and James N. Fowler, of Searsport, major. After a brief sojourn in the Army of the Potomac, the regiment joined the forces of General Banks, and embarked for the lower Mississippi, where it did as much active service as any regiment in the Department of the Gulf during its connection therewith. At the battle of Irish Bend it lost in killed and wounded 68 out of 300 engaged. In this action the men displayed a courage creditable to veterans, and established a reputation for steadiness under fire, which it well sustained at Port Hudson, where it did duty in the trenches and on picket. On June 14 it took part in the unsuccessful assault against the Confederate works. Here the soldiers covered themselves with honor. Finding it impossible to enter the enemy's fortifications they advanced within twenty feet of them and sheltered themselves under the steep bluff on which they were built. Later they were on guard over a battery within musket shot of the Confederates until the surrender July 8, 1863. Soon leaving for home the regiment was mustered out at Bangor, July 17, having served almost a year.

Twenty-Seventh Infantry Regiment.—This companion regiment of the Twenty-fifth was recruited in York county, and mustered into United States

service at Portland, September 30, 1862. Rufus P. Tapley, of Saco, was colonel; Mark F. Wentworth, of Kittery, lieutenant-colonel; James M. Stone, of Kennebunk, major. Arriving at Washington, October 22, it went into camp at Arlington Heights, where it was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth, with whose fortunes it was united ever after. This regiment was composed of the stalwart yeomanry of the state, with a liberal sprinkling of skilled mechanics and professional men, and would have done the severest duty from a sense of patriotic principle as well as that which fell to its lot. When their time had expired and interests at home were pressing for their immediate presence, the momentous action of Gettysburg was impending, all available men were demanded at the front, and an unprotected capital was at the mercy of any enemy; so the men were asked by the President and Secretary of War to remain for the defense of Washington until the battle was fought, and 315 acceded to the request and remained until the joyful tidings of victory came from the embattled Union host at Gettysburg. July 17, 1863, the regiment was mustered out with Colonel Mark H. Wentworth, Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Stone, and Major John D. Hill, field officers. George O. Dockman, of Poland, was in Company B, Oren B. Webber and Alfred C. Webber, of Lisbon, in Company F.

Twenty-Eighth Infantry Regiment.—This was organized at Augusta, October 18, 1862, for nine months' service. After remaining on the Atlantic coast for a few months, it joined the Department of the Gulf and was, soon after its arrival at New Orleans, stationed at Pensacola, Florida. After the evacuation of that city, it returned to New Orleans and was ordered for duty to Donaldsonville, Bayou La Fourche, and Plaquemine. May 27 six companies were ordered to Port Hudson, the others remaining at New Orleans and at Fort Butler at Donaldsonville. The Port Hudson detachment was employed day and night for two weeks in building batteries and on picket duty. It took part in the advance, June 14, but suffered no loss. June 22 it made an unsupported and unsuccessful assault on the works with some loss. June 28 the detachment under Major Bullen guarding and garrisoning Fort Butler was attacked by a greatly superior force, which it bravely repulsed, inflicting great loss. July 4 the Port Hudson contingent was ordered to Fort Butler, arriving there the next day. July 10 the Twenty-eighth went to Baton Rouge, from there, August 6, to Augusta, where it was mustered out August 31, 1863. The field officers were: Ephraim W. Woodman, of Wilton, colonel; William E. Hadlock, of Cranberry Isles, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph D. Bullen, of New Sharon, major. Major Bullen was murdered by a member of the Second Louisiana Regiment, July 5, the day after his gallant defense of Fort Butler.

Twenty-Ninth Infantry Regiment.—This was a veteran regiment, and much of its material came from Androscoggin county. In fact, the First, Tenth, and

Twenty-ninth regiments could with much justice be styled one regiment. Many of the men saw service in all three regiments, and the same familiar faces were seen among the officers. Among the regimental officers were: George L. Beal, colonel, also of the Tenth; Charles S. Emerson, of Auburn, lieutenant-colonel; William Knowlton, of Lewiston, major; Henry C. Cotton, of Lisbon, assistant surgeon. Companies F, H, I, and K were principally officered by Androscoggin men. Eight companies were organized at Augusta, from November 13, 1863, to January 30, 1864, to serve three years. Companies A and D, in service in Tennessee as part of the Tenth Maine Battalion, were transferred to complete the regimental organization, joining it at New Orleans, where the regiment arrived February 16, 1864. Taking part in the Red River campaign, the regiment rendered effective and brilliant service in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., April 8 and 9, 1864. On April 23, the action at Cane River Crossing was fought, where the Twenty-ninth aided in driving the enemy. Soon after, at Alexandria, it assisted in building the famous dam that saved the Federal fleet. After this it was in camp at Morganzia Bend until ordered to join the Army of the Potomac in July. Arriving in Washington July 12, it was made part of the Army of the Shenandoah, and was in all its marches and encounters with the Confederates, including the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, doing gallant service. October 18, 1864, Company A was discharged at expiration of service, and its place taken by the First Company of Unassigned Infantry, organized at Augusta September 16, 1864, for one year's service. Major Knowlton died September 20, 1864, from wounds received in the battle of Winchester, and Captain George H. Nye commissioned in his stead. December 20, 1864, Major Nye was made colonel and took command of the regiment, Colonel Beal having been commissioned brigadier-general. Adjutant John M. Gould was now promoted to major. January 1, 1865, the Twenty-ninth was encamped near Stephenson Depot, Va., and for over three months was on special service at various points. April 20, 1865, it went to Washington, and May 4 and 5 was on guard over the assassins of President Lincoln at Washington Arsenal. May 23 it participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington. May 31, 1865, Company A and all whose time expired before the next October, were ordered to be mustered out. June 1, 1865, the regiment proceeded to South Carolina, where it was divided into detachments and stationed at various places, with headquarters at Darlington. Its duties were here extremely arduous and consisted in part in investigating complaints made by freedmen and planters, in making contracts between them, and in the various unpleasant offices connected with the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau and the reconstruction period. June 21, 1866, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Hilton Head, S. C., and paid off and discharged June 27, at Hart's Island in New York Harbor.

ROSTER.

George H. Nye, Col,	Lewiston	Azel Staples, Jr, A,	Auburn
Charles S. Emerson, Lieut-Col,	Auburn	Simon M. Stevens, A,	"
Wm Knowlton, Maj., d Sept. 20, 64,	Lewiston	Arba H. Trufant, A,	"
George Knox, Chap., died Oct. 31, 64,	"	Wm R. Vickery, A,	"
Chas H. Webster, Chap.,	"	L. E. Woodbury, A,	"
Henry C. Cotton, Asst-Surg.,	Lisbon	Chas W. Gerrish, Lieut, A,	Lisbon
C. H. Pettingill, Com.-Serg.,	Auburn	John Wallace, Serg., A,	"
John F. Chamberlain, Com.-Serg.,	"	George S. Curtis, Serg., A,	"
Horace N. Johnson, leader of band,	"	Edward J. Anderson, A, died Oct. 13, 64,	"
Roscoe G. Buck, band,	"	Zeba A. Ayer, A,	"
Adoniram B. Crafts, band,	"	Wm R. Garcelon, A,	"
Emery E. Larrabee, old A,	Lewiston	Thos S. Youland, A,	"
James Guiney, old A,	"	Volney Leavitt, Corp., A, kd, 1864,	Livermore
Leonard Jepson, old A,	"	Marshall W. Child, A,	"
Dudley F. Sanborn, old A,	"	Charles F. Ellis, A,	"
Samuel N. Royal, old A,	"	Leonard F. Nash, A, died Oct. 21, 1864,	"
James H. Thurston, old A,	"	Henry T. Frost, Corp., A,	Leeds
Edward S. Butler, Capt., A,	"	James H. Gardner, A,	"
Dennis E. Lowell, Serg., A,	"	Alonzo L. Tarr, A,	Webster
Almon J. Gardner, Serg., A,	"	La F. Tenney, A,	Mechanic Falls
Samuel W. Lovell, Serg., A,	"	Boynton C. Hewey, A,	Webster
John Howarth, Mus., A,	"	Horatio G. Small, A,	"
William Ashton, A,	"	Addis E. Luke, Corp., A,	Turner
John C. Bridges, A,	"	Francis M. Allen, A,	"
George Bubier, Jr,	"	Wm W. Holmes, A,	"
Dennis Farrell, A,	"	George C. Wheaton, A,	"
Alonzo Gipson, A,	"	William McIntosh, A,	Durham
William Gipson, A,	"	Dexter D. Skinner, A,	Poland
Michael Joice, A,	"	G. P. McFaden, Serg., B,	Lewiston
Hiram Jordan, A,	"	Francis M. Chase, Serg., B,	"
Patrick Lahey, A,	"	Silas R. Cummings, Serg., B,	"
Alzamon H. Maxwell, A,	"	John F. Quimby, Sgt, B, d Mar. 19, 66,	"
John F. Murphy, A,	"	Barton H. Ross, Serg., B,	"
John Shehan, A,	"	Levi B. Johnson, Corp., B, d July 20, 64,	"
John Sweeney, A,	"	Calvin G. Estes, Corp., B,	"
Michael Sweeney, A,	"	Eli Owen, Corp., B,	"
F. D. Thompson, A,	"	Frank M. Furber, B, died Sept. 19, 64,	"
Levi Thompson, A,	"	William McDonald, B,	"
Ezra R. Wright, A,	"	Loring Parcher, B,	"
Freedom H. Mander, 1st Lieut, A,	Auburn	C. W. Patterson, B,	"
A. C. F. Stevens, 1st Serg., A,	"	Henry W. Furbish, B,	"
George W. Noyes, Serg., A,	"	Samuel R. Harris, B, died June 11, 64,	"
John Emerson, Serg., A,	"	Jeremiah Sullivan, B,	"
Almon J. Gardner, Serg., A,	"	Lewis McKinney, B,	Greene
Henry H. Bailey, Corp., A,	"	David Parker, B,	"
Calman H. Allen, Corp., A,	"	Charles E. Piper, B, died July 15, 64,	"
Fernando A. Blossom, A,	"	Enoch Perkins, B,	Auburn
Selanus Decker, A,	"	Orlando C. Gamage, B,	"
David P. Field, A,	"	William H. Starbird, B,	"
David Given, A,	"	Josiah Keene, B,	Turner
Seth B. Johnson, A,	"	Henry Shea, B,	Leeds
Isaac B. Martin, A,	"	Louville Smith, B, killed Oct. 19, 64,	Poland
Major B. Merrill, A, died Oct. 21, 1864,	"	George W. Gage, Corp., C,	Lewiston
Oren B. Merrow, A,	"	Frank H. Nealley, C,	"
Aretas B. Penney, A,	"	John Gould, C,	"
Virgil P. Rounds, A,	"	Charles McDonald, C,	Auburn

Benjamin R. Irish, D,	Auburn	Nath. F. French, Serg., H, d Oct. 9, 64,	Auburn
Charles H. Jumper, Lieut, D,	Lewiston	Henry C. Pratt, Serg., H,	"
Daniel Flanders, Corp., D,	"	George W. Herridon, Serg., H,	"
Morris B. Hobbs, D,	"	George M. Roak, Serg., H,	"
Nahum L. Hunt, D,	"	Edward H. Sawyer, Serg., H,	"
Elmer Chipman, D,	Mechanic Falls	Ira A. Kneeland, Corp., H,	"
John A. Putman, D,	Livermore	John C. Stevens, Corp., H,	"
Amos Bucknam, D,	Auburn	George P. Wyman, Corp., H,	"
Edward Record, D,	"	William H. Wentworth, Corp., H, died	"
Henry R. Millett, Capt., E,	"	August 9, 64,	"
Samuel T. Hill, D,	"	Samuel L. Stevens, Corp., H,	"
William Lowry, E,	Lewiston	William H. Brackett, Corp., H,	"
Levi M. Garcelon, Corp., E,	East Livermore	William H. Lunt, Corp., H,	"
Charles G. Smith, E,	Lewiston	Roland W. Randall, Corp., H,	"
William Knowlton, Capt., F, pro Maj.,	"	William Bickerton, H,	"
Abel G. Rankin, Capt., F,	"	Fred N. Burrill, H,	"
Levi W. Harmon, Lieut, F,	"	Albert H. Chamberlain, H,	"
Harrison B. Winter, Lieut, F, died	"	Adon. B. Crafts, H,	"
June 26, 65,	"	Eben Kneeland, H, died May 19, 64,	"
Harrison A. Tripp, Serg., F,	"	Daniel Davis, H,	"
George H. Gould, Serg., F,	"	Winfield S. Walton, H, killed,	"
Charles H. Palin, Serg., F,	"	Albion A. Drake, H,	"
Charles W. Heney, Serg., F,	Lewiston	Henry S. Drake, H,	"
James Low, Corp., F,	"	Asa H. Fish, H,	"
Charles Dennett, Corp., F, d May 11, 64,	"	Adolphus S. Read, H,	"
C. H. Kenison, Corp., F, d Sept. 1, 64,	"	Charles B. Wentworth, H, d July 7, 64,	"
Andrew Jackson, Corp., F,	"	George B. Coburn, Lieut, H,	Lewiston
James M. Stevens, Corp., F,	"	Stephen R. Estes, Serg., H,	"
Gerry E. Coolidge, F,	"	Andrew J. Magill, Serg., H,	"
David Davis, F,	"	Mark Grover, Corp., H,	"
Nathaniel Davis, F, died Sept. 5, 64,	"	William H. Given, Mus., H,	"
Fred A. Howard, F,	"	Joseph Brooks, H,	"
John A. Kincaid, F, died Dec. 5, 64,	"	Adelbert Holland, H,	"
John Maloney, F,	"	George D. Humphrey, H,	"
Hugh McGlinch, F,	"	Peter Lawrence, H,	"
Harrison O. Plaise, F, died Apr. 12, 64,	"	Edouard Legendre, H,	"
Charles Pray, F, died Aug. 20, 64,	"	Jules Legendre, H,	"
Dennis Roberts, F, died July 29, 64,	"	Michael Locklin, H,	"
Dudley F. Sanborn, F,	"	Hiram W. Loring, H,	"
Frank Stebbins, F,	"	John F. Donovan, H,	"
Mont. Tuttle, F,	"	Timothy Donovan, H,	Auburn
Loring Josselyn, Corp., F,	Auburn	Daniel Field, H,	Lewiston
Enos H. Stevens, Serg., F,	"	Lawrence Rourke, H,	"
Caleb S. Gilbert, F,	"	Holman Foss, H,	"
Charles Gilmore, F,	"	John L. Hamlin, H,	"
Isaac Hill, F,	"	John Morton, H,	"
Jacob L. Woodman, F,	"	Frank Thibault, H,	"
W. N. Martin, Corp., F,	Minot	Hartwell S. French, Lieut, H,	Turner
H. B. Johnson, F,	"	Samuel S. Butler, H,	"
George F. Chandler, F,	Lisbon	William B. Butler, H, died July 30, 64,	"
Levi W. Harmon, Lieut, G,	Lewiston	William W. Keene, H,	"
Russell S. Worthing, G,	"	William I. Hayford, H,	"
Frank Devereaux, G,	Auburn	Charles L. Metcalf, H,	"
Joseph W. Parker, G,	Danville	Charles A. Metcalf, Serg., H,	Lisbon
L. K. Lane,	"	Fred S. Myrick, H,	"
William C. Stevens, G,	Greene	John S. Merrill, H,	"
Zebedee Cushman, G,	Minot	Robert L. Taylor, H,	"
Granville Blake, Capt., H,	Auburn	Frank Dumas, H,	Minot
Nathan H. Landers, Lieut, H,	"	Stephen Herbert, H,	"

Joseph St Hiliare, H,	Minot	Elias K. Webber, K,	Lisbon
Charles S. Smith, H, d July 29, 64,	Poland	Henry McFarland, I,	Wales
Almon C. Pray, Capt., I,	Auburn	Eli Owen, I,	Lewiston
C. H. Pettingill, Lieut, I,	"	James H. Thurston, I,	Danville
Augustus White, Serg., I, died in service,	"	Joshua M. Wagg, I,	Durham
Edward H. Sawyer, Serg., I,	"	Henry A. Wyman, I, d May 12, 64,	Livermore
Charles H. Crane, Serg., I,	"	George H. Nye, Capt., K,	Lewiston
George G. Philbrook, Serg., I,	"	Albert E. Kingsley, Capt., K,	"
Cyrus B. Townsend, Corp., I,	"	William Bagnall, Lt, K, d July 10, 64,	"
Charles H. Welch, Corp., I,	"	Charles H. Jumper, 1st Serg., K,	"
Frank H. Read, Mus., I,	"	Jno. A. Willard, 1st Serg., K,	"
Augustus E. Briggs, I,	"	Samuel H. Jumper, 1st Serg., K,	"
A. A. Chamberlain, I,	"	James E. Osgood, Serg., K,	"
Washington Martin, I,	"	Thomas A. Thorn, Serg., K,	"
Charles T. Davis, I,	Auburn	Henry A. Smith, Serg., K,	"
John T. Dennison, I,	"	Jarvis T. Beal, Serg., K,	"
Enoch L. Hall, I,	"	Aaron T. Corliss, Serg., K,	"
Augustus Noyes, I,	"	John Q. A. Jumper, Serg., K,	"
Jona E. Piper, I, died Aug. 4, 64,	"	George W. Bickford, Corp., K,	"
Billings J. Hood, I,	"	John R. Morrill, Corp., K, pro Serg.,	"
Elbridge G. Snow, I,	"	James H. Walker, Corp., K,	"
Martin L. Verrill, I,	"	John Clear, Corp., K,	"
George White, I,	"	Alph. B. Holland, Corp., K,	"
Murray B. Watson, I, pro Lieut Militia,	"	Albert E. Hanson, Corp., K,	"
Isaac D. Yeaton, I, d Aug. 14, 64,	"	Chester H. Thing, Corp., K,	"
John L. Hoyt, Lieut, I, kd Oct. 19, 64,	East Livermore	Melvin Woodcock, Wag., K,	"
H. L. Wadsworth, Corp., I,	" "	John G. Annas, K,	"
John Noonan, I,	" "	John S. B. Arris, K,	"
L. F. Paine, I, d May 8, 64,	" "	Gilbert H. Bailey, K, band,	"
George S. Dickenson, I,	" "	James Baloff, K,	"
A. J. Walton, I, killed,	" "	James B. Blackstone, K,	"
Allen Howarth, Serg., I,	Lewiston	S. C. Blackstone, K,	"
Leonard O. Smith, Serg., I,	Auburn	Houghton Bond, K,	"
Harrison W. Smith, Serg., I,	"	William Bray, K,	"
Hugh Lyon, Serg., I,	"	Richard Butler, K,	"
James Donovan, Corp., I,	"	Thomas Kelley, K,	"
Daniel Donovan, Corp., I,	"	Em. E. Larrabee, K,	"
George B. Morrill, I,	"	James E. Magner, K,	"
Charles A. Deshon, I,	"	Elias Maloon, K,	"
John A. Phelps, I, died Apr. 27, 64,	"	Frederick Miller, K,	"
Aratus Small, I,	"	John E. McDonald, K,	"
Levi H. Webber, I,	"	Plummer R. Nevens, K,	"
Allen C. Snow, I,	"	Frederick Palmer, K,	"
Charles N. Ware, I,	"	Patrick Collins, K,	"
Michael Sweeney, I,	"	Thomas A. Emmons, K,	"
Arza B. Webber, I,	"	Joseph Flood, K, died July 21, 64,	"
Josiah H. Mower, Serg., I,	Greene	Harry Freeman, K,	"
Henry Sanborn, Wag., I,	"	Willis Goodridge, K, died June 18, 64,	"
Aaron Mower, I (Lisbon),	"	William T. Graffam, K,	"
Albion P. Mower, I,	"	Charles A. Hanson, K,	"
William Donnell, I,	"	Isaac W. Hodsdon, K,	"
Gardner Smith, I,	"	Arthur T. Jacobs, K,	"
Edsell A. Douglass, Corp., I,	Lisbon	Leonard Jepson, K,	"
Ezra Purinton, I,	"	Albert W. Potter, K,	"
George P. Moody, I,	"	Andrew J. Russell, K,	"
Levi Robinson, I,	"	George N. Spates, K,	"
Jas. P. Sutherland, Corp., I, d in service,	"	Cassius R. Stevens, K,	"
Gideon Hammond, I, died in service,	"	Lorenzo Parker, K,	"
		Leroy Tarr, K,	"

Fred A. Tiffany, K, died July 29, 64,	Lewiston	John E. Cutter, Serg., K,	Webster
Otis Webber, K,	"	Robert A. Woodbury, K,	"
George M. Williams, K,	"	Solomon Dyer, K,	Danville
John C. Wright, K,	"	Samuel N. Royal, K,	Wales
Hartwell S. French, Lieut, K,	Turner	Charles N. Warren, K,	Minot
Albert N. Jones, K,	"	George A. Knox,	Greene
Benjamin A. Eaton, Serg., K,	Greene	Sylvanus A. Stevens,	Auburn
V. P. Dillingham, Corp., K,	"	Jonathan L. Stevens,	"
Alpheus G. Stewart, K, died May 1, 64,	"	Joseph A. Starbird,	Lisbon

Thirtieth Infantry Regiment.—This was organized at Augusta from December 12, 1863, to January 8, 1864, for three years' service. Francis Fessenden, of Portland, was colonel; Thomas H. Hubbard, of Hallowell, lieutenant-colonel; Royal E. Whitman, of Turner, major; Josiah Carr, of Minot, surgeon; and Simeon C. Higgins, of Turner, chaplain. Companies A, E, G, and K brought a large contingent from Androscoggin county. It went direct to the Army of the Gulf, leaving Portland, February 7, and after a month's rest in camp at Franklin, La, entered upon the Red River campaign. It had much effective and veteran material in its composition, and within a month from this time it did honorable work in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. April 23, the Thirtieth took a prominent part in the engagement at Cane River Crossing, driving the Confederates from a position considered impregnable.¹ From May 22 to July 2, the regiment was in camp at Morganzia Bend, and soon thereafter was sent to Virginia, and not long after arrival joined the Army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry. In September the brigade was detached from its division for arduous and responsible duties, and thus the Thirtieth was debarred from sharing in the victories of September and October, although without its service of moving and guarding valuable supply trains, the victories could not have been won. January 8, 1865, the regiment was joined at its camp in Winchester by three companies of re-enlisted men and recruits of the Thirteenth Maine, assigned to this regiment by special order issued November 18, 1864. The consolidation was completed in January under the immediate orders of General Sheridan, the Thirtieth forming seven companies and retaining the field and staff officers. The men of the Thirteenth were organized into a battalion of three companies, commanded by officers of their own regiment, and became Companies B, H, and K in the Thirtieth. This regiment formed part of the line of sentinels around Washington during the search for the assassins of President Lincoln, and did guard duty at Washington Arsenal while the trial of the conspirators was conducted there. May 22 it took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, and later was on duty at Savannah, Ga, until mustered out August 20, 1865.

May 12, 1864, Colonel Fessenden was promoted to brigadier-general. His successor, Colonel Hubbard, resigned July 23, 1865, and in August the field

¹ At this battle Colonel Fessenden lost a leg.

officers were commissioned thus: Royal E. Whitman, colonel; George W. Randall, lieutenant-colonel; Horace C. Haskell, major.

ROSTER.

Royal E. Whitman, Major, pro Lieut-Col and Col,	Turner	Francis S. Brown, A,	Livermore
Josiah Carr, Surgeon,	Minot	Cyrus M. Barrows, Serg., A,	"
Simon C. Higgins, Chaplain,	Turner	George W. Robbins, Corp., A,	"
Charles B. Rounds, Q. M. S.,	Danville	William H. H. Goding, Corp., A,	"
Horace C. Haskell, Capt., A, pro Major,	Turner	Charles H. Harrington, Corp., A, died July 24, 64,	"
Benjamin F. Beals, Serg., A,	"	Elisha C. Fuller, Serg., A,	"
William H. Washburn, Serg., A,	"	William A. Hyde, Wagoner, A,	"
Jacob Keene, Jr, Mus., A,	"	Francis S. Brown, A,	"
Ronello B. Keene, Mus., A,	"	Isaac D. Fuller, A,	"
Phil A. Bradford, A, died Aug. 7, 64,	"	Corydon L. Hyde, A, died Aug. 7, 64,	"
Seth D. Bradford, A, died April 22, 64,	"	Joseph E. Hyde, A, died Aug. 26, 64,	"
Asa L. Berry, A, died July 2, 64,	"	Charles W. Keith, A,	"
Jason Cutler, A, died July 9, 64,	"	Roscoe F. Merrill, A, died in service,	"
John C. Carver, A,	"	William S. Moore, Corp., A,	"
James M. Fish, A,	"	Alden L. Norton, A,	"
Oscar L. Johnson, A, killed in action,	"	George F. Rollins, A,	"
Albert P. Leavitt, Corp., A,	"	Frank Roberts, A, died in captivity,	"
William W. Noyes, Lieut, A,	"	Llewellyn C. Vining, A, d in service,	"
pro Capt., E,	East Livermore	Amsbra Bubier, A,	Lewiston
A. H. S. Garcelon, A, died,	"	Allen C. Ford, A, died in service,	Danville
Thomas E. Nason, A,	"	Franklin Hackett, A,	"
Francis E. Dwinel, 1st Lieut, A,	Minot	John M. Stockwell, Corp., A,	Lewiston
Ronello C. Dwinal, Corp., A,	"	Joseph M. Curtis, A, kd April 9, 64,	Leeds
George W. Currier, A, Hosp. Steward,	"	Thomas G. Pratt, A,	Greene
Charles B. Davis, A, kd April 23, 64,	"	Alfred Richardson, G,	"
Darius Holt, A,	"	Stillman Bond, C, trans to G,	"
Charles Martin, A,	"	William H. Starbird, G,	"
F. E. Riggs, A, died in service,	"	Charles H. Lowell, Corp., C, tr to G,	"
Edward K. Verrill, A,	"	Joseph P. Tripp, C,	Poland
Elbridge M. Yeaton, A, died in service,	"	Geo. F. Newell, Corp., D, k in action,	Auburn
Jabez T. Denning, Serg., A,	Poland	Sumner N. Strout, Lieut, E, killed,	Durham
Charles W. Jordan, Srg., A, d July 11, 64,	"	Nath. D. Chase, Serg., E,	"
Thomas S. Bridgham, A,	"	Preston R. Strout, Corp., E,	"
John W. Deguis, A,	"	Albert Owen, Serg., E,	"
William H. Fuller, A,	"	Albert Crockett, E,	"
Albert Griffin, A,	"	Ezekiel S. Brown, E,	"
Augustus M. Jackson, A, d July 11, 64,	"	John Merrill, E, died in service,	"
Edward F. Ross, A,	"	George L. Macomber, E,	"
Richard Weston, A,	"	Samuel Newell, E, trans to V. R. C.,	"
Charles L. Field, 1st Serg., A,	Danville	Cyrus A. Roak, E,	"
Orrin Emerson, Corp., A, pro Serg.,	"	Willard J. Fish, E,	Leeds
trans V. R. C.,	"	Kirke W. Moses, Capt., G,	Lewiston
Martin Franklin, Corp., A,	"	Jos. W. Harville, Serg., G, pro Lieut,	"
Charles Goding, A,	"	William F. Forbes, Serg., G,	"
Alvin L. Goding, A,	"	Elbridge G. Thomas, 1st Serg., G,	"
Pembroke Haskell, A, pro Corp.,	"	George W. Goodbehere, Serg., G, pro Serg.-Major,	"
Nicholas Leighton, A,	"	Nathan D. Golder, Corp., G,	"
Alvah Leighton, A,	"	James R. Braley, Corp., G,	"
John J. Marston, A,	"	Jacob E. Brown, G, died in service,	"
Luther H. Morgan, A, trans V. R. C.,	"	Moses A. Dunton, G,	"
Charles B. Rounds, A,	"	John Holland, Jr, G, d in rebel prison,	"
Amos O. Witham, A, died in service,	"		

John B. Lucas, G, died in service,	Lewiston	Samuel P. Tripp, A, died in captivity,	Minot
Charles H. Ward, G,	"	Sylvester D. Brown, A,	East Livermore
Justin K. Richardson, Lieut, G,	Turner	Charles A. Fogg, A,	Greene
Brackett M. Field, Corp., G,	Danville	Francis A. Libby, A,	Lewiston
Asa Garcelon, G,	"	Charles S. Ricker, A,	Auburn
Moses A. Briggs, G,	Auburn	Edgar D. Swett, A,	Turner
George H. Cooledge, G,	Livermore	Charles O. Warren, A, trans from H,	Lewiston
John Casey, G, trans to A,	"	Joseph O. G. Nichols, Serg., B,	Auburn
Phil H. Fernald, G, died in service,	"	Freeman L. Jackson, B,	"
Charles H. Colby, G,	Webster	James M. Ramsdell, B,	"
Albert Drinkwater, G,	"	Charles L. Connor, Mus., B,	Lewiston
John C. Jordan, G,	"	George H. Clark, Mus., B,	"
Franklin F. Robinson, Corp., G,	"	John McNulty, B, trans from K,	"
Almon Fogg, G, died in service,	Greene	Joshua Harmon, B,	Webster
Charles B. Beal, G,	"	Harrison D. Lowell, B,	Greene
William E. Longley, G,	"	Charles Holt, D,	Lewiston
Orrin Furbush, G,	"	Edwin Smith, E, trans from K,	"
Llewellyn O. Foster, G,	Wales	Charles Dingman, K, trans from B,	"
John H. Hanscomb, G,	"	William H. Garcelon, G,	Webster
Hiram Jewell, G,	"	James E. Weymouth, G,	Wales
Albert F. Gilmore, G,	Leeds	Albert N. Ames, Lieut, K,	Lewiston
William O. Parlin, G,	"	Wesley Carville, K,	"
Wm M. B. Hasey, H, died in service,	Lisbon	Robert England, K,	"
Hiram Polly, H,	"	Augustus O. Fish, K,	"
Thomas B. Edgecomb, H, trans to A,	"	Luther Litchfield, K,	"
Francis T. Page, I, trans to V. R. C.,	Leeds	John P. Murphy, K,	"
Alba C. Hicks, I,	Lewiston	Charles L. Newton, K,	"
John Little, I,	"	Daniel Severance, K,	"
Nathan Smith, I,	"	Jesse F. Swett, K,	"
Chandler B. Bailey, Lieut, G, transferred	"	Isaac G. Tarr, K,	"
from K,	Turner	Patrick Flynn, K,	"
George E. Bartlett, K, trans to E,	Lewiston	Josiah Jones, K,	Lisbon
Ichabod Goodrich, K, trans to G,	"	George I. Storer, K,	Auburn
Cyrus Oliver, K, trans to G,	"	G. F. Hodgdon,	East Livermore
John E. Oliver, K, trans to G,	"	C. F. Fogg,	"
Richard J. Cook, K, killed,	East Livermore	R. S. Clark,	"

Thirty-First Infantry Regiment.—This regiment was organized from March 1, 1864, to April 29, 1864, to serve three years. The colonelcy was given to George Varney, who soon declined to serve, and Thomas Hight, of Augusta, a graduate of West Point, was commissioned in his stead. Stephen C. Talbot, of Machias, became lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Daniel White, of Company A, advanced to major. Richard R. Ricker, of Minot, was assistant surgeon. Joining the Army of the Potomac on May 6, the regiment lost heavily in the battle of the Wilderness, and on May 12 was in that of Spottsylvania, where its loss was great. For six days thereafter it was under fire. May 21 it marched to the Po river, thence to the North Anna, which it crossed on May 24 under the enemy's fire. Skirmishing for several days, on June 1 was fought the battle of Tolopotomoy, and June 3 ensued the hotly-contested engagements at Bethesda Church, where fifteen were killed and thirty-nine wounded. For its gallantry here it received from General Griffin, commanding brigade, this compliment: "The Thirty-first Maine has made for itself a

most brilliant record, and won for its officers and men imperishable renown." The regiment was at Cold Harbor the next day, and under fire and in frequent skirmishes until the twelfth, suffering greatly from the shells and sharpshooters of the Confederates. On the seventeenth it took part in the assault and capture of the Confederate works at Petersburg, and remained under fire, losing many men, until the thirtieth, when the regiment was assigned to an important position in the memorable action of that day, and its soldiers were the first to enter the rebel works. Here Colonel White was taken prisoner. From this time until August 18, the Thirty-first was on picket duty within range of the enemy's guns. At the battle of Poplar Spring Church, September 30, it did grand service. Later it garrisoned Fort Fisher, where it was joined by the Fourth and Sixth companies of unassigned infantry organized at Augusta in October, 1864, for one year. These became companies L and M of the Thirty-first. In December, 485 soldiers of the Thirty-second were consolidated with this regiment. April 2 it was engaged in an assault on the enemy's works, and lost heavily. From April 20 until July 15, 1865, when it was mustered out, the Thirty-first was in camp at Alexandria. The Official Army Register says that Colonel Hight was discharged July 2, 1864, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen C. Talbot discharged July 6, 1864. Colonel Daniel White was commissioned July 8, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward L. Getchell commissioned October 21, 1864, and brevetted colonel April 2, 1865; Major George A. Bolton, commissioned November 23, 1864, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, April 2, 1865. Captain Ebenezer S. Keyes was brevetted major, April 2, 1865.

ROSTER.

Rich R. Ricker, Asst Surgeon,	Minot	Timothy Kennedy, D, from 32d,	Lewiston
Ansel L. Brooks, B, from 32d,	"	Henry C. Litchfield, D, from 32d,	"
Caleb W. Battles, B, from 32d,	Leeds	Henry M. Lord, D, from 32d,	"
Wesley C. Herrick, B,	Poland	A. K. P. Marston, D, from 32d,	"
Granville R. Herrick, B, from 32d,	"	Alg. M. Mitchell, D, fr 32d, tr V. R. C.,	"
Rufus W. Herrick, Corp., B, from 32d	"	Cleveland B. Merrill, D, from 32d,	"
Ronello S. Herrick, B, from 32d,	"	Lewis F. Mixer, D, from 32d,	"
Charles Seavey, B, from 32d,	"	William H. Nevens, D, from 32d,	"
Benjamin F. Thurston, B, from 32d,	"	C. N. Pettengill, 1st Serg., D, from 32d,	"
Caleb Battles, B, from 32d,	Livermore	Moses W. Tarr, D, from 32d,	"
Charles M. Cobb, C, from 32d,	Poland	Hiram K. Thompson, D, from 32d,	"
Alphonso Puleifer, C, from 32d,	"	Charles E. Thompson, D, from 32d,	"
Benj. F. Roberts, Corp., C, from 32d,	Durham	James F. Tarbox, D, from 32d,	"
Robert J. Arris, D, from 32d,	Lewiston	Daniel Tarbox, Jr, D, from 32d,	"
John W. Abbott, D, from 32d,	"	Josiah H. Witham, D, from 32d,	"
Forrest E. Bisbee, D, from 32d,	"	Frank Wright, D, from 32d,	"
Lora H. Collins, Serg., D, from 32d,	"	Benjamin Witham, D, from 32d,	"
Leonard G. Dingley, D, from 32d,	"	Andrew J. Bryant, D, from 32d,	Turner
John Dyer, D, from 32d, tr to V. R. C.,	"	Hiram A. Conant, D, from 32d,	"
Charles S. Dyer, D, from 32d,	"	Cephas J. Fish, D, from 32d,	"
Charles H. Goodwin, D, from 32d,	"	Albion Hood, Wagoner, D, from 32d,	"
John L. Ham, Serg., D, from 32d,	"	Daniel G. Harlow, D, from 32d,	"
Alvah N. Ham, Corp., D, from 32d,	"	Mellen N. Jones, D, from 32d,	"
John Joyce, D, from 32d,	"	Fred I. Johnson, D, from 32d,	"

Oliver N. Leavitt, D, from 32d,	Turner	Gilbert Winslow, E, from 32d,	Livermore
Alvora S. Pease, D, from 32d,	"	Mark A. Herrick, G, from 32d,	Poland
Isaac Phillips, D, from 32d,	"	Charles W. Verrill, G, from 32d, died in	"
Ossian C. Phillips, D, from 32d,	"	rebel prison, July 15, 65,	"
George Sylvester, D, from 32d,	"	Charles H. Judkins, G, from 32d,	Lewiston
John W. Beckler, D, from 32d,	Livermore	S. S. T. Marriner, G, from 32d, died	"
Loren W. Morse, D, from 32d,	"	Dec. 1, 64, in rebel prison,	"
Elias A. Morse, D, from 32d,	"	Albert A. Palmer, G, from 32d,	"
Hebron Norton, D, from 32d,	"	George V. Rose, G, from 32d,	Livermore
Thomas M. Pratt, D, from 32d,	"	Michael Sullivan, H, from 32d, died	"
Rogers A. Foss, Corp., D, from 32d,	Lisbon	March 20, 65,	Lewiston
Andrew J. Gould, D, from 32d,	"	Almon Strout, H, from 32d, died in	"
Luther M. Smith, D, from 32d,	"	captivity,	Poland
Augustus Smith, D, from 32d,	"	Charles M. Labree, I, from 32d,	Wales
Francis E. Salisbury, D, from 32d,	"	James B. Richardson, K, from 32d,	"
Solomon Anderson, E, from 32d,	Auburn	Charles B. Rounds, 1st Lieut, K, from	"
David H. Stevens, E, from 32d,	"	32d, pro Captain,	Danville
James S. Townsend, E, from 33d,	"	Charles W. Wills, K, from 32d,	Durham
Albert Bessey, E, from 32d,	Webster	Edward Higgins, L,	Lewiston
Charles T. Bailey, E, from 32d,	Lewiston	Jones L. Haskell, Musician, L,	"
Alonzo D. Edgecomb, E, from 32d,	Livermore	Joseph C. Norris, D, died in rebel	"
Henry R. Merrill, E, from 32d,	"	prison,	East Livermore
Israel C. Taylor, E, from 32d,	"	Woodbury S. Libby, F,	Minot

Thirty-Second Infantry Regiment.—This was organized under the call of the President made February 1, 1864, and organized at Augusta from March 3 to May 6, Company D coming from Androscoggin. Mark F. Wentworth, of Kittery, was colonel; John M. Brown, of Portland, lieutenant-colonel; Arthur Deering, of Richmond, major. Owing to the demand for troops in the field, six companies, under command of Major Deering, left for Virginia, April 20. They were assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and marched to Bristow Station, April 27. May 5, in connection with the Ninth New Hampshire, they covered the rear of the army and marched twenty-five miles to the Rappahannock, losing many who were taken prisoners. The march continued until May 12, when in the battle of Spottsylvania, which continued for days, they rendered valiant and valuable service in the most exposed part of the lines. They crossed the North Anna under heavy cannonading, threw up three lines of works, and were joined by the balance of the regimental organization. At Cold Harbor the regiment lost heavily June 3, and June 17 captured a line of the rebels' works at Petersburg. On the nineteenth, advancing two or three miles the regiment erected fortifications, the men digging the earth with bayonets and putting it in place with dippers and their hands. Here it remained until the fort in front was blown up, when it took a most active part in the charge which followed the explosion. In this it lost eleven officers and one hundred men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. September 30 a bloody battle occurred near Pegram House between this regiment and a numerous enemy, in which it was completely routed and nearly annihilated by the greatly superior force. December 12 the Thirty-second was consolidated with the Thirty-first Regiment.

Colonel Wentworth was discharged October 18, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Brown September 12, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Hunt and Major Deering December 12, 1864.

ROSTER.

James B. Walker, Com. Sergeant,	Turner	Frank Wright, D,	Lewiston
Joseph M. Litchfield, Hosp. Stewd,	Lewiston	Josiah H. Witham, D,	"
Caleb W. Battles, B,	Leeds	Benjamin Witham, D,	"
Ansel F. Brooks, B,	Minot	Charles B. Rounds, Lient, D,	Danville
Caleb Battles, B,	Livermore	Augustine W. Stinchfield, D, died	
Ronello S. Herrick, B,	Poland	October 24, 64,	"
Joseph H. Reed, B,	"	James J. Chase, Lieut, D, promoted	
Charles Seavey, B,	"	1st Lieut, K,	Turner
Benjamin F. Thurston, B,	"	Hiram A. Conant, Corp., D,	"
Jacob Thurston, B, died July 9, 64,	"	Fred I. Johnson, Mus., D,	"
Rufus W. Herrick, B, trans from C,	"	Albion Hood, Wagoner, D,	"
Sylvester F. Jordan, C, pro 1st Serg.,	Lisbon	Andrew J. Bryant, D,	"
Charles M. Cobb, C,	Poland	Charles B. Chandler, D,	"
Alphonzo Pulcifer, C,	"	Cephas J. Fish, D,	"
Benjamin F. Roberts, C,	Durham	Daniel G. Harlow, D,	"
Wm R. Ham, Capt., D, k June 3, 64,	Lewiston	Mellen N. Jones, D,	"
John M. Jackson, Serg., D, pro Lieut, C,	"	Oliver N. Leavitt, D,	"
James H. Sprowl, Serg., D,	"	Alvora S. Pease, D,	"
John L. Ham, Serg., D,	"	Isaac Phillips, D,	"
Wm H. Mace, Corp., D, d July 23, 64,	"	Ossian C. Phillips, D,	"
Walter S. Hodges, Corp., D,	"	Judson Pratt, D,	"
William H. Nevens, Corp., D,	"	Francis Snell, D, died Aug. 29, 64,	"
Robert J. Arris, D,	"	George Sylvester, D,	"
John W. Abbott, D,	"	James B. Walker, D, pro Com. Serg.,	"
Forest E. Bisbee, D,	"	Lloyd Q. Arnold, Serg., D,	Lisbon
Lora H. Collins, D,	"	Rogers A. Foss, Corp., D,	"
Leonard G. Dingley, D,	"	George A. Cole, D,	"
Sewall G. Darling, D, died May 26, 64,	"	Andrew J. Gould, D, died in service,	"
John Dyer, D,	"	Albert Small, D, died May 14, 64,	"
Charles S. Dyer, D,	"	Luther M. Smith, D,	"
Charles H. Goodwin, D,	"	Augustus Smith, D,	"
Alvah N. Ham, D,	"	F. E. Salisbury, D,	"
George A. Hodgdon, D, died May, 64,	"	Chas. E. Cole, Sgt, D, k July 30, 64,	Livermore
John Joyce, D,	"	Henry B. Rose, Corp., D, k June 1, 64,	"
Warren C. Knowles, D, died Sep. 4, 64,	"	Charles H. Atwood, D, d Aug. 5, 64,	"
Timothy Kennedy, D,	"	John W. Beckler, D,	"
Henry C. Litchfield, D,	"	Lorin W. Morse, D,	"
Benjamin B. Larrabee, D, k June 3, 64,	"	Elias A. Morse, D,	"
Henry M. Lord, D,	"	Charles Morse, D, died June 25, 64,	"
Albion K. Marston, D,	"	Hebron Norton, Corp., D,	"
Sylvanus D. Mitchell, D, d July 11, 64,	"	Thomas M. Pratt, D,	"
Algernon M. Mitchell, D,	"	Fred H. Nevens, Corp., D,	Auburn
Cleaveland B. Merrill, D,	"	Michael McCarthy, D,	"
Lewis F. Mixer, D,	"	Maynard G. Davis, D, k May 12, 64,	Poland
C. N. Pettengill, D, pro Serg.,	"	Joseph C. Norris, D, d,	East Livermore
Moses W. Tarr, D,	"	Henry W. Richards, E, kd 1864,	"
Hiram S. Tibbetts, D, died May 19, 64,	"	Charles Gibbs, Serg., E,	Livermore
Hiram K. Thompson, D,	"	John W. Bigelow, Serg., E,	"
Charles E. Thompson, D,	"	Alonzo D. Edgecomb, E,	"
James F. Tarbox, D,	"	Albert Bessey, E,	Webster
Daniel Tarbox, D,	"	Henry R. Merrill, E,	Livermore

Israel C. Taylor, E,	Livermore	Albert A. Palmer, G,	Lewiston
Gilbert Winslow, E,	"	George V. Rose, G,	Livermore
Charles T. Duly, E,	Lewiston	Daniel Constantine, H,	Lewiston
James T. Tarbox, E,	"	Michael Sullivan, H,	"
James B. Ridley, E,	Auburn	Charles E. Phillips, H, d July 27, 64,	Turner
David H. Stevens, E,	"	Almon Strout, H,	Poland
James S. Townsend, E,	"	Charles M. Labree, I,	Wales
Solomon Anderson, E,	"	David R. Plummer, K, died July 25, 64,	"
Mark A. Herrick, G,	Poland	James B. Richardson, K,	"
Charles W. Verrill, G,	"	E. B. Lovejoy,	East Livermore
Charles H. Judkins, G,	Lewiston	E. Goodrich,	" "
S. S. T. Marriner, G,	"		

First Veteran Volunteers.—This regiment was formed August 21, 1864, at Charlestown, Va, by consolidating the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh battalions, and engaged in battle the same day. It fought at Winchester, September 19, Fisher's Hill, September 21, and took its part in all the marches of the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and in the action at Cedar Creek, October 19. From January 1, 1865, to March 25, it did duty along the lines in front of Petersburg. On the last-mentioned day the regiment took part in the successful assault on the Confederate lines near Fort Fisher as part of the Sixth Corps, and then was placed on the right of General Hyde's line to protect that flank. Several attacks were made upon it, until, charging with Warren's brigade, the regiment carried all before it and took many prisoners. April 2 it was the second line of Hyde's brigade, the point of "the Sixth Corps wedge," which General Meade said decided the fate of Richmond, and its colors were among the first on the rebel works and before daybreak. Being ordered at once to Hatcher's Run, it there captured many prisoners and munitions of war. Here Captain Merrill and fourteen men, after a brisk fight, captured seventy-nine Confederates, an entire company of sharpshooters. The same day the regiment took active part in storming the battery at Lee's headquarters, and continued in brilliant skirmishes across the Appomattox until the day closed in full victory. It was engaged in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, in receiving Lee's surrender, and, April 26, in the bloodless occupation of Danville. Here Colonel Hyde was appointed military governor, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher provost-marshal. Remaining here nearly a month, it marched to Washington, took part in the grand review, May 23, and June 28, 1865, was mustered out of the United States service. Returning to Maine, it was finally discharged July 3, 1865. Colonel Thomas W. Hyde was commissioned October 22, 1864, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen C. Fletcher, November 6, 1864. Captains Charles T. Witherell and Albert A. Nickerson were brevetted major October 19, 1864, and Captain Augustus Merrill brevetted major April 2, 1865. Major Alexander B. Sumner, brevetted lieutenant-colonel April 2, 1865, was discharged June 16, 1865.

ROSTER.

Alonzo Adley, Serg., A,	Lewiston	David N. Landers, F,	Auburn
John Dow, A,	"	Barzilla Wilson, F,	Webster
Albert G. Dunham, A,	"	George N. Thurlow, Corp., F,	Lewiston
Charles Hicks, A,	"	Charles H. Hodgdon, G,	Wales
Albert R. Turner, A,	"	John W. Adams, G,	Auburn
Philander C. Towns, A, d Nov. 14, 64,	"	Walter Eckhart, G,	"
Augustus A. Dwinal, Sgt, A, pro Lt, G,	Minot	Robert Henneke, Corp., G,	"
Albert A. Gilbert, A,	Turner	Paul H. Ingwerson, G,	"
Davis M. Merrill, A,	"	John F. M. Lahrsehn, G,	"
Henry H. Hutchinson, 1st Serg., A,	Poland	Joseph Plant, G,	"
Cyrenus P. Stevens, 1st Serg., A,	Greene	Carl Yahr, G,	"
Francis M. Bragdon, B, tr to G,	Poland	Welcome Beals, G,	Turner
Wellington H. Dwinal, B,	"	Enos Corey, G,	Lewiston
Joseph Q. Edmonds, B,	"	Nathan R. Turner, G,	"
John Fardy, B,	"	George H. Fuller, G,	Livermore
Charles E. Harris, Corp., pro Serg., B,	"	Dominicus Libby, G, k May 6, 64,	Danville
Almon H. Hutchinson, B,	"	Charles W. Longfellow, G,	Greene
Levi F. Jordan, B,	"	William H. Larrabee, 1st Lieut, H,	Danville
Arthur M. Brown, Corp., B,	Minot	George B. Moore, Qm.-Serg.,	Lisbon
Harrison J. Dwinal, B,	"	John B. Cook, Capt., I, dis for pro,	Lewiston
William H. Morse, Corp., B,	"	Benjamin F. Mower, I,	Greene
Joseph Layet, G,	"	James W. Libby, Serg., K,	Leeds
Joseph Jones, H,	Turner	Albert M. Rose, Corp., K,	"
Lewis Gordon, H,	Poland	Charles H. Smith,	Lewiston
Philip Sullivan, H,	Livermore	Elijah R. Smith,	"
Ira Emery, A,	"	John Collins, K,	"
Frank F. Goss, Corp., B,	Danville	Jordan G. Carville, Serg., K, pro Lt,	"
David Small, B,	"	20 Co.,	"
Albert W. Hinds, Corp., B,	Turner	Merrill J. Hibbard, K,	"
David H. Jones, B,	Auburn	James McCabe, K,	"
Samuel W. Taylor, B,	Wales	Felix McHannan, K,	"
Nathaniel Haskell, B,	Lewiston	John Magner, K, kd Oct. 19, 1864,	"
W. M. Larrabee, B,	"	James Mohegan, K,	"
Lemont Manning, B,	"	George Morgan, Corp., K,	"
Charles H. Manning, B,	"	William S. Beal, K,	"
Thomas Nugent, B,	"	James Cain, K,	"
Isaiah Purrington, B,	"	John Carney, K,	"
Daniel Shehan, Corp., B,	"	John Hammond, K,	"
Henry Thompson, B,	"	Leopole Shillott, K,	"
Thomas Ward, Corp., B,	"	Thomas Willett, K,	"
William Kelley, B,	Greene	Dennis Harris, Corp., K,	Greene
George W. Verrill, Corp., D, kd, 64,	Minot	Sanford R. Knox, K,	"
Silas Crooker, D,	"	George F. Hodgdon, Corp., K,	Livermore
William B. Rush, D,	Lewiston	Allen F. Plummer, K,	Wales
John Barrett, D,	"	Marcus M. Small, K, tr to I,	East Livermore
McGloire Gosselin, D, kd Sept. 22, 64,	"	William H. Whitney, K, d of wds, 64,	Lisbon
Baptist Marcho, D,	"	Lyman E. Bessey,	Lewiston
Thomas Ripley, D,	"	Charles A. Hatch,	Auburn
Edward Valrend, D,	"	Thomas J. Thurston, A,	Lewiston
James Graham, C,	Turner	Harland Page, E,	Greene
John O'Donnell, E,	Auburn	Thomas Quinn, E,	"

First Infantry Battalion.—This was organized May 25, 1865, at Augusta, from four unassigned companies recruited for one year's service and originally designed for the Fifteenth Regiment. The companies were lettered A, B, C,

and D, and of these Company C had quite a proportion of Androscoggin county men. The battalion was assigned to the Second Brigade of Dwight's division, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin S. Brown. It was on duty in the Shenandoah Valley, and later at different places in South Carolina, until April 5, 1866, when its term expired and it was mustered out of United States service.

ROSTER.

Royal A. Bray, Capt., C,	Turner	Frank Kilgore, C,	Turner
John E. Ashe, 1st Lieut, C,	,,	Thaddeus Leavitt, 1st Serg., C,	,,
William E. Alden, Corp., C,	,,	Lucius Libby, C,	,,
Sanford Conant, C,	,,	Orpheus M. Leonard, C, died in service,	,,
Luther K. Carey, C, pro Com. Serg.,	,,	Albert Ladd, C,	,,
Algernon H. Davis, C, died in service,	,,	Mellen Merrill, C,	,,
Henry Donham, C, died in service,	,,	Edward Shurtleff, Serg., C,	,,
Alvah N. Dexter, C,	,,	Charles H. Thayer, Serg., C,	,,
Alonzo Fuller, C,	,,	Erastus E. Gilbert, B, died in service,	Leeds
Edwin S. French, Corp., C, died in service,	,,	Lorenzo D. Stinchfield, B,	Lewiston
Horace J. Gilbert, Corp., C,	,,	Samuel F. Coffin, Mus., C,	Turner
Samuel J. Gilman, Corp., C,	,,		

First Heavy Artillery (Eighteenth Infantry Regiment).—This regiment was organized at Bangor and Augusta, August 21, 1862, for three years, as the Eighteenth Regiment of infantry, changed to heavy artillery and designated the First Heavy Artillery Regiment in December, 1862. Two additional companies were organized—one in January, the other in February, 1864. The original members were mustered out June 6, 1865, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits of this regiment, with accessions from the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Infantry regiments, remained in service until mustered out, September 11, 1865. No regiment more gallantly acquired its laurels. May 19, 1864, at Fredericksburg Pike, it lost in less than three hours in killed and wounded, 476 officers and men, yet never wavered nor faltered till night fell and checked the carnage. The Adjutant-General's Report of 1864 says of one of its engagements at Petersburg:

June 18, 1864. Advanced on the enemy's works and carried two lines in the vicinity of the O'Haire house. In the afternoon the command was massed with the brigade to assault that portion of the enemy's line considered too strong to carry in the morning—the regiment in three battalions constituting the three front lines. Works had been constructed, arranged to sweep by direct and enfilade fires every foot of the intervening plain. Upon the word "Forward," the first lines moved forward. The First Battalion was swept away by the deadly fire of the enemy before it had advanced one hundred yards, whole companies reeled before the fury of the shock, yet the gallant few went on as if devoted to death. Unsupported they pressed forward, a few getting within forty yards of the enemy's breastworks, when, more than two-thirds of the regiment being either killed or wounded, the order was given to fall back. Should the fearful responsibility of this fatal assault be charged against the gallant Colonel Chaplin, justice demands that it should be known that he acted under imperative orders, both in making the assault and in the disposition of his own regiment in front.

Other notable actions where the First Heavy Artillery did meritorious service were Tolopotomoy, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road. Colonel Chaplin was mortally wounded August 18, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Talbot resigned September 14, and Major George W. Sabine, December 10. He succeeded Major Charles Hamlin, discharged April 26, 1863, and was followed in office by Major Christopher V. Crossman until December 22, when he was discharged. Colonel Russell B. Shepherd was commissioned October 21, 1864; Major Harrison G. Smith, March 28, 1865. Major Charles W. Nute died March 9, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Zimro A. Smith was in command for some time after he was appointed before he was mustered in with that rank.

ROSTER.

George Duran, A,	Durham	Frank White, C,	Lewiston
Gilman Rice, A,	Lewiston	David Bailey, C,	Poland
William C. Bridge, M,	"	Jonathan Hutchinson, Jr, D,	Minot
Frank Bridge, M,	"	Charles Ludus, 1st Serg., D,	Lewiston
Philip C. Keith, M,	"	Thomas McCarty, D,	"
Joseph Jordan, B,	Webster	Charles W. Merrill, D,	"
Horatio B. Downer, D, kd June 17, 64,	Lewiston	Henry Hall, E,	"
Sylvester Eaton, D,	"	Frank Kilgore, E,	"
Thomas Hatch, D, died of wounds July 12, 1864,	Auburn	Charles McCarroll, E,	"
Sewall B. Waite, D,	Lewiston	Edwin E. Jones, Serg., E,	Minot
Henry A. Evans, E, d of wds Apr. 11, 65,	"	Walter Jerald, Serg., F,	Lewiston
Stephen F. Harriman, E,	"	Maxim Lajois, F,	"
William R. Kennerson, E,	"	Frederic Leavitt, F,	"
Henry W. Stearns, E,	"	Patrick Lyons, F,	"
Alonzo Goodwin, E,	Auburn	Emery E. Lowell, F,	"
Edwin L. Ladd, E, transferred to G,	Wales	Hezekiah Morse, F,	"
George C. Cross, L, died June 18, 64,	Auburn	George Morris, F,	"
John J. Bragdon, L, died July 25, 64,	Poland	William H. Lemont, F,	Auburn
Nelson W. Edwards, L, died July 11, 64,	"	Eben E. Colby, G,	Lewiston
John H. Quimby, L,	Lewiston	William B. Ellis, G,	"
Phineas K. Martin, M,	"	Hugh Hunter, G,	"
John G. Tibbetts, M,	"	Michael A. Murphy, Serg., G,	"
Isaac S. Faunce, Captain, B,	"	Warren Sturtevant, G,	Leeds
David J. Chandler, Lieut, B,	"	George Wilbur, G,	Minot
W. H. H. Small, Corp., B,	"	James Courson, H,	Lewiston
Arthur L. Coombs, B,	"	Roscoe Smith, H,	"
Patrick Dolan, B,	"	Daniel Strickland, H,	"
John O. Sullivan, B,	"	John Sullivan, H,	"
Stephen C. Cutler, B,	Poland	Patrick Sullivan, H,	"
Elisha K. Mann, Serg., C,	Leeds	John Brine, Corp., I,	"
Stephen Richards, Corp., C,	Lewiston	James Gleason, I,	"
Mandrid O. Savage, Serg., C,	"	Martin McElroy, I,	"
Nathan B. Harlow, Corp., C,	"	Frank Tripp, I,	"
John S. Higgins, C,	"	Charles Wellman, I,	"
David Howe, C,	"	Emanuel Brazille, K,	"
Frank Larvin, C,	"	William Greenwood, K,	"
Silas McAllister, C,	"	James W. Hicks, K,	"
Leonard Percy, C,	"	Samuel E. Kenniston, K,	"
Leonard Weston, C,	"	Morris Murphy, K,	"
		John H. Williams, K,	"

John Warner, K,	Lewiston	Francis D. Morey, K,	Auburn
Charles H. Wright, K,	"	Chandler Nason, K,	"
Orville Young, K,	"	William Doyle, K,	Leeds
Almon E. Brown, K,	Auburn	Philip C. Keith, M,	Lewiston
Rufus Danforth, K,	"	Samuel W. Adams,	Greene

First Battalion Light Artillery.—This name was given to an organization of seven batteries, serving in different commands, and mustered into United States service at different times and places, thus: First Battery at Portland, December 18, 1861; Second Battery at Augusta, November 30, 1861; Third Battery at Augusta, December 11, 1861; Fourth Battery at Augusta, December 21, 1861; Fifth Battery at Augusta, December 4, 1861; Sixth Battery at Augusta, February 7, 1862; Seventh Battery at Augusta, December 30, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis Tillson was discharged March 25, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Leppien died May 24, 1864, of wounds received in action. Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman McGilvery died September 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Deep Bottom, Va. Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Hall was brevetted brigadier-general March 7, 1865.

The First Battery joined the Army of the Gulf at New Orleans and was in its first action December 27, 1862, at Labadieville. From this time until August, 1863, it saw much service, notably at Pattersonville, January 14, at Bisland, April 12 and 13, at Port Hudson from April 27 to the fall of the place, and at Donaldsonville, July 13, where it took a prominent part. December 29, 1863, every man on duty re-enlisted for three years and went home on a furlough. It was rendezvoused at Augusta in March, and was assigned to General Burnside's corps of the Army of the Potomac and stationed at Washington. July 12, 1864, it aided in repelling General Early's attack on Fort Stevens, and September 19 it was prominent in the battle of Winchester, and at Strasburg, September 22. October 19 it participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va, losing heavily. From November 9 to July 9, 1865, it was stationed at Winchester and Manchester, Va. On the last-named day it was ordered to Portland, where it was mustered out July 15, 1865.

The Second Battery saw action first at Cross Keyes, Va, June 8, 1862, and took part in skirmishes at Strasburg June 1, Woodstock June 2, Mount Jackson June 4, Newmarket June 5, Harrisonburg June 6, and Port Republic June 9. August 8 it fought the Confederates, five miles beyond Culpepper, and the next day was prominent in the battle of Cedar Mountain. It took part in the action at Bull Run, August 30. December 13 it was a participant in the attack on Fredericksburg and very active all day. On the afternoon of August 15, the battery recrossed the river and took position on the heights covering the bridge over which General Franklin's troops were crossing. August 19 it went into camp near Fletcher's Chapel, where it stayed until May 3, 1863, when it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. From this time it was active in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was in most gallant

combat July 1, 2, and 3 at Gettysburg. It was in camp and on furlough from this action until April 26, 1864, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and joined the march to Richmond, where it viciously assailed the enemy near Spottsylvania, May 10, 11, 12, 14, and 18, and south of the Pamunkey river, June 1 and 3. It engaged the enemy in front of Petersburg, July 26. September 27 it went into position in the fort on the left of the road leading to Petersburg, and was here, at City Point, and at Alexandria until May 31, 1865, when it was ordered to Augusta, where it was mustered out of service and discharged June 16.

The Third Battery arrived at Washington, April 3, 1862, and acted as "pontooniers" for General McDowell from April 14 to November 7, when it returned to Fort Lincoln and engaged in building "Battery Maine." March 28, 1863, it became Company M, First Regiment Heavy Artillery Maine Volunteers. January 5, 1864, seventy-two men re-enlisted for three years were furloughed, and rendezvoused at Augusta, February 22. They were detached from the First Heavy Artillery, and reorganized as the Third Battery of Mounted Artillery. This was at Washington on duty from February 28 until July 5, when it was assigned to duty with the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, and July 9 was placed in position before the rebel works in front of Cemetery Hill at Petersburg. From this time until August 19 it was in daily battle with the Confederates, bearing honorable part in the general engagement of July 30. October 25 it moved to the defenses of City Point, having been in the trenches in front of Petersburg 105 days. The battery remained at City Point and Washington until June 2, 1865, when it returned to Maine, and was mustered out and discharged June 22, 1865.

The Fourth Battery was stationed at and around Washington from April 3 until June 28, 1862, when it went to the Shenandoah Valley, where, August 9, it participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain. Returning to Culpepper, August 19 it went to the Rappahannock river, protected the bridge at the railroad crossing, the next day repulsed a rebel battery and rejoined its corps at Sulphur Springs, where it had a brisk engagement with a Confederate battery, August 12. September 17 it did good execution at Antietam, and, following the retreating foe to Harper's Ferry, took position on Bolivar Heights, September 20, and was on garrison and picket duty here and at Maryland Heights until June 30, 1863, when it evacuated its position. July 22 it was engaged in the action at Wapping Heights, Va, and from this time was in active operations until going into camp at Brandy Station, December 3. It fought at McLean's Ford October 15, at Kelly's Ford November 7, and at Mine Run November 30. May 6, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan as part of the Sixth Corps. At Cold Harbor, June 1, and later at Petersburg, it did efficient service. The Fourth remained in commission until June 17, 1865, when it was mustered out and discharged.

The Fifth Battery encamped at Washington, April 1, 1862. May 19 it marched to Fredericksburg, thence to Front Royal, and August 9 took position at Cedar Mountain at night under a heavy artillery fire. August 20, 21, and 23 it covered the railroad crossing at Rappahannock Station and prevented the Confederate batteries from taking position. It took part in the action at Thoroughfare Gap, August 27, and lost four guns at Manassas, August 30. December 13 it was under the heaviest cannonading of the battle of Fredericksburg. May 3, 1863, it suffered severely at Chancellorsville, Captain Leppien being mortally wounded and thirty others killed and wounded. July 1 it attacked the Confederates at Emmettsburg, and the next two days was active in the great action at Gettysburg. Passing the winter at Culpepper, Va, it commenced its activity May 21, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and June 2 silenced the rebel batteries in front of its position at Cold Harbor. It was before Petersburg, and later with the Sixth Corps in the defensive operations for the protection of Washington and Baltimore, and September 19 had an all-day's fight at Opequan. At Cedar Creek, October 19, it won high honors and lost heavily. This was its last engagement of moment. It was on duty along the Shenandoah and Potomac until it returned to Maine, where it was mustered out and discharged July 6, 1865.

The Sixth Battery served under Generals Sigel, Banks, and Heintzelman in Virginia, and Generals Williams and Slocum in Maryland, commencing active campaigning in April, 1862. At Cedar Mountain, August 9, it held an important position with some loss. It took part in all the fighting on the Rappahannock under General Pope, and was of great service at Centerville and Manassas, August 29 and 30. It was in reserve at South Mountain, September 14, and in position at Antietam, September 17. December 27 one section of the Sixth made a successful defense of Dumfries, Va, and with infantry support repulsed a large force. It took a prominent part at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, and later shared in the skirmishing of the First Corps on its retreat from Culpepper. More than two-thirds of the men re-enlisted early in 1864. From May 3, 1864, until January, 1865, it was constantly in aggressive duty, May 6 losing eight men at the action of Todd's Tavern, and engaging the Confederates on the Ny, North Anna, and Pamunkey rivers, at Cold Harbor, for two weeks in front of Petersburg, along the Appomattox, on the south side of the James surrounded by the enemy, and from August 22 to October 22 garrisoning and defending Fort Davis. From October the Sixth had many artillery duels with the Confederates, was pitted against their heavy siege guns and mortars, and in many other ways maintained its deservedly high reputation. It was mustered out at Augusta, June 17, 1865.

The Seventh Battery joined the Ninth Army Corps in April, 1863, and May 9 and 12 had its first encounters with the Confederates on the Ny, acquitting itself ably. June 2 and 3 it was prominent in the battle of Cold Harbor,

then took its way to Petersburg, aided in driving the enemy across the Norfolk railroad on the eighteenth, and on the twenty-third took position at Petersburg, only 700 yards from and directly in front of the point where the mine was exploded July 30, and for forty-seven consecutive days was under fire. August 4 it was relieved and stationed at Fort Rice, where it received great attention from the Confederate batteries. October 2 it took position at the Pegram House under a heavy artillery fire, and assisted in repelling the attack on that position. December 2 returning to Petersburg it garrisoned Fort Sedgwick until April 1, 1865, and took part in the capture of Petersburg. After Lee's surrender the Seventh returned to Washington, May 10 participated in the grand review of the army, and June 5 left Washington for Maine. It was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865.

ROSTER.

William D. Wood, Q. M. Sgt., 1 Bat.,	Auburn	Joseph R. Niles, 7 Bat., d of wds, 1864,	Webster
Charles H. Cobb, Jr, 1 Bat.,	Danville	Harris W. Jordan, 7 Bat.,	"
A. J. Lufkin, Serg., 1 Bat.,	Lewiston	Alfred B. Wyman, 7 Bat.,	"
Michael Collins, 1 Bat., died in service,	"	Alfred Roberts, 7 Bat.,	Durham
L. I. N. Lenfest, 1 Bat.,	"	Charles A. N. Waterman, 7 Bat.,	"
John K. Hamilton, 1 Bat.,	Wales	Solomon L. Carmoin, 2 Bat.,	Lewiston
Eben Gould, 1 Bat.,	Durham	Eli B. Clark, 2 Bat.,	"
William Morton, 1 Bat.,	Leeds	Benjamin F. Peterson, 2 Bat.,	"
Michael O'Brien, 1 Bat.,	Lewiston	Jerry Russell, 2 Bat.,	"
Daniel P. Eaton, Serg., 5 Bat.,	Auburn	Oliver L. Stevens, 4 Bat.,	Livermore
Sullivan Luce, 5 Bat., kd July 3, 63,	"	Martin Goding, 4 Bat., died Nov. 9, 64,	"
Charles P. Miller, 5 Bat.,	"	William A. Childs, 4 Bat.,	Auburn
Warren B. Bailey, 5 Bat.,	Lisbon	Frank McCann, 4 Bat.,	Poland
Charles H. Foss, 5 Bat.,	"	Uriah Read, Corp., 4 Bat.,	Lewiston
Charles H. Harlow, 5 Bat.,	"	A. K. P. Ramsdell, 4 Bat.,	"
Alonzo Hinkley, Corp., 5 Bat.,	"	John B. Hanson, 5 Bat.,	"
Isaac P. St Clair, 5 Bat.,	"	Matthew Roberts, 5 Bat.,	"
William C. A. Brown, 5 Bat.,	Poland	Roscoe A. Williams, 5 Bat.,	Turner
John Carvill, Corp., 5 Bat.,	Lewiston	Luther Briggs, Corp., 7 Bat.,	Minot
William C. Coatling, 5 Bat.,	"	Samuel A. Stillings, 7 Bat.,	Lisbon
Hiram Cordwell, 5 Bat.,	"	George Holmes, 7 Bat.,	"
John Finley, 5 Bat., wd and miss at	"	Charles Emerson, 7 Bat.,	Turner
Manassas,	"	Sewall B. Emery, 7 Bat.,	Poland
Patrick Green, 5 Bat.,	"	Wesley Strout, 7 Bat.,	"
Michael Hickey, 5 Bat.,	"	Oliver B. Strout, 7 Bat.,	"
James S. Lebroke, 5 Bat., pro Serg.,	"	Henry Stockbridge, 7 Bat.,	"
William Lennard, 5 Bat.,	"	Samuel Taylor, 7 Bat.,	"
C. W. Richardson, Mus., 5 Bat.,	"	Edwin Woodsum, 7 Bat.,	"
Llewellyn Sawyer, 5 Bat.,	"	Wentworth M. Brown, 7 Bat.,	"
Edward Warren, 5 Bat.,	"	Lorenzo B. Harrington, 7 Bat.,	Lewiston
Richard E. Maxwell, 5 Bat.,	Minot	George B. Hasey, 1 Bat.,	Lisbon
John R. Whittier, 5 Bat.,	Lewiston	Edward Connor, 1 Bat.,	Auburn
John H. Hanson, 5 Bat.,	"	Patrick Dunn, 1 Bat.,	"
Edward T. Sawyer, 6 Bat.,	Danville	Samuel Scofield, 1 Bat.,	"
Omer Smith, Corp., 7 Bat.,	Lewiston	Ezekiel H. Cook, Q. M. Sgt., 1 Bat.,	Minot
Benjamin S. Crawford, 7 Bat.,	Auburn	John McMullen, 1 Bat.,	Lewiston
Edgar Emery, 7 Bat.,	"	Frederic C. Fuller, 7 Bat.,	"
Delphinas B. Bicknell, Serg., 7 Bat.,	Poland	Nathaniel C. Dean, 7 Bat.,	Webster

First Cavalry Regiment.—This regiment of twelve companies was organized at Augusta, November 5, 1861, for three years, the men being of fine material and coming from all parts of the state. Company G was principally recruited in Androscoggin county. The original field officers were Colonel John Goddard, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hight (formerly a captain in the regular army), Majors Samuel H. Allen, David P. Stowell, Calvin S. Douty. Colonel Goddard resigned February 12, 1862, and Major Allen was commissioned colonel, Captain Warren L. Whitney of Company A becoming major. March 14, 1862, Companies A, D, E, and F, under command of Colonel Allen, left the state for Washington, where they arrived March 19. Companies B, I, H, and M, under Major Douty, left March 20, arriving at Washington March 24. Here the two detachments were joined by the remaining companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Hight resigned March 14, 1862, and May 10 Major Douty was commissioned in his place, and with Companies A, B, E, H, and M, was assigned to General Hatch's cavalry brigade of General Banks's corps. The other companies were soon connected with General Ord's Division at Fredericksburg. May 23 Lieutenant-Colonel Douty with his command aided in covering General Banks's retreat to Williamsport. The regiment was consolidated at Warrenton, Va, July 10, and was in active service from that time; August 9 in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and August 20 at Brandy Station. September 4 it was in the fight of Frederick City, Md, and garrisoned the place, Colonel Allen being made military governor. Company G (then General Reno's body-guard) took part in the action at South Mountain, September 14, and Companies M and H in that of Antietam, September 17. The regiment was at Frederick City and Falmouth, Va, until February 20, 1863, when it joined the First Brigade, Third Division, Colonel J. Kilpatrick commanding. Colonel Allen resigned December 12, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Douty was promoted to his place. From April 13 to June 8 the First was in several engagements and reconnoissances, and June 17 it lost heavily at Aldie, Va, Colonel Douty being among the killed. June 19 it was in action at Middleburg, June 21 at Upperville, and July 3 in a severe cavalry fight at Gettysburg. July 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Smith was commissioned colonel, and Major Boothby succeeded him. The First went to the support of the pickets at Shepherdstown, who were attacked by a large force under General Stuart July 16, and had a hotly contested fight of many hours. From August 24 to January 1, 1864, the First was a prominent factor in numerous battles, skirmishes, and reconnoissances. February 27, 1864, 300 men reported to General Kilpatrick for duty in the expedition to Richmond, in which they had several engagements, losing before their return to Alexandria, March 12, 98 men and over 200 horses. May 7 and 8 they had a severe engagement at Todd's Tavern, and May 9 started on General Sheridan's first raid and reached within three miles of Richmond. June 2 Chaplain Barrett was killed

by a solid shot. From this time until September, the First took gallant part in the actions of Trevillian's Station, St Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Charles City Road, Dinwiddie Court House, and Ream's Station. At this time seven companies of the First District of Columbia Cavalry were transferred to the various companies of the First Maine. In October were fought actions at Gravelly Creek and Boydton Plank Road. The members whose terms of service expired November 4, 1864, were mustered out at Augusta, November 25, 1864. The organization still in service had an obstinate engagement February, 1865, at Cat Tail Run, where it lost heavily. It did good service in the closing battles of the war, and was mustered out of the United States service at Petersburg, Va, August 1, 1865, after a most heroic career.

Colonel Smith was brevetted brigadier-general August 1, 1864. Major Whitney resigned May 13, 1863, Major George W. Brown February 11, 1864, Major Sidney W. Thaxter November 24, 1864, Major Daniel S. Curtis January 18, 1865, and Major Joel W. Cloudman February 20, 1865. The field officers at the close of service were Colonel Charles H. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan P. Cilley, and Majors Constantine Taylor, Benjamin F. Tucker, and Paul Chadbourne. Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Boothby died June 6, 1864, from wounds received in action.

An organization was formed in 1890 as First Maine Cavalry Association of Androscoggin County, to hold semi-annual meetings in memory of their gallant history. Charles E. Moulton was chosen president; M. F. Ricker, vice-president; Henry Little, secretary and treasurer. At that time the veterans residing in the county numbered about sixty, embracing these whom we do not find credited to any town of the county: Charles E. Moulton, George Day, O. M. Barnard, J. M. Woodman, Samuel Whitney, C. B. Kimball, Nelson A. Dodge, Daniel Irish, J. W. West, George L. Fassett, Perry Chandler, William Dudley, Charles Phenix, B. P. Lowell, I. B. Harvey, Andrew Brawn, Horace Whitcomb, Frank Whitcomb, I. S. Maxwell, Charles Merryfield, A. E. Soule, Samuel Stone, John Stone, John Steele, Albert Smith, Leander Lane, A. P. Donnell, A. B. Brown.

ROSTER.

Thomas Otis, D,	Poland	Boynton Grover, Corp., G, promoted	
George Wentworth, B,	Greene	Sergeant Oct. 28, 1862,	Lewiston
Seth H. Keene, E,	Turner	Henry W. Furbish, G,	"
Roscoe G. Beals, E,	Leeds	Fred M. Baker, Corp., G, d Apl 17, 65,	"
Ed P. Mitchell, F,	Wales	Elijah Collamore, G,	"
Moses H. Fogg, H, tr to V. R. C.,	"	Levi S. Dakin, G,	"
Llewellyn W. Fogg, H,	Lewiston	F. B. Dakin, G,	"
Augustus J. Burbank, Capt., G,	"	Rodney C. Davis, G, died March 5, 62,	"
Zebulon B. Blethen, Lieut, G, promoted	"	Charles T. Duley, G,	"
Capt. Aug. 14, 1862,	"	George L. Duston, G,	"
Nelson J. Forsyth, Serg., G,	"	Israel M. Hatch, G,	"
George E. Jumper, G, promoted Lieut	"	Sumner W. Howes, G,	"
April 16, 1865,	"	Frank M. Furber, Band,	"

William O. Howes, G, Com. June 2, 64,			
Capt. 1st Maine S. S.,	Lewiston		
Riley L. Jones, G,	"		
Fred K. Noyes, G,	"		
Charles W. Jordan, G,	"		
Addison G. Pulsifer, G,	"		
William Maloon, Bugler, G,	"		
Bailey T. Royal, G,	"		
George A. Royal, G,	"		
John M. Stockwell, G,	"		
Edward P. Tobie, Jr, G, Com 2d Lt, E,	"		
George E. Hunton, Serg., G, pro			
1st Lieut,	East Livermore		
Cyrus T. Reed, Corp., G, pro			
Serg., April 1, 1863,	"	"	
Andrew Jordan, G,	Danville		
Dennis Carty, G, pro Corporal,			
Jan. 1, 1864,	East Livermore		
Daniel B. Doyen, G, pro Serg.,			
March 21, 1864,	"	"	
Edwin V. Fuller, G,	"	"	
S. B. M. Lovejoy, G, pro Lieut,			
Dec. 31, 1862,	"	"	
John Mitchell, G,	"	"	
Geo. E. Reed, G, k Aug. 25, 64,	"	"	
William H. Wyman, G,	"	"	
Eben J. Pulsifer, Corp., G,	Poland		
Alden Hall, G, pro Corp., Nov. 20, 61,	Auburn		
Henry Little, G, pro Serg., Oct. 28, 62,	"		
Churchill S. Stevens, G,	"		
Charles H. Additon, G,	Greene		
Russell S. Bradbury,	"		
V. P. Dillingham, G,	"		
Freeman J. Gurney, G,	"		
Thomas H. Mower, G, pro Corp.,	"		
John Coffin, G,	Webster		
Joseph H. Coffin, G, pro Corp.,	"		
Charles H. Delano, G, k May 10, 64,	Turner		
Geo. M. Delano, G, pr Corp., Mar. 21, 64,	"		
William Doble, G,	Livermore		
John B. Drake, Corp., G, pro Serg.,			
April 1, 1863,	East Livermore		
J. S. Dow, G,	"	"	
Joseph F. Hutchins, G,	Livermore		
Timothy B. Niles, G,	"		
Alonzo P. Russell, G,	Livermore		
Volney H. Foss, G, pro 1st Sgt, Apr., 65,	Leeds		
Lucius C. Robbins, G,	"		
Leonard L. Rose, Corp., G,	"		
Seth G. Rose, G,	"		
Levi W. Wheeler, G,	"		
George Q. Gammon, L,	Livermore		
Milton F. Ricker, L, pro Corp., 1864,	"		
Elisha C. Fuller, L,	"		
William H. H. Goding, L,	"		
Laban Smith, L, d Nov. 6, 62,	Turner		
Ephraim H. Taylor, Lieut, M, killed			
June 19, 1863,	Lisbon		
Horace K. Blethen, Corp., M,	"		
George H. Dunham, Corp., C,	"		
John Ford, C, died in service,	Lewiston		
Horace Wright, C, died in service,	Auburn		
Eswell Bonnasa, D,	Lewiston		
John Brown, D,	"		
David Curran, D,	"		
Andrew Felix, D,	"		
Joseph Rivers, D,	"		
J. S. Dow, D,	Leeds		
Winfield S. Bucknam, F,	Minot		
Fernando F. Mason, G,	Turner		
Frank C. Adams, G,	Auburn		
David Nash, G,	"		
Henry J. Penny, G,	Lewiston		
Albion K. Snell, G,	Poland		
Alonzo H. Snell, G,	"		
Leroy H. Tobin, G,	Lewiston		
Albert Small, H,	"		
Andrew McCoy, H,	"		
George Garner, I,	"		
Arad E. Gilbert, I,	"		
Job S. Spear, M,	Turner		
George W. Proctor, A,	Lisbon		
John Getchell, F,	Lewiston		
John S. Johnson, F, killed in action,	"		
Henry A. Capen, G,	Auburn		
George W. Lane, G,	"		
Charles A. Washburn, G,	"		
Richard McCarthy, K,	"		
George P. Day, M,	Durham		

First D. C. Cavalry Regiment.—Eight hundred men, comprising eight companies, were enlisted and organized at Augusta, from October, 1863, to March, 1864, to serve three years. This body was under the command of Colonel L. C. Baker, and was designed for special service only in the District of Columbia. The only commissioned officer originally from Androscoggin county was Zebulon B. Blethen of Lewiston, second lieutenant of Company H. After important service in its original field for some months, half of the regiment was dismounted and ordered to Portsmouth, Va. The other part was assigned to General Butler's command, and was in General Kautz's cavalry

raid in June, 1864. August 23 the regiment had an engagement with the famous Hampton Legion, the next day it was in the thick of the fight at Ream's Station, and the next day all its Maine men were officially transferred to the First Maine Cavalry, but remained on picket duty on the extreme left of the Union line. September 15, 1864, the regiment was attacked by a heavy force of Confederates, and after a gallant resistance in which it lost heavily in killed, most of the survivors were captured. The small contingent remaining joined the First Maine Cavalry and became incorporated with it.

ROSTER.

Charles H. Pratt,	Greene	Daniel S. Fitzgerald, H,	Lewiston
William G. Besse, H,	Lewiston	Mansel W. Farr,	"
George C. Besse, H, kd in service,	"	Charles E. Huston, C,	"
Edwin R. Blodgett, Sgt, G, d in reb pri,	"	Andrew J. Lufkin,	"
Albion H. Collins, H, d in reb pri,	"	James W. Lovejoy, killed in action,	"
Peter J. Dresser, Corp., K, pro Serg.,	"	Henry C. Nado, I,	"
William W. Douglas, Corp.,	Lisbon	Jonathan Nash, Corp., H,	"
Benjamin C. Witham, K,	"	Edward E. Proctor, K (Lisbon),	"
Thomas B. Hodges, K,	Lewiston	George W. Penley,	"
William N. Higgins, Serg., H,	"	John W. Peachey, trans to M, 1st Cav.,	"
William H. Howard, H,	"	Thomas Phillop, K, killed in action,	"
Thomas J. McMaster, H,	"	George A. Royal, I,	"
Peter Jerris, K,	"	Benjamin H. Turner, Corp.,	"
Samuel O. Libby, pro Corp., A, 1st Cav.,	"	Richard Webb, 1st Serg., K,	"
Frank J. Savage, H, promoted 1st Serg.,	"	Ezra R. Wright,	"
M, 1st Cav.,	"	Chas H. Wallace, Serg., I, kd in service,	"
John Spear,	"	Zebulon B. Blethen, 1st Lieut, H,	"
Jeremiah Bowhan, killed in action, I,	"	Nelson Chandler, I,	Auburn
Samuel Thorn, died in rebel prison,	"	Granger C. Crafts, H, died in rebel prison,	"
Salmon C. Brewster, K,	Leeds	Henry A. Hersey, H,	"
Hollis Harlow, H,	Minot	David L. Stetson, H,	"
Delmer Harris, pro Serg., A, 1st Cav.,	"	Andrew McCoy, H,	"
George A. Kingsley, H,	"	Alex. B. Conant, Serg., H,	Turner
Charles G. Kingsley, H, died in rebel pris.,	"	Milton R. Davis, I,	Poland
Albert P. Winslow,	"	John French, B,	Turner
Benj. A. Welsh, Serg., H, died of wds,	"	Edwin D. Hall,	Durham
Oct. 26, 1864,	"	J. D. A. Jacobs, Mus., H,	Minot
Stafford B. Jones, Corp.,	Auburn	Hiram B. King,	Poland
George F. Proctor,	Lisbon	Horace Perkins, K,	Minot
Kendall Pollard, C,	"	Oren Small, Serg., I,	Poland
Benjamin Sutherland, C,	"	James McGuire, pro 1st Lt, H, 1st Cav.,	Leeds
Jeff. L. Coburn, pro Lt, A, 1st Cav.,	Lewiston	Menander Dennett,	Lewiston
Hiram S. Coburn,	"	John Warren, H, died in service,	Auburn
John H. L. Chick, Corp., H,	"	Lewis Warren, H,	"
George S. Dill, killed in action,	"		

Second Cavalry Regiment.—This was organized at Augusta, from November 30, 1863, to January 2, 1864. The field officers were Ephraim W. Woodman, of Wilton, colonel; John F. Godfrey, of Bangor, lieutenant-colonel; Charles A. Miller, of Rockland, major. Captain Elijah D. Johnson, Company C, of Lewiston, was the only commissioned officer from Androscoggin county. Detachments of this regiment left the state at various times, and were united

at New Orleans June 1, 1864. Previous to this, Companies A, D, and a portion of G, had taken part in engagements at Cherryville Cross Roads, Marksville, Avoyelles Prairie, and Yellow Bayou, winning credit. August 11, the regiment formed camp at Barrancas, Fla, and was employed in fatigue duty and in raiding until February, 1865. February 23, Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling attacked a strong force of Confederates at Milton, Fla, with 300 men, and routed it. March 19, the regiment joined General Steele's command at Pensacola to aid in the campaign, which resulted in the capture of Mobile and the opening of Alabama to the advance of Federal troops. In this campaign the Second had several encounters with the Confederates, and destroyed a large amount of the enemy's property, beside opening communication with General Canby, besieging Spanish Fort, and capturing many prisoners. After the fall of Mobile one detachment of the Second was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and was all the cavalry with that body of 30,000 men in its march to Montgomery. In August the regiment was scattered in small detachments throughout western Florida to keep harmony and prevent insurrection. December 6, it was again at Barrancas and mustered out of the United States service. Twenty-five commissioned officers and 116 men were discharged in Florida on their making oath to remain there and become citizens, and 14 officers and 500 men were sent to Maine, where they were discharged at Augusta, December 21, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey resigned May 4, 1864, and the field officers at close of service were Ephraim W. Woodman, colonel; Andrew B. Spurling, lieutenant-colonel; Nathan Cutler, Charles A. Miller, and Eben Hutchinson, majors.

ROSTER.

James N. Atwood, Bugler,	Livermore	Chas T. Knight, I, died Sept. 29, 64,	Leeds
Lendall S. Caswell, B,	Leeds	David E. Trask, M, died July 12, 64,	"
Elijah D. Johnson, Capt., C,	Lewiston	Roscoe G. Lindsay, I, died Sept. 8, 64,	"
Thomas J. Owen, Corp., I,	Turner	Forest L. Chase, C,	East Livermore
Dexter W. True, I, pro Serg.,	"	Adam Young, C,	Auburn
Daniel D. Dunn, K,	Livermore	Philip Cautlin, D,	Lewiston
Benj. M. Bradbury, Sgt, M, died Oct.		James E. Caswell, H,	"
25, 1864,	Auburn	James M. Cobb, H,	Durham
Henry C. Daley, B,	Lewiston	Renel Haskell, M,	Auburn
E. Riley Bishop, Corp., I,	Leeds	Fred B. Haskell, M,	"

First Regiment Sharpshooters.—This body of six companies was organized at Augusta to serve one and three years. Companies A and B were sent south November 12, 1864, and assigned to the defenses of City Point, Va. Companies C, D, E, and F were organized later in 1864. December 7 and 30 they went to Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, and January 1, 1865, were ordered to City Point, where, joining their comrades, they remained until the discovery by the War Department that no Federal authority existed for such a regi-

mental organization. Soon after the several companies were consolidated with the Twentieth Infantry Regiment.

ROSTER.

John Butler, 1st Lieut, C,	Lewiston	Daniel W. Hinkley, Serg., F, died of	
George F. Haskell, Corp., C,	"	wounds, April 3, 1865,	Lewiston
William Roberts, Serg., E,	"	James W. Libby, Lieut, E,	Leeds
Eugene Hinkley, Corp., E,	"	Albert M. Rose, E, died Jan. 17, 1865,	"
Frank E. Frye, Serg., F,	"		

Company D, Second United States Sharpshooters.—This was a picked company, each man having to put ten consecutive shots within five inches of the center of a target, firing from a rest two hundred yards distant. James D. Fessenden, of Portland, was captain; Jacob McClure, of Rockland, first lieutenant; Silas C. Barker, of Augusta, second lieutenant. This company was mustered into service November 2, 1861, left the state November 13, for Washington, and became Company D of Berdan's Second Regiment of Sharpshooters on their arrival, and was stationed in or near Washington until March 19, 1862, when it was assigned to General King's division of General McDowell's Corps. This year this company did effective service in many important skirmishes and battles, among them the battles near Manassas, the advance to Sharpsburg, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. It was in camp at Stoneman's Station from December 15, 1862, to April 28, 1863. It took part in the fight at Chancellorsville, May 2, and was at Gettysburg July 2 and 3. Recrossing the Potomac it went into camp at Brandy Station, where the men re-enlisted and were furloughed. Returning March 1, 1864, the company took part in the regimental movements and actions until it was consolidated with the Seventeenth Infantry, February 18, 1865. Daniel P. Eaton, of Auburn, Michael Murphy and Patrick Earley, of Lewiston, were in this company.

Miscellaneous.—A coast-guard battalion of seven companies was organized from March 18, 1864, to March 2, 1865, to serve one, two, and three years. Androscoggin was represented in D, E, and F. All of the companies were mustered out of service in 1865.

Three companies, A, B, and K, of light infantry militia were mustered into United States service in 1864, to serve in forts along the coast of Maine. Company H was in service from April 27, 1864, to July 9, 1864, at Fort McClary, Kittery. Many of its men were from Lewiston.

Thirty unassigned companies of infantry were organized at Augusta in 1864 and 1865 to serve one, two, and three years. Nineteen were assigned to various regiments, four were organized as the First Battalion Infantry, two were never mustered into Federal service, and five continued in independent service until they were mustered out. The Sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirtieth contained men from this county.

ROSTER COAST GUARD INFANTRY.

Daniel L. Verrill, Corp., D,	Auburn	Enoch L. Hinkley, D,	Lewiston
George W. Bailey, Corp., D,	"	Charles H. Holbrook, D,	"
George L. Adams, D,	"	David C. Jackson, D,	"
Stephen S. Merrill, D,	"	Marcus F. Joy, D,	"
Rufus E. Rounds, Corp., D,	"	Llewellyn S. Libby, D,	"
Marshall Stevens, D,	"	William Quimby, D,	"
Charles M. Stevens, D,	"	Silas B. Wood, D,	"
William W. Stevens, D,	"	James J. Chase, Lieut, E,	Turner
Charles A. Williams, D,	"	Stephen M. Chamberlain, Corp., F,	Auburn
Roswell C. Dunton, D,	Lewiston	John D. Bailey, F,	"
Joseph H. Dunton, D,	"	Cornelius Stackpole, F,	"
Lewis M. Hatch, D,	"	Samuel L. Washburn, F,	"
Arthur Hathorn, D,	"		

ROSTER COMPANY H, LIGHT INFANTRY.

Chester C. Thing, 1st Lieut,	Lewiston	Thomas A. Eastman, Serg.,	Lewiston
Dennis E. Lowell, Serg.,	"	Andrew F. Hodsdon, Serg.,	"
Luther Jones, Corp.,	"	George D. Bearce, Corp.,	"
William Maines, Corp.,	"	William Hayes, Corp.,	"
William Hayes, Corp.,	"	John Keene, Mus.,	"
William W. Bailey, Mus.,	"	Joel S. Boomer,	"
Luther C. Bateman,	"	Joseph Brisey,	"
Charles H. Berry,	"	Chandler Barron,	"
Ansil F. Crooker,	"	Joseph S. Carter,	"
Robert D. Carvill,	"	Thomas B. Chadbourne,	"
Albert G. Dunham,	"	Richard DeWitt,	"
Wesley C. Donnell,	"	Ervin V. Daley,	"
Charles W. Dennett,	"	H. Nelson Emery,	"
Andrew Elliot,	"	John F. Eaton,	"
Jacob A. Field,	"	Moses D. Golder,	"
Alonzo P. Graffam,	"	Oscar F. Gammon,	"
Enoch L. Hinkley,	"	Charles H. Holland,	"
Eben Merrill,	"	Melville I. McKenney,	"
Martin W. Penley,	"	Almond L. Penley,	"
John N. Packard,	"	Joseph E. Rankin,	"
Charles Sampson,	"	James M. Steadman,	"
John B. Sanders,	"	Greenleaf G. Wagg,	"
Orestes S. Wood,	"		

ROSTER OF UNASSIGNED COMPANIES INFANTRY.

John H. Merrill, Corp., 6th,	Lewiston	James M. Mills, 27th,	Poland
Edgar H. Forrest, Corp., 6th,	"	Mark E. Morton, 27th,	"
Henry P. Abbott, 6th,	"	George W. Walker, 27th,	"
Barnum Jones, 6th,	"	William E. Farrar, 27th,	Minot
Benjamin F. Pray, 6th,	"	Frank E. Frye, Lieut, 30th,	Lewiston
George Seabury, 6th,	"	Andrew J. Elliott, Corp., 30th,	"
Nathaniel D. Chase, Serg., 9th,	Durham	Alonzo P. Graffam, 30th,	"
William Newell, 9th,	"	James W. Mitchell, 30th,	"
W. Chaplin, 27th,	Poland	Moses Chick, 30th,	"
Ansel F. Crooker, 27th,	"	Gerard Chick, 30th,	"
James W. Downing, 27th,	"	Elisha P. Churchill, 30th,	"
Albert F. Herrick, 27th,	"	James A. Douglass, 30th,	"
William H. Kilbourn, 27th,	"	George R. Howard, 30th,	"
George B. Lane, 27th,	"	Charles Jackson, 30th,	"

Charles J. King, 30th,	Lewiston	Seth Briggs, 30th,	Auburn
Ward Locke, 30th,	"	Hiram B. Drake, 30th,	"
Llewellyn C. Pomeroy, 30th, d in service,	"	Solomon Pettingill, 30th,	"
Warren Pickering, 30th,	"	Stillman S. Perkins, 30th,	"
Nicholas F. Ward, 30th,	"	Roscoe G. Townsend, 30th,	"
Millard A. Bowie, 30th,	Durham	Albert H. Wilson, 30th,	"
Seward Merrill, 30th,	"	Charles Knight, 30th,	"
Ira F. Beal, 30th,	Auburn	Samuel P. Irving, Corp., 30th,	Livermore
Samuel J. Bradbury, 30th,	"	Orpheus M. Leonard, 25th,	Leeds

ENLISTMENTS IN U. S. REGULAR ARMY.

George Clark,	Auburn	Henry Cousins,	Lewiston
Wilson Whittier,	"	Sanford M. Annis, 17th U. S. I.,	Auburn
William F. Webb,	"	Albion D. Briggs, " "	"
Charles Smith,	"	Charles W. Hayford, " "	"
Frank Porri,	"	Sanford Annis, " "	"
David W. Pyle,	"	Richard McCarthy, " "	"
Arthur W. Penley,	"	Wm K. Chamberlain, 1st Lieut, 17th	
Henry Herman,	Turner	U. S. I., killed July 2, 1863,	"

ENLISTMENTS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Winfield S. Hill,	Greene	William Greene,	Danville
William Berry,	Minot	Charles M. Hines,	Turner
John Baptiste,	Leeds	James Hampton,	Minot
Clark R. Caswell,	"	Sandy Harper,	Danville
Timothy Connelly,	"	Louis Henry,	Durham
John Butler,	Danville	Benjamin Hammond,	"
Charles Brown,	Durham	Gustave Henderson,	Minot
Bernard Burke,	Turner	Charles E. Johnson,	Leeds
Radford Booker,	"	Charles F. Lindsey,	"
John Burns,	"	Rosmus Lawson,	Minot
Daniel Burns,	Durham	Frank J. Lindsey,	Leeds
George B. Barstow,	"	Everett Lindsey,	"
Dennis Conners,	Lewiston	Gideon P. Lowell,	Greene
Luther C. Chadbourne,	Greene	Alden Moulton,	"
Jesse Coffin,	Webster	Arthur N. G. Moulton,	"
Charles Clark,	Durham	Daniel Mahoney,	Lewiston
Cornelius Crowley,	Lewiston	John McNeil,	Turner
James Cullen,	Leeds	Jacob Moore,	"
Daniel Canlon,	Greene	John A. Moore,	Auburn
William Clark,	"	James Mullin,	Minot
James A. Cronins,	Leeds	Daniel McDaniels,	Leeds
George Currier,	Durham	Daniel McLellan,	Danville
Patrick Driscoll,	Minot	John Moore,	"
James Dooly,	Danville	John McBride,	"
Daniel Downing,	"	Charles Miller,	Durham
Rufus L. Dill,	Auburn	William Needham,	Greene
William Dunn,	Lisbon	John Philpot,	"
Mark Denningham,	Durham	John Peterson,	Auburn
Francis Evans,	Greene	William F. Quinby,	Turner
James Ferguson,	"	John Ready,	Greene
James Fitzgerald,	East Livermore	Frans Raborg,	Minot
Henry Fitz,	Durham	William Ryan,	Lisbon
Herbert Field,	Lewiston	Francis Robinson,	Durham
James Gordon,	"	Henry L. Springer,	Lewiston

Levi C. Sumner,	Leeds	Benjamin P. Winston,	Greene
John Sullivan,	Minot	John U. Winslow,	"
John Sullivan,	Poland	George D. Field,	Danville
James Scott,	Danville	Warren F. Field,	"
John Steib,	Lisbon	Cyrus E. Field,	"
Henry Spaulding,	Greene	George A. Stinchfield,	"
Charles Smith,	Lisbon	Isaac W. Bowring, enlisted Portland,	Auburn
William Turner,	Minot	Willard Winslow,	" Boston, "
Charles F. Tripp,	Danville	Charles H. Davis,	" " "
Thomas Vance,	Durham	Dennett Cotton,	" " "
Joseph Worth,	Livermore	Charles N. Raynes,	" " "
John Wilson,	Danville	Francis Allen,	" " "
Charles H. Ward,	Lisbon	Robert Harlow,	" Portland, kd, "
Doane S. Wing,	Leeds		

From Auburn enlisted apparently unaccounted for in preceding rosters: Wallace Bicknell, John Y. Turner, William T. Turner, Allen D. Whitman, Parker S. Merrill (Second D. C. Volunteers), Parker S. Stevens (Second D. C. Volunteers), Henry Jago. From Durham went Rufus Tuttle, George Tuttle, and John D. Haskell in Massachusetts organizations, Edwin Osgood in a New York, and Samuel Loring in an Ohio regiment, E. W. Stetson in a Wisconsin battery. George Wentworth, Byron G. Hill, and Henry H. Coburn of Greene, and Alphonzo B. Holland of Lewiston, served in Second D. C. Infantry. Dr. John F. Pratt, of Greene, was a surgeon in service, while Lewis Winslow and John Chase are apparently unaccounted for. Danville sent Charles Smith, Cyrus C. Walker, and Charles B. Reynolds. Samuel Jordan, of Poland, was paymaster in United States Navy. Charles W. Norcross, of Livermore, served in Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. John N. Fuller, a native of Livermore, served in the Eleventh Illinois. Joseph E. Jackson, of Lewiston, was hospital steward in a Federal Kentucky regiment. Ezra Mitchell, Jr, of Mechanic Falls, was assistant surgeon at Cony Hospital.

THE GRAND ARMY IN ANDROSCOGGIN.

Knox Post, No. 9, G. A. R., Lewiston.—The order of the Grand Army of the Republic was introduced into Maine by General William A. Schmidt, of Quincy, Illinois, in 1867. Some of the ex-veterans of Lewiston met General Schmidt at the convention of the soldiers and sailors held in Portland in June, 1867. They were extremely anxious to arrange for the organization of a post in Lewiston, but it was not effected until November 25, 1867. For this purpose a meeting was called at Graffam & Skinner's Hall, on Bates street, and the following were mustered in as charter members of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, viz.: John S. P. Ham, Isaac S. Faunce, H. H. Richardson, George A. Parker, John F. Putnam, Daniel J. Chandler, E. D. Johnson, Amos Whitney, Phil P. Getchell, Nelson Howard, Benjamin Litchfield, J. H. Bowie, John A. Skinner, Almon J. Gardiner, C. K. Hooker, C. W. Richardson, George L. Dustin, and G. C. Sabin. This was the ninth post in Maine, and

was organized under the direction of Captain H. A. Shorey, of Bath. *First Officers*.—John S. P. Ham, P. C.; Isaac S. Faunce, S. V. P. C.; H. H. Richardson, J. V. P. C.; John F. Putnam, P. Adjutant; Phil P. Getchell, P. Q. M.; Daniel J. Chandler, I. G.; George A. Parker, O. G. Amos Whitney, Almon J. Gardiner, Benjamin Litchfield, Charles K. Hooker, J. H. Bowie, were detailed for guard duty. The post did not receive a name until December 1, 1868, and was then called Knox Post, in memory of Chaplain George Knox, who was chaplain of the First, Tenth, and Twenty-ninth Maine Regiments; and died in Virginia, October 31, 1864. One of the members served as commander of the Department of Maine Grand Army of the Republic, and several others were elected to offices in that body. The post surrendered its charter April 18, 1877, thus closing a work, which for nearly ten years had been fruitful in acts of philanthropy and charity.

Custer Post, No. 7, G. A. R., Lewiston.—This post had its origin in a meeting of the petitioners for a charter held at the hall formerly occupied by Knox Post, May 16, 1877. (The record of the meeting is dated June 16, an obvious error, as the next meeting was held "on Saturday next, May 19.") On May 19 and 23, preliminary meetings were held, and May 26 the post was organized by the assistant-adjutant general of the Department of Maine, S. J. Gallagher, who mustered in these comrades: M. T. Ludden, R. L. Howard, G. A. Chandler, J. Q. A. Jumper, A. L. Wills, M. A. Murphy, I. S. Faunce, M. Emery, N. R. Lougee, L. Q. Arnold, D. P. Field, L. T. Curtis, J. S. P. Ham, J. F. Davis, W. H. Graffam, Russell Daggett, Otis Currier, A. J. Woodbury, B. B. Wells, W. S. Voter, D. H. Elliott, G. A. Parker, Nelson Howard, W. T. Chase, A. S. Perham, J. L. Hayes, T. B. Mennealy, C. H. Goodwin, Charles H. Jumper, L. C. Aldrich, A. B. Holland. The first officers were: W. T. Chase, commander; J. L. Hayes, quartermaster; R. L. Howard, chaplain; C. H. Jumper, officer of the day; T. B. Mennealy, officer of the guard; A. S. Perham, adjutant. The post was named by M. T. Ludden, R. L. Howard and A. S. Perham. The commanders have been: W. T. Chase, C. P. Nash, Isaac S. Faunce, R. L. Howard, J. Q. A. Jumper, W. G. Haskell, B. B. Wells, D. P. Field, S. H. Bagley, D. P. Field, J. O. Nickerson, George B. Haskell, William H. Graffam, George W. Cappers, J. L. Hayes, C. S. Crowell, F. A. Conant. Much of the good work done by Custer Post, its care for the sick and distressed, and other labors in which it has wrought well, unrecorded, and are only indicated on its books by the payment of some bill for supplies, and by the record of thanks received from some beneficiary. Graves are decorated in Riverside, Barkerville, Mount Hope, Greene, Sabattus, and South Lewiston cemeteries. The post owns a large lot in Riverside Cemetery, whither have been brought the bodies of soldiers previously buried in various places in the cemetery, and May 5, 1890, it was incorporated as a charitable association. It holds annual fairs, which are well patronized and has a large post fund, while

the relief fund, although constantly drawn upon, is kept in good condition. It receives valuable aid from Custer Relief Corps and Custer Sons of Veterans. April 1, 1891, there were 235 members in good standing. Regular meetings are held weekly, on Monday evenings, at G. A. R. Hall, in Pilsbury Block, corner of Lisbon and Pine streets. These comrades served in other than Maine regiments: —

George D. Armstrong,	C, 13 Mass Inf	James Kelley,	Navy
E. W. Bartlett,	A, 19 Mass Inf	Herman Klusner,	K, 25 Mass Inf
Leander Bourque,	A, 7 N. H. Inf	John H. Lander,	F, 10 N. H. Inf
Fred A. Berthold,	1 Conn. Art	Benjamin Litchfield,	D, 13 Mass Inf
John E. Carrigan,	A, Marine Corps	Samuel Lowell,	1, 20 Mass Inf
Seth Chandler,	L, 2 Mass Cav	Charles Morgan,	1, N. Y. Cav
T. C. Chapman,	E, 31 Mass Inf	Hiram A. Robinson,	B, 32 Mass Inf
B. F. Cotton,	C, 2 N. H. Inf	James Scott,	G, 53 Ind. Inf
W. E. Cunningham,	A, 5 Md Inf	W. H. Scruton,	E, 86 Ill. Inf
Russell S. Daggett,	Navy	O. L. Small,	B, 8 Penn. Cav
Hugh Daly,	"	N. B. Stockbridge,	A, 142 N. Y. Inf
Rendall W. Dresser,	G, 101 Penn. Inf	Jonas W. Strout,	10 Mass Bat
I. W. Emerson,	G, 1 U. S. Cav	Christopher Thompson,	I, 1 Oregon Inf
Charles G. English,	B, 1 Mass Cav	Fred Thornton,	Navy
A. P. Foster,	A, 6 N. H. Inf	E. W. Vosmus,	26 Mass Band
Thomas Fahey,	Navy	G. H. Lombard,	1 Mass Cav
Fred A. Hall,	7 Mass Bat	Charles E. Hayes,	Navy
William G. Haskell,	2 Mass Art	George Willetts,	1, 7 U. S. Inf
O. A. Horr,	114 U. S. Cav., Ass't Surgeon	Samuel Wilkinson,	F, 4 N. H. Inf
Albert R. Hovey,	A, 13 Mass Inf	W. J. Cotton,	3, N. H. Inf
Charles Horbury,	Navy	Rodney Hadley,	7, N. H. Inf
J. Q. Huzzy,	H, 1 Minn. M. R	Jacob L. Hayes,	Navy
John C. Jepson,	C, 6 Mass Inf	John S. Hill,	G, 8 N. H. Inf

Folsom Post, No. 44, *G. A. R.*, *Auburn*, was organized at Armory Hall, Auburn, March 23, 1869. Charter members: A. A. Miller, George D. Field, Roland W. Randall, Frank E. Miller, Orren Emerson, Henry Young, Charles S. Emerson, Joseph Littlefield, James White. March 27, A. C. Pray, Henry Little, A. H. Fish, Lyman Wright, Aretas B. Penney, S. H. West, Dr B. F. Sturgis, Charles M. Goss, and S. B. Day were elected members, and officers installed as follows: C. S. Emerson, Commander; A. C. Pray, S. V. C.; A. A. Miller, J. V. C.; Henry Little, Adjutant; Joseph Littlefield, Q. M.; A. H. Fish, S. M.; Lyman Wright, Q. M. S.; B. F. Sturgis, Surgeon. The post was named in honor of Lieutenant James C. Folsom, killed at Cedar Mountain, Va. This post relinquished its charter after an existence of eight years, during which time it did a large amount of good work, one year paying out more for relief to soldiers and soldiers' families than any other post in the state. Its largest membership was about 180.

Wilson Post, No. 17, *G. A. R.*, *Turner*, was organized in 1876, with these charter members: Jacob Keene (dec.), Augustus H. Strickland (dec.), Horace Coburn, Elisha B. Lovejoy, Samuel A. Thomas (dec.), Elbridge G. Francis, Loren W. Morse, Charles B. Young (dec.), John Y. Wood, Elonzo Fuller,

Ronello B. Keene. Its headquarters have been at North Turner. There have been one hundred and forty-two mustered into its ranks; at present there are sixty-six members in good standing. There is a fund of six hundred dollars for relief and post use. Wilson Post decorates about eighty graves each year. Livermore, Hartford, Buckfield, Turner, and Leeds are represented in this post. E. G. Francis, E. B. Lovejoy, A. H. Pratt, M. K. Mabry, and Shirley Merrill are past post commanders now living. H. T. Conant is the present post commander, and Rev. M. K. Mabry, adjutant.

The following comrades did not enlist from Androscoggin county: Elonzo Fuller, Hartford, First Maine Battery; John Y. Wood, Hartford, Company E, Sixteenth Maine; Sylvanus DeCosta, Hartford, Company C, Eighth Maine; Moses Verrill, Buckfield, Company C, Twentieth Maine; Seth Alden, Hartford, Company E, Sixteenth Maine; William G. Page, Hartford, Company E, Eighteenth Maine; Jason Carney, Wayne, Company K, Third Maine; M. K. Mabry, Hiram, Company K, Seventeenth Maine; A. H. Pratt enlisted in the Fiftieth Massachusetts; Patrick Octrl, Seventeenth Massachusetts; Ira L. Mason, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

Burnside Post, No. 47, G. A. R., Auburn, was instituted October 21, 1881, by Rev. W. G. Haskell, commander of the Department of Maine. There were seventy-seven charter members: J. E. Ashe, C. W. Allen, Francis M. Allen, B. F. Beals, D. Bickford, George D. Barnum, Rufus Bryant, B. K. Barrows, Charles F. Burr, Horatio Bumpus, R. F. Bickford, J. W. Chaplin, J. W. Chaplin, Jr, Charles W. Campbell, D. S. Curtis, George H. Dunham, Henry S. Drake, George P. Day, James C. Drew, J. N. Foster, A. S. Folsom, Frank F. Goss, C. M. Goss, Joseph Goss, R. L. Gilbert, Henry M. George, Benjamin J. Hill, J. C. Harlow, R. L. Harlow, S. F. Haskell, R. G. Jackson, F. R. Jordan, Florian Jordan,¹ C. B. Kimball, C. M. Keith, Henry Little, Alvah Leighton, C. M. Lander, Alonzo P. Lamb, Abram Libby, Elias A. Lothrop, A. L. Lamarche, George Lothrop, W. H. Lunt,¹ Charles L. Metcalf, Clark Mitchell, Frank Martin, I. B. Martin, F. E. Miller, George W. Moore, O. C. Phillips, A. M. Peables, M. W. Penley, I. O. Partridge, S. G. Perry, Frank H. Read, Weston H. Rand, Rufus E. Rounds, Thomas L. Roberts,¹ Frank J. Shaw, J. B. Saunders, B. F. Sturgis, Edwin T. Stevens, Edward H. Sawyer, Robert M. Sykes, Thomas Tyrie, H. Thompson, John E. True, R. B. Taylor, George F. True, Murray B. Watson, J. M. Wagg, Henry C. Weston, Benjamin Watson, Henry C. Cony,¹ S. F. Chaplin, Delance Young. The first officers were: Thomas Tyrie, Commander; Delance Young, S. V. C.; J. E. Ashe, J. V. C.; Edwin T. Stevens, Q. M.; A. M. Peables, Surgeon; George Lothrop, Chaplain; George D. Barnum, O. D.; A. P. Lamb, O. G.; Murray B. Watson, Adjutant; C. M. Lander, S. M.; F. F. Goss, Q. M. S. This post is one of the largest and most influential posts in Maine. Its total membership has been 486, and at

¹ Not eligible to membership.

present writing (March, 1891,) it has 319 members in good standing. It has ever been an active body, and has discharged its duties in a faithful manner. It has had nearly every year a fine parade on Memorial Day, when the numerous cemeteries in the town have been visited and the graves of soldiers decorated. Its fairs have met the hearty support of the people and brought to the relief fund ample supplies, which have been expended wisely and generously in the aid of sick and distressed soldiers and their families. Its record is a noble one. The moneys paid out for charitable purposes since its organization amount to thousands of dollars. It has two valuable auxiliaries—the Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans, that have been of great service in its good works. The commanders have been Thomas Tyrie, Delance Young, J. E. Ashe, Charles S. Emerson, George Lothrop, J. N. Foster, Edwin T. Stevens, A. B. Crafts, Charles L. Metcalf, H. B. Sawyer.

Some of the leading citizens of Auburn who were not soldiers are connected with the post as honorary members, and are called Honorary Reserves. Two of these, Ara Cushman and E. T. Gile, each have purchased a Post Memorial Record, costing \$100 per volume, to secure for the post the complete war record of each member, and Comrade Henry Little, the post historian, is now making the transcript in these magnificent volumes. The flag which waves over Edward Little High School when in session, was presented by Burnside Post, April 9, 1890. The post has, at 46 Main street, a fine hall with reading and social rooms attached, where weekly meetings are held Wednesday evenings. These members served in other than Maine organizations:—

George Acherson,	Serg., A, 12th R. I
William E. Alden,	Unattached Mass
Isaac S. Ayers,	F, 104th Ill
George D. Barnum,	C, 12th Mass
R. F. Bickford,	I, 12th N. H
David Bickford,	A, 2d Mass
R. S. Bradbury,	A, 2d Mass
George H. Billington,	58th Mass
James W. Chaplin,	H, 6th Mo. Cav
Henry Clark,	U. S. N
William P. Dyer,	8th Mass H. A
George M. Dyer,	G, 19th Mass
Henry P. Dorman,	A, 13th Mass
G. W. Daicy,	Serg., D, 53d Penn
Charles Dinsmore,	D, 3d Vt
Walter S. Eldridge,	F, 92d N. Y
Nelson Fogg,	C, 2d Mass H. A
H. M. George,	A, 17th Vt
F. W. Garrett,	Mus., 13th Mass
Horace M. Gurney,	K, 14th Mass H. A
John Gray,	G, 7th U. S. Inf
I. C. Hanson,	K, 3d U. S. Art
Ruel W. Hanscom,	I, 43d Mass
Benj. F. B. Holmes,	C, 1st Mass Cav

George H. Howard,	B, 1st H. A
Moses D. Hodgkins,	G, 45th Mass
J. A. Hackett,	Serg., C, 1st Ill. Art
W. H. Hanscom,	D, 74th N. Y
Thomas Hayes,	U. S. S. Sabine
H. N. Hood,	A, 3d Mass
John M. Kennison,	Serg., D, 7th N. H
Oliver P. Lavery,	E, 25th Mass
Lawrenton Lane,	A, 17th U. S. Inf
William A. Miller,	6th Ind. Mass
Michael McGrath,	F, 91st N. Y
Enoch C. Newton,	G, 18th Conn
A. M. Peables,	Surg., 30th U. S. Col
J. D. Pulsifer,	paymaster U. S. A
George H. Rock,	K, 1st Va Cav
Edwin T. Stephens,	Serg., D, 1st Mass Bat
Thomas Tyrie,	Serg., H, 1st N. H. Cav
Hannibal Thompson,	Corp., L, 2d Mass H. A
Albert F. Whiting,	K, 7th Mass
Charles W. Wallace,	E, 6th Vt
A. D. Whitman,	G, 13th Mass
William Willett,	U. S. N
Albert A. Young,	Corp., D, 33d Mass

Burnside Relief Corps was instituted January 30, 1883. It had thirty-three charter members and its first officers were: President, Dr Mary Bates Stevens; Vice-President, Mrs C. E. Moulton; Secretary, Mrs Ella A. Beals; Treasurer, Mrs Amy Estes; Chaplain, Mrs Annie Foster; Conductor, Mrs George D. Barnum; Guard, Mrs M. E. Smith; Past President, Lydia A. Bickford. Since organization the corps has had over 275 members on its books. It has furnished for the state department of the society two presidents, two secretaries, two treasurers, one inspector, and one director. The corps and the post work hand in hand for the good of the veterans and their families, and in a year do a large amount of labor and accomplish much good.

A. A. Dwinal Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Mechanic Falls.—This post, named in honor of one of Minot's youngest citizen soldiers, a lieutenant in Company E, Seventeenth Maine Regiment, whose picture and sword hang on the walls of the hall where the post meets weekly, was instituted July 18, 1872, by Inspector W. H. Pennell, of Portland. Although only nine men, Josiah Carr, Augustus Golderman, Asa L. Downs, Elliot King, R. D. Weston, L. L. Brown, H. T. Bucknam, David Farr, G. M. Holt, and Edward F. Ross were named in the charter, thirty-one men were present at the institution, viz.: Josiah Carr, Augustus Golderman, H. T. Bucknam, Z. M. Cushman, S. Hiram Hutchinson, Nathaniel Harding, Frank A. Millett, Eliab Bryant, James L. Dingley, A. L. Rounds, David Farr, A. S. Harmon, Mellen Greene, William C. Bridge, Frank Bridge, G. M. Holt, Elliot King, G. W. Currier, Asa L. Downs, William A. Tobie, Joseph R. Bearce, W. W. Pratt, Edward F. Ross, Hiram B. King, Percival D. Herrick, Richard D. Weston, L. L. Brown, Edward Fuller, Ronello Dwinal, Hiram Moore, Hiram P. Bailey. The first officers were: Commander, Josiah Carr; Senior Vice Commander, Hamlin T. Bucknam; Junior Vice Commander, Z. M. Cushman; Chaplain, Zenas Thompson; Quartermaster, G. M. Holt; Officer of the Day, S. H. Hutchinson; Officer of the Guard, Asa L. Downs; Adjutant, Augustus Golderman; Sergeant-Major, Mellen Greene; Quartermaster Sergeant, Elliot King. The commanders since that time have been: Horace A. Sawyer, 1873; Hamlin T. Bucknam, 1874; Edward Fuller, 1875; Edward F. Ross, 1876; Frank R. Harmon, 1877 and 1878; Hiram B. King, 1879; William H. Poole, 1880; William C. Bridge, 1881; Charles B. Adams, 1882; George W. Robbins, 1883; Hamlin T. Bucknam, 1884; F. Edwin Dwinal, 1885; Asa L. Downs, 1886; George W. Sholes, 1887; Frank A. Millett, 1888; Charles N. Burns, 1889; Orrin Downs, 1890; Joseph Gould, 1891. The present officers are: Commander, Joseph Gould; Senior Vice Commander, Dexter D. Skinner; Junior Vice Commander, Charles S. Greene; Adjutant, Charles N. Burns; Quartermaster, Hamlin T. Bucknam; Chaplain, George W. Sholes; Surgeon, Francis E. Mabry; O. D., John F. Bancroft; O. G., Amos Tilton. The post held its first meeting in Briggs's Hall, in the block now owned by D. B. Perry, and occupied

these quarters until about 1883, when it leased and moved into J. D. Curtis's hall, where its meetings are held. With the aid of liberal contributions from the citizens of Minot and Poland the post has erected a beautiful soldier's monument in Mechanic Falls, "Dedicated May 30, A.D. 1887, to the memory of those comrades who died during the war, 1861-1865."

These members of the post served in organizations outside the state: Frank A. Millett, 4 Mass. Heavy Art., Co. I; Z. M. Cushman, 1st Mass., Co. D, lieut; Hiram B. King, Co. K, 1 D. C. Cav.; J. C. Owens, Co. G, 181 Ohio; H. A. Sawyer, Co. H, 1st Mass.; George F. Church, Co. G, 11 Mass.; Horatio H. Gammon, Co. G, 43 Mass.; Henry M. George, Co. A, 17 Vt Inf.; Albert H. Law, Co. C, 33 Ind.; Jeremiah Robinson, Co. C, 4 Mass. Cav.; L. F. Johnson, Co. G, 2 Mass.; Edson F. Howard, 19 unattached Mass. Vols.; Moses D. Hodgkins, Co. G, 45 Mass.; B. R. Sumner, Navy; Orrin W. Bartlett, Co. L, 1 D. C. Cav.; Harry W. Jordan, Co. E, 14 N. H.; Albert J. Smith, Navy; E. H. Damon, Co. G, 2 D. C. Inf.; John Faunce, Co. I, 1 D. C. Cav.; Michael McGrath, Co. F, 91 N. Y.; Charles Greene, 1 N. H. Heavy Art.

Berry Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Lisbon.—A post was instituted here February 1, 1868, by Captains I. S. Faunce and J. S. P. Ham, with these officers: O. E. Small, P. C.; Charles W. Gerrish, S. V. C.; W. H. H. Atwood, J. V. C.; Emery Gilbert, Adjutant; Judson Ames, Q. M.; L. Judkins, S.; George W. Jordan, Chaplain. This had a brief life, for May 8, 1871, Berry Post was instituted by George A. Parker, of Lewiston, with twenty-eight members. E. M. Shaw was commander; W. H. Atwood, adjutant; E. B. Warren, quartermaster. The post was named in honor of General Hiram G. Berry, of Rockland. These members served in organizations outside of Maine: W. H. Miles, 2 Mass.; Frank E. Grinniger, 47 Mass.; Edward Marr, Engineer Corps; James Ives, 56 Mass.; N. J. Shaw, 72 N. Y.; S. Stone, 1 Ver.; Jesse Coffin, J. A. Rogers, U. S. N.; H. P. Thompson, hospital steward. Meetings are held in Farwell Hall, semi-monthly.

Knox Post, No. 120, G. A. R., Lewiston, was organized May 5, 1890, at Clan Campbell Hall, Lewiston, by the officers of the Department of the Grand Army of Maine. The officers present were: John D. Anderson, Department Commander; M. C. Wadsworth, Senior Vice Commander; John D. Williams, Junior Vice Commander; B. F. Beals, Assistant Quartermaster; E. C. Miliken, Assistant Adjutant-General; J. W. Gilman, Chief Mustering Officer. The following were elected officers: Danville B. Stevens, Commander; R. R. Ricker, Senior Vice Commander; F. C. Tarr, Junior Vice Commander; William Baird, Adjutant; M. A. Murphy, Quartermaster; E. C. Douglas, Chaplain; C. H. Allen, Officer of the Day; A. B. Holland, Officer of the Guard; C. H. Weymouth, Sergeant-Major; I. W. Hodgdon, Quartermaster Sergeant. The charter members were: Danville B. Stevens, R. R. Ricker, F. C. Tarr, William Baird (12 Mass.), M. A. Murphy, E. C. Douglas, C. H. Allen,

A. B. Holland, C. H. Weymouth, I. W. Hodgdon, C. H. Jumper, D. B. Cressey, L. D. Parker, John A. Hodgden, G. G. Wagg, Henry J. Penney, L. G. Dingley, Horace V. Whitcomb, P. R. Nevens, Levi Webber, J. M. Sherman, E. E. Hall, I. S. Faunce, R. D. Damren, George B. Haskell, George W. Hartwell, William N. Higgins, F. E. Bisbee, William Barnes, L. C. Robbins, Joseph A. Johnson, David Nash, Byron D. Babcock, A. S. Donnell.

The post retired to Lyceum Hall, where the officers were publicly installed. After the installation the ladies of Knox Relief Corps held an informal reception, during which they presented to the post a check for \$100, the president, Miss Nellie G. Ham, making the presentation. The year has been a prosperous one. The membership is forty-six. The officers for the year are: R. R. Ricker, Commander; F. C. Tarr, Senior Vice Commander; A. B. Holland, Junior Vice Commander; William Baird, Adjutant; M. A. Murphy, Quartermaster; George B. Haskell, Chaplain; Levi Webber, Officer of the Day; H. V. Whitcomb, Officer of the Guard; C. H. Allen, Sergeant Major; J. W. Hodgdon, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

Kimball Post, No. 38, G. A. R., Livermore Falls, was organized May 9, 1881, with these charter members: Commander, Augustus D. Brown; S. V. C., David F. Blunt; J. V. C., Josiah Mitchell; Surgeon, Almodo R. Smith; Chaplain, George Tarr; O. D., John F. Lamb; O. G., James Ridley; Q. M., Adelbert Alden; Adjutant, Edgar M. Eustis; S. M., Rufus M. Dinsmore; Q. M. S., Granville Richmond, James Elliott, Lyman Harmon. The present membership (April, 1891,) is sixty-two, of whom these served in organizations out of the state: Charles R. Loring, U. S. N.; Loring P. Gould, K, 3 Mass.; John Girard, H, 2 R. I.; A. B. Holmes, 20 Mass.; J. F. Jefferds, 1 Mass. H. A. Of the charter members, Josiah Mitchell died April 18, 1889, and Edgar M. Eustis in December of the same year. The officers for 1891 are: Commander, A. D. Brown; S. V. C., A. Alden; J. V. C., Charles Burgess; Surgeon, C. W. Brown; Chaplain, J. L. Morse; Q. M., T. Stone; O. D., J. Ridley; O. G., C. N. Kincaid; Adjutant, George Tarr; S. M., C. R. Loring; Q. M. S., James Elliott. The past commanders are: A. D. Brown, C. R. Loring, John F. Lamb, Josiah Mitchell, J. F. Jefferds, C. W. Brown, George Tarr. The adjutants have been: E. M. Eustis, C. R. Loring, A. B. Holmes, George Tarr. The post holds its meetings in G. A. R. Hall, on Depot street. It decorates graves in Livermore, East Livermore, Jay, and other places. *Kimball Relief Corps, No. 31*, was organized in December, 1885, with thirty-four members. Mrs J. F. Lamb was president; Mrs May Allen, vice-president.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.—This patriotic order, founded in 1881, admits to membership the sons, not less than eighteen years of age, of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War of 1861–65, and the sons of members of the order, not less than twenty-one years of age. No one is eligible who has

ever been convicted of an infamous crime, or who has, or whose father has, ever borne arms against the government of the United States. Its objects are "to keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices to maintain the Union, and to promote their interests and welfare as opportunity may offer or necessity may demand; to aid and assist in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order; to inculcate patriotism and love of country, not only amongst our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty, and justice to all." The announced principles are a firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a recognition of His beneficent guidance in the preservation of the life and integrity of the nation. True allegiance to the government of the United States of America, a respect for and fidelity to its constitution, laws, and opposition to any system or power that in any manner tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of our National Union.

In 1882 General I. S. Bangs, of Waterville, who had been commissioned to inaugurate the order in Maine, organized James A. Garfield Camp, No. 1, in Waterville. This was an experimental camp, composed of lads under fourteen years, and, after successfully exemplifying the workings of the ritual, it ceased to exist. The first camp in Maine organized under the constitution, rules, and regulations of the order was

Almon C. Pray Camp, No. 2.—This was established by Provisional Colonel Frank P. Merrill, at Auburn, January 16, 1883, and fourteen charter members were mustered in. These were Frank P. Merrill, Fred H. Storah, Herbert A. Goss, John C. Blake, Leonard A. Pray, Melville E. Goss, A. A. Mower, Arthur C. Wyman, George D. Emerson, Henry Harvey, Samuel H. Dill, Wallace P. Dill, Robert E. Casey, Henry G. Casey.

The first officers were H. A. Goss, captain; A. C. Wyman, M. E. Goss, lieutenants; John C. Blake, first sergeant; S. H. Dill, quartermaster sergeant. The camp has now sixty-six members. The meetings are weekly, on Tuesday evenings, and have been held in the G. A. R. Hall from organization except in 1886-7-8, when they were held in Union and Glover's Band halls. The captains have been H. A. Goss, A. C. Wyman, S. H. Dill, G. D. Emerson, F. W. Davis, C. E. Merrill, C. L. Wright, D. M. Chamberlain, F. L. Beals, O. H. Bradbury. Those members entitled to vote in the Division Encampment are the past captains, F. L. Donnell, G. A. Field, F. P. Merrill (past commander-in-chief), John C. Blake (past colonel of division), W. A. Ripley (inspector of division). F. W. Davis has been division quartermaster, F. L. Beals member of division council, C. E. Merrill aid-de-camp on staff of commander-in-chief. F. L. Dearborn was delegate to the last National Encampment held in Auburn

in June, 1891. The officers installed in January were O. H. Bradbury, captain; C. A. Campbell, first lieutenant; J. H. Folsom, second lieutenant; George W. Wing, chaplain; J. Sherman Douglass, first sergeant; F. W. Haskell, quartermaster; H. C. Mitchell, color sergeant; E. H. Bickerton, sergeant of guard; Warren M. Spearin, camp guard; George E. Sleeper, picket-guard; Charles E. Merrill, D. M. Chamberlain, Frank L. Beals, camp council. The first permanent division of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.—Division of Maine—was organized at Auburn, April 10, 1883, in connection with Almon C. Pray Camp, and Frank P. Merrill elected colonel.

Custer Camp, S. of V., U. S. A., Lewiston, was instituted March 16, 1883, and had twenty-four charter members: G. W. Martin, Rance H. Babb, Pearl Babb, George E. Faunce, I. S. Blake, Fred Edgecomb, I. L. Quinby, Harry H. Miller, Fred Merryfield, George B. Estes, Henry R. Ham, H. Arthur Goodwin, Burton S. Stubbs, Charles F. Nealey, Charles F. Stanley, Willard Hayford, E. H. Jackson, H. L. Wright, Charles F. Hayford, Edwin E. Rowe, Fred W. Goodwin, Charles M. Penney, C. S. Jackson, A. Holland. The first commissioned officers were: Lyman H. Wright, captain; George E. Faunce, first lieutenant; H. H. Miller, second lieutenant; Charles F. Hayford, chaplain; George W. Martin, surgeon. For the first years the camp had great prosperity. It has had ninety-one names on its roll of members, and has been especially active in charitable work. It has cordially and ably supported the Grand Army in its weighty duties, and has been numbered among the first-class camps in Maine. The captains have been Lyman H. Wright, Harry H. Miller, George A. Field, E. H. Jackson, George E. Faunce, Beaumont Stevens, Charles F. Hayford, Charles L. Witham, Willard Hayford, A. F. Nutting, Frank A. Lapham, Edward M. Small.

Kimball Camp, S. of V., No. 11, Livermore Falls, was organized February 23, 1888, with sixteen charter members: Charles L. Day, captain; Charles Elliott, G. A. Thompson, D. W. Mitchell, E. E. Kincaid, E. Y. Kincaid, C. N. Kincaid, H. S. Kincaid, George Tarr, George A. Parker, J. L. Goodwin, J. H. Royal, C. W. Brown, Jr, Charles A. Gould, Warren Hyde, W. B. Gould, Leon Blunt, Herbert Newman. The first officers were C. L. Day, captain; C. N. Kincaid, J. G. Loring, lieutenants; S. C. Elliott, S. G.; C. W. Brown, first sergeant; George Tarr, chaplain; H. Newman, sergeant-major; I. L. Goodwin, color sergeant; C. A. Gould, corporal of guard; W. B. Gould, inside guard; J. H. Royal, outside guard. There were thirty-four members April 1, 1891, and these officers: C. N. Kincaid, captain; J. C. Hatch, C. W. True, lieutenants; E. Ridley, S. G.; W. B. Gould, first sergeant; R. N. Holmes, quartermaster; F. H. Farrington, color sergeant; E. Y. Kincaid, inside guard; E. E. Kincaid, outside guard; C. L. Day, chaplain. Meetings are held in G. A. R. Hall.

A. J. Pelter Camp, No. 60, Mechanic Falls, was organized March 12, 1891, with D. S. Smith, captain; A. A. Cobb and George Sawyer, lieutenants; O. C. Bridge, C. M. Cobb, H. C. Bucknam, camp counsel.



HATHORN HALL, BATES COLLEGE.

CHAPTER XI.

BATES COLLEGE.

BY REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.

Difficulties in Founding a College in New England. RAISON D'ETRE: Denominational Need—Co-education—Indigent Students—Local Support—General Public. THE BEGINNING OF THE COLLEGE: The Maine State Seminary—Organization of the College—An Honored Name—Other Details—The Terms of Admission—First Faculty—College and Seminary Separated—The Latin School—COBB DIVINITY SCHOOL—Faculty—Courses of Study. Growth of the College—Storm and Stress—Relief—Benefactors and Benefactions—The Equipment of the College—The Gymnasium—The Libraries—The Cabinet—Instructors and Instruction. CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES: Co-education—Open Societies—Needy Students Helped—Forensics—Prizes—Outside Lectures—Morals and Religion—Interest of the Faculty in Students—The Alumni—Alumni Associations.

BATES COLLEGE is one of the youngest of New England colleges, and next to the youngest of the four Maine colleges. It was started in 1863, and chartered by the legislature of the state in January of the next year. Viewed in respect to the time and place of its beginning, it will be seen that its projectors undertook a work of no little difficulty.

DIFFICULTIES OF FOUNDING A COLLEGE IN NEW ENGLAND.—The territory of the six Eastern states, compared with that of some single states in other parts of our country, is small. Within this small territory, in 1863 fourteen colleges existed: two in Maine, two in Vermont, one in New Hampshire, five in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Island, three in Connecticut. Into this somewhat exclusive set a new college comes as an intruder, encroaching upon vested rights. Hence it is challenged to answer how it can expect to stand on an equality with institutions of age and repute, or perform any service for society not already taken in charge.

However well endorsed, the young college enters more or less into competition with the older colleges for patronage, and at a great disadvantage. Strong in the friendship of a numerous and illustrious alumni, led by a full, able, and liberally paid faculty, rich in libraries, cabinets, and other means of culture, with grounds and buildings, class-rooms, halls, and groves, hallowed by inspiring associations, endeared to church, and state, and the whole commonwealth of letters, these old colleges have resources of strength and abundance of attractions altogether wanting in nascent institutions, where everything is new, untried, and incomplete.

On the other hand there are considerations serving in a measure to counteract these powerful competitive influences. All the attractions of college halls do not stand to the credit of age, else new comers would be entirely shut out. The customs, traditions, methods, and spirit dominating an institution in the name of the past, may lack adaptation to the intellectual and moral interests of students of the present day. Besides, the flush and freedom and energy of youth may make liberal compensations in the class-room for the must of antiquity wanting there.

The disadvantage under which a new college begins may also, in a measure, be offset, if it is to be devoted to a special line of instruction, and if it is planted on a rich foundation. But let it propose to be of the same general character as that of other colleges; let it start in poverty, looking for support and equipment to funds to be gathered here and there by personal solicitation, and largely from persons of small means; let it aim to secure on meager salaries a full and able faculty, attempt to win the confidence of the public in an institution half equipped, and attract students to an *alma mater* without children, and the difficulties it would have to surmount would be precisely those confronting the founders of Bates College as they began their work. By their uncommon faith and courage, however, they at the outset gave hostages to the friends of education that, in spite of the magnitude of their undertaking, it should be carried to success.

They saw that certain educational wants in New England were not met by any existing college. They knew, as well, that in some special directions a need existed that only a new college could supply. Believing also in the leadings of Providence in the matter, they started the institution, and stood ready to give to every man a reason for calling it into existence.

RAISON D'ETRE. I. *Denominational Need.*—The primary object of the projectors of the college was to provide the Free Baptists of New England with an institution of their own for the higher education of their children. When the enterprise was started, this denomination, having in New England 500 churches, 30,000 church members, and thrice that number of church attendants, had no college east of Hillsdale, Michigan. Several small academies and two large seminaries of a higher grade constituted their educational equipment. From these schools classes of young men were annually sent to colleges controlled by other denominations.

Among the Free Baptists no popular demand for the college existed, only a great need, and a great possibility. Its projectors expected to meet opposition, but knew that if the college were once secured, the effect of denominational ownership would be to awaken interest in it, to make the churches centers for advertising its advantages, and to set the ministers at work to find students and put them on the way to its halls; they knew, also, that many young people, who would otherwise never be reached by a call to enter on a

thorough course of study, would now come under a special pressure to fit for college and begin the pursuit of learning. Within the denomination, therefore, it was plain that room and reason enough for the college could be found. But patronage from this source alone would be comparatively small. The college required a larger constituency; and another large class remained needing if not asking for its aid.

II. *Co-education*.—Prior to 1863 no college in New England opened its doors to her sons and daughters alike, or opened them to her daughters at all. Against the principle of co-education old customs, traditions, inherited prejudices were stoutly arrayed. If a college would come forward, accepting the hazard of the experiment, and admit young women to its classes on the same terms as it did young men, it doubtless would in time find its intelligent and generous action appreciated, and have the honor of first ministering to this peculiar educational need. If Bates had no other sufficient reason for its existence, it certainly had one here, and one that came to be approved by the later spread of the principle of co-education.

III. *Indigent Students*.—Few of the old colleges managed their affairs in the interest of a class of students compelled by their own exertions to pay their way through the course. By the standards of the poor the scale of expenses was high in all New England colleges, and to many a youth disheartening. However willing to work, the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics saw no reasonable prospect of earning enough money to cover the expense of four years' work in college, after meeting the expense of a preparation for college.

College history shows that expenses tend to increase with the age and wealth of the institution. Funds are, therefore, provided, to a limited extent, for directly assisting poor students. But however delicately given, this form of charity chafes the spirit of the beneficiary. American youth prize their independence and demand the right to meet their companions as equals. When Bates was projected there was need of a college where, without loss of self-respect or social standing, poor young men and women could get on, pay their bills, and reach graduation the peers of any other student, if only peers in brains and scholarship.

IV. *Local Support*.—The location of Bates promised to secure it the attendance of a large number of students of both sexes from the homes of Lewiston and Auburn. Bates was to stand in the midst of more than thirty thousand people. To the young people of its neighborhood a college is an object-lesson on the value of an education. The sound of the college bell, the sight of the grounds and buildings animate with student life, the results of college training shown in public declamations, debates, and other rhetorical and literary exhibitions, together with the inspiring scenes of Class Day and Commencement Day, powerfully appeal to the youth living in the vicinity of a

college urging them not to be left behind by their equals in age in the pursuit of the best things of life. Bates saw a great opportunity to diffuse intelligence and culture in society at its doors.

V. *The General Public*.—In addition to serving the wants of the special classes named, the college saw a good chance to do no inconsiderable work for the cause of higher education, irrespective of any special class. By maintaining a decided moral and Christian character, and by securing a reputation for the quality of its instruction, the college might reasonably expect that parents would often prefer to intrust to it the training of their children.

In view of all these considerations, it was evident that New England had left a large place vacant in her educational work for Bates College to fill. Its originators could reasonably count on adequate patronage, increasing from year to year, if they went forward and called the college into existence.

THE BEGINNING OF THE COLLEGE.—*The Maine State Seminary*.—The college was developed from the Maine State Seminary and succeeded to its lands and buildings. Hence it is necessary to give some account of the latter institution. The seminary was chartered by the state in 1855, and was given \$15,000 on condition that its friends would raise an equal sum. Before the seminary was begun, or its location fixed, many Maine towns, appreciating the advantages it would bring to the place securing it, made strenuous efforts to obtain it. China, South China, Hallowell, West Waterville, Unity, Vienna, Pittsfield, and Lewiston, competed in offers for it. The people of Lewiston agreed to raise \$10,000 for the seminary and to provide it a site worth \$5,000, and won the prize. Of the money from the state, \$10,000 were to be set aside as a fund; the remainder could be used for any purpose needed. The conditions of the state grant having been met by the payment of the pledges made by the citizens of Lewiston, the seminary started on a capital of \$30,000. This sum was soon increased by many private donations.

Two buildings were constructed on a well chosen site, Parker and Hathorn halls. The former is a brick dormitory, 147 x 44 feet, three stories high, divided into two distinct apartments, with dining halls in the basement. This building was named in honor of Hon. Thomas Parker, of Farmington, Me, the largest individual contributor towards its construction. The latter hall is a beautiful brick building, 86 x 50 feet, containing the chapel, recitation, and society rooms, cabinet, and library. It was so called to commemorate the liberality of Mr and Mrs Seth Hathorn, of Woolwich, Me, who gave \$5,000 towards the erection of the building. Another dormitory like Parker Hall, and designed to balance it on the opposite side of Hathorn Hall, was included in the original plan, but was never built.

In September, 1857, the seminary began the work of instruction. One hundred and thirty-seven students were in attendance, eighty-three gentlemen and fifty-four ladies. The corps of instructors consisted of Rev. O. B. Cheney,

A.M., principal; Miss Rachel Symonds, preceptress; George H. Ricker, A.M., John A. Lowell, A.M., Miss Jane W. Hoyt, and Miss Mary R. Cushman. Three courses of study were taught: a classical course, fitting students for college; a ladies' course that, omitting Greek, went beyond the classical course in Latin, and included modern languages, mental and moral philosophy, and other advanced studies; an English course, designed especially to meet the wants of students looking to a business life.

The seminary took high rank among institutions of its kind. That it placed scholarly ideals before its students appears from the fact that, until it was transformed into a college, it graduated on an average, each year, a class of twelve fitted to enter college. During these six years, also, forty-one young ladies took the full course of study in their department. It was very natural, therefore, that the thoughtful teachers of the seminary should begin to question the wisdom of Free Baptists in maintaining the seminary as a source of supply for colleges of other denominations.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE COLLEGE.—As the seminary largely owed its rise to its principal, so even more did the college. In the autumn of 1854, while Mr Cheney was pastor of the Free Baptist Church, in Augusta, Me., Parsonsfield Seminary, at that time the only Free Baptist school in the state, was destroyed by fire. At once Mr Cheney conceived the idea of substituting for it a higher seminary, in a more central location. Taking others into his counsels, and ably seconded at every step and sometimes led by Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, Mr Cheney brought to pass most of the measures, and largely secured the means by which the Maine State Seminary was founded, and carried to its good degree of prosperity. Meanwhile, other ideas grew upon him, and a larger plan took shape in his mind. He saw the opportunity, felt the necessity, and pressed the subject of using the seminary as the foundation of a college.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the seminary, in 1862, sixteen of its young men presented a petition to the board for college instruction to be provided them in the institution. In anticipation of the inevitable change the right of the seminary thus to enlarge its scope and to confer degrees had been obtained from the state, on conditions, however, as yet unmet. Mr Cheney now requested the trustees to add to the seminary a college department. The trustees were not ready to adopt so bold a measure. To the petitioners they replied that they dared not assure them that their request would be granted, but advised them to consult with their teachers in respect to enlarging the course of study in the seminary.

The trustees hesitated, with good reason. They questioned their ability to secure funds sufficient to give a college any standing or worth. For the year just closed the regular income of the seminary was less than \$6,000. The chapel in Hathorn Hall was not finished. The seminary had but two build-

ings. Its assets over liabilities, exclusive of land and buildings, were only \$12,000. Free Baptist educational interests centered in New Hampton, N. H., divided the sympathies of the churches, and prevented a concentration of denominational effort at Lewiston. Already a tripartite agreement between the Theological School, New Hampton Institution, and Maine State Seminary aiming to become a college, had been proposed, and was under advisement.

Notwithstanding these objections, at the next annual meeting, in July, 1863, the trustees unanimously voted "That the seminary be hereafter known and called by the name of Bates College," and that application be made to the next legislature for a college charter under that name.

This vote meant that, during the year, friends of education in and out of the denomination had been approached upon this subject and that there appeared to be a reasonable prospect of success in the attempt to found a college. Prior to the annual meeting of the board two special meetings had been held,—one in February, at Augusta, to take action on certain generous proposals received from wealthy gentlemen of Boston who were interested in the business enterprises of Lewiston. Encouraged by this unexpected and liberal promise of help in an attempt to enlarge the institution, the trustees resolved to go forward in that direction. At a second special meeting of the board, in May, at Lewiston, it was voted to commence a college course in the fall and to put an agent in the field to solicit funds for the great undertaking.

These offers of aid came to the trustees through the activity of Mr Cheney. He was the head and front of this enterprise, and was the secret, when not manifest, force back of almost every movement in its favor; and it was chiefly due to his faith and determination, courage and persistency, that the desired result was reached. He believed in Lewiston as a favorable place for such an institution, and was convinced that if it were managed in the interests of poor students and of students of both sexes, patronage would flow to it. He knew, also, that his denomination would gladly second an attempt to plant a college of its own, if men of wealth were found ready to aid it by their benefactions.

AN HONORED NAME.—Providentially, at this time several such men had large sums of money invested in Lewiston, who, both for the sake of the city and for the cause of education, had taken a generous interest in the seminary. Foremost of these was Mr Benjamin E. Bates. Possessed of great wealth, he had cherished the thought of devoting a good part of it to the benefit of mankind through an institution of learning. Taking the seminary into his favor, he encouraged the project of changing its character. In 1863 he offered to give the trustees \$25,000 if they would raise \$75,000 towards making it a college. The next year he made them the munificent offer of \$75,000 more, on condition that they would raise \$25,000. These conditions having been met to his satisfaction, Mr Bates paid the college \$100,000, and became its honored founder.

In view of his first proposition, the trustees voted that the college should bear his name, an honor as unexpected by Mr Bates as it was deserved. For in this, as in all his many subsequent favors to the college, Mr Bates was governed by philanthropic and Christian motives. He understood the value to our country of Christian colleges, and looked upon the opportunity of aiding a small denomination to found such a college as a happy way of executing one of his benevolent intentions. It may be questioned if he could have found for his money a wider field of usefulness. To his distinguished liberality in thought and deed the college owes its existence. Without his benefactions the labors of Mr Cheney would have been unavailing.

OTHER DETAILS.—In 1864 the trustees secured from the legislature of the state an act changing the name of Maine State Seminary to BATES COLLEGE, and allowing all the property of the seminary to become the property of the college, the same as if the college and seminary were one. In addition to this, the state made a grant of land to the college, valued at \$20,000. This grant was accompanied by the provision that the state should control ten scholarships in the college, giving free tuition to as many needy students, the children of soldiers falling in the war having the preference.

The course of study adopted was made very similar to that of other colleges in New England. Invitations to enter the freshman class were sent out. The terms of admission were not made low for the sake of attracting students. It was determined by the government that the college should be of the same grade as that of other New England colleges.

It is interesting to notice what were the standard requirements for admission to New England colleges in 1863.

THE TERMS OF ADMISSION.—*Latin*—Virgil's *Æneid*, nine books; Virgil's *Bucolics* and first two *Georgics*; Hanson's *Cicero*, *Sallust* and *Cæsar*; Arnold's *Prose Composition*, twenty-four exercises; Andrew's & Stoddard's *Latin Grammar*. *Greek*—Xenophon's *Anabasis*, five books; Homer's *Iliad*, first book; *Greek Grammar*. *Mathematics*—*Arithmetic*, Robinson's; *Algebra*, first six sections, Smyth. *English*—*Ancient and Modern History*; *Ancient and Modern Geography*; *English Grammar*.

Sixteen joined the first freshman class, of whom eight continued through the course. At the end of the first four years the classes stood: seniors, 8; juniors, 7; sophomores, 9; freshmen, 24; whole number, 48.

The first catalogue of the college gave the faculty as follows: Rev. Oren B. Cheney, A.M., President; Levi W. Stanton, A.M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature; Selden F. Neal, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; Jonathan Y. Stanton, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Horace R. Cheney, A.B., Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

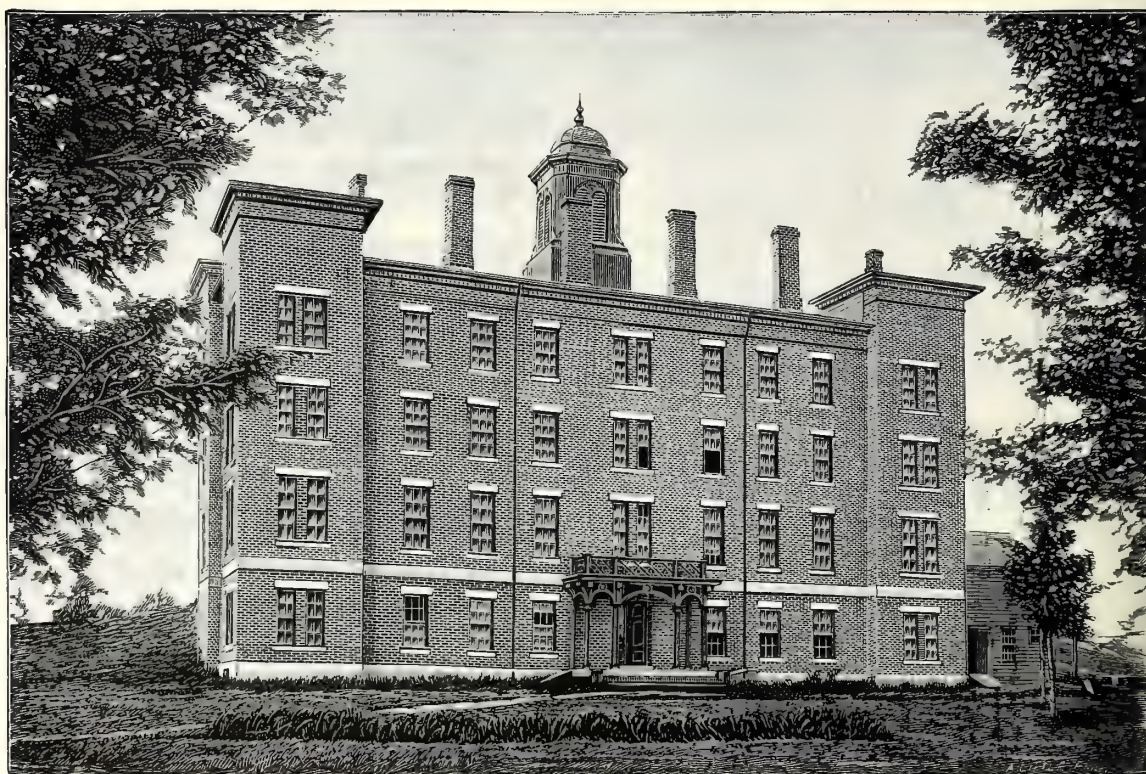
In 1865 Professor Neal resigned to enter upon the practice of medicine, and Tutor Cheney also resigned that he might begin the study of law. The next

year Professor L. W. Stanton accepted the principalship of an institution in Byfield, Mass. The places thus vacated were filled by temporary instructors, and by the permanent professors of whom mention is made in another place.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY SEPARATED.—When the college opened the seminary remained as a department of the college, sharing with it Parker and Hathorn Halls, the grounds, library, and apparatus. As the college classes grew, the mistake of associating, in this way, students of all grades of advancement began to be recognized, and a complete separation of the college and seminary was declared to be necessary. Hence, in 1867, a site then near but now within the college campus was selected, and a commodious brick building, 100x43 feet, three stories high, was constructed, at a cost of \$30,000, and named Nichols Hall in honor of Mr Lyman Nichols of Boston. Here, the next year, the seminary took up its abode, under the control of its own faculty and board of trustees. By a new seminary charter the college was required to pay the seminary not less than forty, nor more than fifty thousand dollars.

THE LATIN SCHOOL.—Three years prior to this separation, the college preparatory class in the seminary had been formed into a distinct body of students, called the Latin School, having for its special work, by a three years' course of study, to fit students for college. Without involving any immediate change in the character of the seminary, this action had the effect to bring into special prominence this department, and to make it attractive to the ambitious student. The influence of the college upon the seminary was generally recognized to be in favor of the Latin School as of the first importance. This department soon became the heart of the institution. Ere long the idea of discontinuing the seminary in the interests of the Latin School was broached. Hence it came about that, the next year after the seminary took possession of Nichols Hall, the Ladies' Department was discontinued, and, together with \$5,000, was presented to the Maine Central Institute, a new Free Baptist school in Pittsfield, Maine. The Latin School was retained and this, with the remaining property of the seminary, was given over to the college. Then the charter of the seminary was surrendered.

The endeavor to carry on a seminary in connection with the college, after the manner of not a few successful institutions in the West, proved unsatisfactory, and was at length abandoned. The various changes through which the institution passed before its final state was evolved were not made without some opposition. Ardent friends of the seminary, in the name of which the enterprise was started, were not all ardent for the college, and some of them viewed its absorption of the property of the seminary, and its willingness to have the seminary given up, as wanting in good faith. Time, however, vindicated the wisdom of the trustees, and changed this feeling into one of cordial acquiescence in all the measures adopted, and of approval of the results effected.



COBB DIVINITY SCHOOL, BATES COLLEGE.

The college was now in a fair way of enlargement and prosperity. Its friends multiplied rapidly and generously remembered it. It steadily increased in patronage, the catalogue of 1866-67 showing, in the first four classes, forty-eight students; that of 1869-70 showing seventy-seven.

THE COBB DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The Maine State Seminary was discontinued at the close of the summer term, in 1870. The next autumn, the college government opened, in the vacated Nichols Hall, a theological department. The first charter of the college allowed it to give instruction in law, medicine, and theology, but expressly prohibited it from opening a distinct school in either of those branches. Obtaining a new charter with this restrictive clause left out, the young college, notwithstanding all that was upon its hands, assumed the further responsibility of opening a theological department.

To understand the causes of this act, reference to some denominational matters of that day must be made. In 1870, the Free Baptist Education Society was supporting a theological school of its own, in the beautiful village of New Hampton, N. H. For several years an effort had been going on to give the school a more complete equipment, but it had met with a limited success. A better location, a suitable building, more men in the faculty, and additions to the library were imperatively demanded. The opening of the college, necessitating a thorough canvass of the churches for funds, seriously interfered with the endeavor to find means for improving the condition of the theological school. The trustees of the college had, from the first, sought the approval of the Education Society upon their great undertaking, and were now in communication with its officers to prevent collision of methods or measures.

Negotiations for the removal of the school to Lewiston were at last begun, and were carried almost to completion. The society agreed to remove the school and pay the income of its funds, \$42,000, towards its support, on condition that the college should provide a building for its exclusive use, and add two men to the faculty; the men to be nominated by the society and elected by the trustees of the college. It was further stipulated that two-thirds of the college corporation should consist of persons connected with the Free Baptist denomination. To these terms the college authorities, at the annual meeting in 1870, voted to accede, and then adjourned for one month to give the society time to select men for the additional professorships.

Meanwhile the project was critically examined by leading men in the denomination. Complaints were made against it on the ground of its giving undue control of the school to the college. Hence, when the corporation reassembled in July, President Cheney represented to it that the measures agreed upon as a basis of co-operation with the Education Society were not satisfactory to many, and were likely to create a prejudice against the college among some of its proper friends and patrons. On his recommendation the trustees reconsidered their action, voted to start a theological school of their

own, and to ask the Education Society to surrender its school and appropriate the income of its funds in aid of needy students studying for the ministry, but to give the use of its library to the new institution. The college agreed to open its school in the autumn, with three men in the faculty, and to add a fourth man within three years. Rev. John Fullonton, D.D., and Rev. John J. Butler, D.D., professors in the former school, were elected to chairs in the new. To these was added, temporarily, Professor Hayes of the college faculty, who was to teach in both departments. Readily accepting this surprisingly liberal offer, the Education Society took the step asked of it, and left the way clear for the college to initiate its new enterprise.

The school opened in Nichols Hall, at the beginning of the fall term of the college, with fourteen students present. Professor Fullonton taught Hebrew and Ecclesiastical History; Professor Butler, Theology and Homiletics; Professor Hayes, English and Greek Exegesis. Rev. James A. Howe, A.M., was added to the faculty, in 1872, as Professor of Theology, and Thomas Hill Rich, A.M., as Professor in Hebrew. The next year, Professor Butler accepted a call to a professorship in the theological department of Hillsdale College. In 1890, Rev. Alfred W. Anthony, A.M., took the chair of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism. Since the school has been in operation, the annual average attendance has been twenty-one, and thirty-eight per cent. of the students have been college graduates.

In 1887, the name was changed to Cobb Divinity School, in recognition of the catholic spirit and generous act of Hon. J. L. H. Cobb, of Lewiston, in giving to the institution \$25,000. Probably this is the only instance in our country of a divinity school of one denomination named in honor of a member of another denomination. This donation, joined with others specially contributed for the divinity school, has secured to it a foundation of its own nearly sufficient for its entire support. The interests of the Free Baptist churches in New England were appreciably promoted by uniting their divinity school with their college; and the college, in turn, has been benefited even more, both because its right to appeal to the churches has thus been reinforced, and because through the divinity school the college became more widely advertised, and more distinctly a center of denominational attraction.

GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE.—The decade from 1870 to 1880 was one of steady growth in patronage. The catalogue of 1879–80 shows a total of students, in the academical department, of one hundred and forty-one, or nearly double the number ten years before. During this time, also, four men were added to the college faculty: In 1872, Mr George C. Chase, A.M., as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; in 1873, Rev. Uriah Balkam, D.D., as Professor of Logic and Christian Evidences;¹ in 1875, Mr Oliver C.

¹ At the time of his election Professor Balkam was a retired clergyman, who had at an earlier date been pastor of the large Congregational church in Lewiston. In view of his scholarly attainments,

Wendell, A.M., as Professor of Astronomy;² in 1876, Mr John H. Rand, A.M., as Professor of Mathematics. The library and apparatus were steadily increased, receiving annual appropriations from the college treasury, \$600 being the standard sum of expenditure for them. The cabinet collections were also, to some degree, enriched, both by occasional purchases, and by valuable gifts from friends.

The external appearance of the college was not forgotten. A lot of land separating the site of the divinity school from that of the college was purchased, at a cost of \$13,838, and added to the campus. The gymnasium was built and partly equipped, at a cost of \$4,000; a building for the Latin School was constructed at a cost of \$7,000; and a house for the president bought for \$15,000.

This increase of land and buildings, of facilities, students, and professors, were signs to the public of a healthful development of the college and of an intelligent adjustment of its affairs to secure its present and future interests. But during this period there was written an altogether different chapter of history. In spite of these appearances of prosperity, for a period of fifteen years, beginning in 1870, the college was battling against a financial storm of increasing severity, threatening the destruction of the institution.

STORM AND STRESS.—The first necessity of a college is income. Inexorable are the demands for it. Buildings, students, professors, are of no avail without it. The college must have money, and that in a liberal measure. Starting on an inadequate foundation, Bates, at once, had to begin a struggle for existence. With its expenditures brought down to the lowest figure, they would, year by year, stubbornly overrun the receipts. The gifts of friends, though generous, could only supplement other sources of income. The tuition, according to the settled policy of the college to assist poor students, was kept at \$36 a year, the lowest tuition charged by any college in New England; and this, too, in many cases of need, was freely given to the student. The room-rent receipts from Parker Hall, the only dormitory, did not pay four per cent. on its cost. The main source of revenue, the endowment fund, in 1869, the year before the divinity school was opened, when swelled by room rent, tuition, and all gifts for current expenses, allowed the expenditures to exceed the receipts by the sum of \$2,567. When the trustees dared to add to their

Professor Stanton conceived the idea of connecting him with the college, and solicited money in Lewiston, principally from the members of Dr Balkam's former parish, towards endowing the chair of Logic and Christian Evidences, for his occupancy. This effort was so far successful that in the autumn of 1873, Dr Balkam began his work as an instructor, taking for that year the classes of Professor Hayes, who was studying abroad. On the fourth of March, in the next spring, while riding to the college to meet his class, Professor Balkam was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. His death brought upon the college the loss of a teacher of superior ability and scholarship, who was adding greatly to its attractiveness and worth.

² Professor Wendell, on account of ill health, was compelled to retire at the end of the year.

already heavy responsibilities the support of a theological school, they saw a reasonable prospect of an immediate increase of the resources of the college. Instead of any increase, however, the year of opening the divinity school was signalized by the failure of two of the generous patrons of the college, involving a loss to it of \$25,000. The support of the theological faculty together with that of the increased college faculty, added to the outlay for improvements before noticed, soon carried the aggregate excess of expenditures over income to an alarming extent. In 1876 the floating debt amounted to \$81,292. The next year it was \$5,000 more, with the invested funds of the college reduced to nearly \$120,000. The outlook of the institution grew more and more menacing, except as relieved in a measure by promises of aid.

By another characteristically generous act, Mr Bates early came to the assistance of the struggling institution. February 21, 1873, President Cheney received word from him that if within five years the college would raise \$100,000, he would give it an equal sum. At the same time the college was encouraged to expect that half the amount required of it would come from another generous source. Hence, with \$50,000 to raise, the college went zealously to work. Its needs were too pressing to admit of delay. The Free Baptist Education Society subscribed \$25,000. In a little more than a year, by strenuous solicitations, the subscription called for by the college was declared complete.

Then it was found that, owing to the prevailing business depression, the anticipated gift of \$50,000 could not be secured. This great sum was thrown back upon the college for it to raise. A limited field, at best, was that open to appeals for Free Baptist enterprises, and this field had just been canvassed. The stagnation of trade increased the difficulty of soliciting money. The endeavors of the college to accomplish its object were tireless and heroic. The very life of the college seemed to depend on getting this promised fund. A donation of \$10,000, made by the president, at commencement, in 1876, finished the subscription. Again there was great rejoicing. In view of the general prostration of business, the payment of Mr Bates's subscription was delayed. Meanwhile, some of the pledges made to the college had suffered from the financial distress of the time. Before the matter was settled, on January 14, 1878, within five weeks of the limit of time allowed for meeting the terms of his offer, Mr Bates suddenly died.

The college knew that to deal with the law was not to deal with a personal friend. Therefore it carefully reviewed its subscription list, converted unsettled pledges into cash or legal notes, and, with the utmost confidence in the validity of its claim against Mr Bates's estate, awaited the day of settlement. By counting a bequest of \$40,000 that fell to the college in 1874, with the other sums received, it could show that, in the given time, it had raised in notes, cash, and other securities, \$143,785. The legality of the claim was

doubted by the executors of Mr Bates's will, and the courts sustained them in their doubt. Not until five years after the death of Mr Bates was the case finally decided, and then the college was non-suited. The decision of the supreme bench against the college rested on a point not considered by either party in the trial. The gift of the Education Society carried with it the condition that the money should be available for the use of the college so long as the teachers supported by it, in whole or in part, "should be approved by the executive committee of the society." No evidence was offered to show that in view of these terms Mr Bates would accept this money as a permanent gift to the college. Hence, by not allowing this sum to stand, nor legal notes to be counted as dollars, the courts ruled that the conditions of Mr Bates's pledge were not fulfilled.

The effort to meet those conditions, however, had brought to the college treasury \$100,000, and had proved to be the salvation of the institution. Increased by this amount on the one hand, diminished by the amount of many annual deficits on the other, the funds of the college still remained obstinately insufficient. The poverty of the college rested heavily on the faculty. For twelve years they each sacrificed a fifth of their salaries towards keeping down the debt. At their request Professor Chase was induced to act as an agent for the college during vacations, if not for a longer period. His efforts were especially valuable. By his labors, in connection with those of the president, it came about that, in 1884, the treasurer's books, for the first time since 1868, showed, on current expense account, a slight balance on the right side. The expenditures were \$18,729.28, the income \$18,800.80, leaving the balance \$71.52. But a balance so small as this is with difficulty kept from shifting sides. The next year the familiar story was repeated—a deficit of \$840.

While the current expense account was brought within control, the permanent fund did not always show a stability in harmony with its name. In 1884, for instance, two notes, valued at \$12,000, belonging to that fund, became worthless; on the other hand, during the same year, \$5,000 were added to the fund, leaving it, with all debts of the college paid, \$157,037, or less than half the sum needed by Bates for a generous life. The equipment of the college was not complete; the management was rigidly economical; expenses were kept at the lowest scale; wants accumulated; desirable improvements were deferred; the salaries of the professors remained severely meager. But, at last, a prospect of relief appeared.

RELIEF.—The financial relief of the college, so long desired, came about through another conditional promise of money, and by another liberal bequest. In 1886, Hon. J. L. H. Cobb, of Lewiston, proposed to give \$25,000 to the college if it would raise \$75,000. This offer was followed by that of another gentleman to add to the sum thus obtained \$30,000, the gift to be used for an astronomical observatory. While the college was engaged in finding the

money for securing these pledges, a bequest of \$40,000 fell to it, and, as bequests were not to be included in the \$75,000 to be raised, the funds of the college were by so much the more increased.

To lighten the work thus imposed upon the college, the Free Baptists of New England were invited to endow a chair in the divinity school, to be named the Fullonton professorship, in honor of Professor John Fullonton, D.D., who, for more than fifty years, has served his denomination as an instructor of its youth. This proposition was heartily seconded by all the old pupils of the revered professor. The churches were canvassed by two students who, in the course of a year, secured, generally in small sums, a good part of this endowment fund. The remainder will doubtless be made up in a short time.

At the end of two years the college had met the conditions to Mr Cobb's generous offer, when his noble purpose was promptly executed, and the college found itself brought into a safe position.

BENEFACTORS AND BENEFACTIONS.—Since the building of a college is the building of a public and permanent institution, the persons by whose liberal gifts its foundation is secured are entitled to such public and lasting honor as the pages of its history can give. It is a pleasant as well as a just act to put on record the names of some of the generous givers to Bates College. Institutions owing their existence to funds gathered as were those of Bates, become indebted to a multitude of donors of small sums worthy of grateful and enduring remembrance. Of such benefactors Bates has a long and illumined roll. The aggregate of their gifts formed no small part of the capital of the college at the beginning of its history. Its growth in years made imperative enlargement in every direction. Enlargement meant larger expenditures, and larger expenditures, the necessity of larger receipts. So inexorable have been the calls for money in equipping this young institution, so wide and strong the ever-flowing and deepening current of expense, that only the munificent gifts of wealthy friends could have availed to arrest the flood and keep it from overwhelming the college. Though the endowment of Bates is still small, not reaching to an approximate equality with that of most New England colleges having only one department, and conducted on a higher scale of charges, yet it has probably known more widely than they the warmth of philanthropic hands and hearts. And to these the college is specially indebted for its record, and for all its promise of usefulness.

To group the chief benefactors of the college, in spite of the slight repetition it may involve, is to present in a true light one important chapter of the college history. First among these, first in time, and first in the amount of his benefactions, was the noble man whose name the college bears, who gave the institution, in addition to his valuable influence, \$100,000. The state of Maine, with a constitution requiring it to make, from time to time, appropriations in aid of institutions of learning, must be ranked among the benefactors

of Bates. It appropriated \$15,000 at the beginning of the Maine State Seminary, and, at the starting of the college, two townships of land, valued at \$20,000. The Free Baptist Education Society, relieved by the college of the support of its theological school, gave \$25,000 towards securing Mr Bates's last subscription. The Alumni Association, a legally incorporated body, gave the college its note for \$10,000, with the understanding that all gifts from the alumni should go towards the liquidation of the note. President Cheney, with characteristic liberality, gave \$11,000 to the college to which he has given his life. The bequest of Mr Joshua Benson, of Boston, brought great encouragement to the college in a dark hour of its history. Intending to devise the principal part of his estate to some institution of learning, he was induced by a grand-nephew of his, then in college, the late Mr E. H. Besse, of the class of 1877, to consider the character and need of Bates. Another grand-nephew, Mr E. C. Benson, of Boston, heartily seconded this request. The will was made in favor of Bates, and brought it \$40,000, though changes in the real estate somewhat reduced this amount.

The next large legacy came to the college by the will of Mrs Sarah S. Belcher, of Farmington, Me. A widow, without children, long interested in the educational work of her denomination at Lewiston, and influenced by her friendship for Dr Cheney, she formed the wise and large-hearted purpose of leaving the bulk of her property to the college. The will was contested on the ground of undue influence, a fictitious and absurd charge, contradicted by her remarkable strength of mind and disallowed by the courts. The expense of the entire suit falling upon the college, the only result of the trial was to take from the legacy nearly \$10,000 for the costs of law, leaving \$40,000 to the treasury.

The largest benefaction Bates has received from any person now living is \$25,000 from Hon. J. L. H. Cobb, of Lewiston. To this noble liberality in behalf of the college Mr Cobb was moved as the result of his observation of its work and worth. How the trustees expressed their appreciation of this benevolence of spirit and act by naming the divinity school after him has already been noticed.

In 1887, Mrs Caroline A. Wood, of Cambridge, Mass., left to the college a legacy of \$35,000. In early life Mrs Wood was connected with the Free Baptist church in Vermont. By removal of residence her membership was lost to the denomination, but not her attachment. Having become acquainted with the character and needs of the college, she generously remembered it in the final disposition of her estate. The money thus devised is yet on its way to the treasury. This is also true of the money coming from another recent bequest, that of the late Mr Henry W. Easterbrooks, of Sutton, Vt, whose thoughtfulness in his last days brings to the college \$12,000 in aid of the education of young men for the ministry.

Early in the history of the institution, Mr William Toothaker and his wife, of Phillips, Me, gave it \$6,600. At a later period Hon. Asa Redington, LL.D., of Lewiston, made a donation to the college of \$5,000 in stock, accompanied by the wish that \$1,000 of this sum be used to found a scholarship for a lady student—the first act of the kind known in the experience of a New England college. By depreciation of the stock shortly after its transfer to the college, the generous purposes of Judge Redington failed to give the aid intended. Mrs Charlotte Chesley, of New Market, N. H., left the college by will about \$4,000. Hon. George G. Fogg, LL.D., of Concord, N. H., one of the trustees, showed his genuine friendship for it by a gift of \$5,500.

Mr Chace Lewis, of Providence, R. I., endowed one of the first scholarships in the college, and also left to it a legacy of \$4,000. The late Mr M. D. Spalding and his brother, of Boston, rendered valuable aid to the college in its time of need, by a gift of \$4,000. By repeated remembrances of the college, the late Mr S. D. Warren and his family, of Boston, assisted it to the amount of \$10,000, assistance made doubly valuable by the ever cordial spirit with which it was rendered. I. H. Hedge, M.D., of Waukon, Iowa, contributed \$5,000 towards the erection of the laboratory that bears his name. Two liberal and cultured ladies of Boston have placed the college under deep obligations to them for donations amounting to \$7,300. Their names, not their generous acts, can be kept concealed. United States Senator Stanford, of California, has given this Maine college signal reason for cherishing a fraternal interest in the university of which he is the founder, as well as for holding his name in lasting honor by a gift to Bates of \$8,000. In addition to these sums should be counted the outstanding pledge, soon to be honored, of \$30,000 towards an observatory and its equipment.

As has been said this is only a partial list of the noble benefactors who have chosen to make Bates the almoner of their liberality to church, society, and native land. The college thus bears witness to the claim of American wealth to be foremost in the world in recognizing institutions of learning, and especially those designed for students of limited means, as agencies of highest usefulness. Were all the records of Bates to be published they would testify as strongly to the appreciation of such institutions by American people not counted as wealthy.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE COLLEGE. — The aggregate gifts to the college named in the above list is about \$415,000, including in this sum the legacies and pledge not yet in the possession of the college. By means of these and smaller gifts, the college, in spite of the large excess of current expenses over current income, extending through a period of fifteen years and carrying the debt nearly to \$90,000, has managed to stop the deficit, pay this debt, and retain a working capital, that, by the strictest economy, will enable it to live. It now has, for both departments, an endowment fund of \$262,967.22, shortly

to be increased by the Wood and Easterbrooks legacies to over \$300,000. The grounds contain fifty acres, and with the six college buildings are valued at \$200,000.

The Gymnasium.—The gymnasium is the least expensive of the buildings, though adequate for its purpose. It is a commodious wooden structure in the rear of Parker and Hathorn halls, and is the place where commencement dinner is served. It is furnished with apparatus of the most approved pattern. Exercise is taken under the care of four students, one of them a young lady, who are specially trained at Harvard under Professor Sargent for instructors in gymnastics. It is thought that, by taking competent undergraduates for tutors in the gymnasium, the interest and *morale* of this work will be kept at its best, while the instructors will receive compensation to help them through their college course. Instruction is given four times a week to each class by itself. Regular attendance is required of all students as at other college exercises.

The Libraries connected with the college amount to 15,373 volumes. These are distributed thus: College library, 10,373;¹ society libraries, 1,600; divinity school, 3,900. The books of the college library have been selected with care, and primarily with reference to the needs of the undergraduates. Hence, as an aid in their education it has a value that might not be found in a much larger collection of books. It contains little rubbish, is enriched by a few rare books of value, and is constantly growing.

The cabinet of minerals, fossils, shells, and birds, classified and arranged for uses of instruction, has grown with the years of the college to a respectable size. It contains valuable specimens of fossils from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the gift of Rev. Dr I. P. Warren, of Portland. A. C. Hamlin, M.D., of Bangor, Me, contributed to the collection sixty rare minerals, including several precious stones. Other friends have made additions from time to time, so that, by gradual accumulation, it now answers, though still meager, most of the demands of the class-room upon it for illustrations of the processes of nature. One feature of the cabinet deserving notice is the ornithological collection that contains a good number of New England birds, together with specimens of foreign birds. This collection was gathered at a cost of \$500, and presented to the college by its distinguished ornithologist, Professor J. Y. Stanton. The study of botany is aided by an herbarium, secured at a cost of several hundred dollars from the late President Chadbourne, of Williams College.

Apparatus is supplied to meet the needs of instruction in chemistry and physics to a good, but not to the fullest extent, as the aim of the college in this direction is sometimes hindered by lack of money. Several years ago the lamented Professor Stanley received seven hundred dollars from Mr A. D.

¹ In 1891, 10,757.

Lockwood, an old friend and former trustee of the college, for the purchase of a small telescope. By rare good fortune one of A. Clark & Sons' six and one-half inch glasses was secured from Professor O. C. Wendell of Harvard Observatory. This telescope is equatorially mounted, and located where it can be made available for the classes in astronomy. The college now has a prospect of crowning David Mountain—a steep and solitary hill, one hundred and twenty-five feet above surrounding territory, three hundred and ninety feet above tide water, its base within a stone's throw of the college—with an observatory furnished with a large telescope and other instruments of astronomical science.

In things essential to a full equipment of a college, Bates, of course, has not yet reached a limit. It is glad to be able to point to Hedge Laboratory, just completed, a brick building 36 x 58 feet, two stories high, finished to the roof, as evidence of progress in supplying the facilities for instruction.

THE INSTRUCTORS AND INSTRUCTION.—The branches taught in the college may be grouped under the following heads: classics, mathematics, modern languages, English literature and rhetoric, political economy and the various branches of science, psychology, logic and Christian evidences. The gymnasium, not the university, is taken for a model. On the question of extensive modifications of the old curriculum under which earlier New England colleges, not to speak of those abroad, have won their reputation for discipline and scholarship, Bates, in part by necessity, but more by preference, is inclined to be conservative. A technical course of study pursued after graduation from college, when the mind has been broadened, disciplined, and furnished with the groundwork of knowledge, gives promise of yielding the best results. If the business of life is to shut the student up to one special line of studies, not too early let him turn aside from all other departments of learning. Of no branch of study in the curriculum of Bates would a liberally educated man willingly be ignorant. Even in America life is not too short for one to lay, in youth, a proper foundation for his future work.

In the classics, the instruction at Bates aims to secure accuracy and smoothness of translation, and to bring the student to feel the force and beauty of the ancient languages. Special weight is attached to a correct knowledge and application of the grammar as one of the surest means of sharpening the power of discrimination and disciplining the judgment. This department, together with that of ornithology, is in charge of Professor Stanton, who has been a member of the faculty since the opening of the college. Professor Stanton is a graduate of Bowdoin, and of Andover Theological Seminary, and has also studied abroad.

Mathematics are continued through two years, concluding with calculus, except as French is chosen in place of it. The only option in the course is between these two studies. Instruction in this department since 1876 has



HEDGE LABORATORY, BATES COLLEGE.



been given by Professor Rand. Professor Rand was a member of the first class graduated by the college, and left a reputation for aptitude in this branch of study that secured his call to this chair.

French is taught five hours a week through the sophomore year; German, the same number of hours through the junior year, and also one hour a day, once a week, for one term of the senior year. The limited time allowed to these languages compels the instruction to favor acquaintance either with the written or the spoken tongue. If four years in a foreign land are essential for acquiring the art of correct conversation in its language, it would seem to be wise in college to devote the time given to French and German primarily to the study of the grammar and the literature. Hence, in this department, Professor Angell, without overlooking conversation, follows this line of instruction, drilling his classes thoroughly in the grammar, and introducing them to some of the best works of the best authors. Professor Angell is a graduate of Brown, for several years was the principal of Lapham Institute, and has studied for his department in France and Germany.

English literature and rhetoric receive special attention at Bates. Instruction in these branches is given during some part of each of the four years. By text-book and lectures on the part of the instructor, and by essays and criticisms on the part of the students, the theory and practice of rhetoric are combined. The origin, development, and character of English speech and literature are fully enough treated to exempt Bates from the charge frequently made that our higher institutions neglect the mother-tongue. In the absence of any direct instruction in history, Professor Chase aims to assign historical events and characters as the subjects of essays and criticisms, and to send his students to the library for historical investigation, and thus, in a measure, to supply the defect until the chair in history is filled. Professor Chase is the youngest of the professors, an alumnus of the college, of the class of 1868. He specially fitted for this department by a post-graduate course at Harvard. He is now traveling in Europe.

Scientific studies and political economy were taught by the lamented Professor R. C. Stanley from the time of his coming into the college, in 1865, until his death, August 5, 1889. They are now in charge of Professor W. H. Harts-horn, who is ably sustaining the reputation given this department by his predecessor. The course in chemistry has recently been enlarged in the direction of more laboratory work. Professor L. G. Jordan, of the class of 1870, was elected to this department in June, 1889. The other subjects taught under the head of science — astronomy, geology, botany, ornithology, physics, zoölogy, biology — are carried far enough to give the student an intelligent acquaintance with them, and to prepare him for further study. Five hours a week, for a term, are devoted to each of these branches except ornithology, and for two terms to physics. Bates takes special pride in its instruction in ornithology as one of

its peculiar features. Possessing the best private collection of Maine birds in the state, Professor Stanton brings to this, his favorite side-study, the results of wide investigation. By lectures, illustrated with specimens from his own or the college collection, and also by accompanying his class into the haunts of living birds, he leads the students to take a deep interest in this somewhat neglected, yet fascinating branch of study.

Christian in foundation and in character, the college regards moral philosophy, psychology, and Christian evidences as studies of first importance for all liberally educated minds. These subjects are taught by text-books, lectures, and the investigation of assigned topics, and the preparation of papers upon them by the class. Questions related to these topics are given to the class to answer by the aid of their own reading and thought. The work in this department falls to the senior year, and is in the hands of Professor Hayes. Coming to the college after five years' service as a pastor, and after several years of teaching the higher branches of study, Professor Hayes had a double preparation for his department. He is a graduate of Bowdoin and of the Free Baptist Theological School, and has studied in Germany. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hillsdale.

In the faculty of both departments four colleges are represented. Two of the professors are graduates of Dartmouth, four of Bowdoin, two of Brown, and four of Bates. Five of the faculty have supplemented their college and professional courses by study abroad. From the first the faculty of Bates have been a working corps. In the youth and poverty of the college, the character of its instruction has been its main reliance for attractiveness and growth. Regarding themselves as stewards of the bounty and the sacrifices of many, and their work as a sacred trust received from the patrons of the college, the faculty have brought to pass far greater results than the most sanguine friends of the college at first anticipated.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES. I. *Co-Education*.—It was comparatively easy for Bates to lead the way, in New England, in offering college privileges to young women on the same terms as to young men. For in the seminary, out of which the college sprung, both sexes studied together through all the course. Why prolonging the course for one year, or for *four* years, should involve a necessity of separating the sexes, the trustees failed to see. Before their eyes and under their superintendence the principle of co-education had been put to the test; for them to abandon it in the college, in the absence of any fundamental difference in the situation presenting a solid reason for a change of policy, would be plainly inconsistent. Besides, here was an open field for the new college to cultivate with the prospect of large returns. Bates, therefore, determined to introduce the innovation and fearlessly flung open its doors to all. This step was taken in advance of any popular demand, but not in advance of public need.

At the opening of the college course, several young ladies, who had pursued the preparatory studies in the seminary, matriculated, and kept along with the class through two or three years, but none continued until graduation. Miss Maria W. Mitchell, of the class of 1869, has the distinction of being the first lady graduate of any New England college. Her example was slowly influential. It was not until her senior year that she saw another of her sex in college. The number of ladies graduating thus far has been fifty-four, distributed thus: 1869, 1; 1872, 1; 1877, 2; 1880, 2; 1881, 1; 1882, 2; 1883, 2; 1884, 5; 1886, 1; 1887, 5; 1888, 5; 1889, 7; 1890, 7; 1891, 13. There are now forty-eight young ladies in college. The novelty of their presence and of their equal participation in all college exercises long since wore away, and has ceased to excite comment. The sight of them in college is as pleasant and natural as in church. Some superior love of learning and earnestness of purpose unite in such young ladies as are intent on having a college education. Thus a principle of selection operates to secure among them a high average of ability; and this explains how it is that college honors have fallen to them out of all proportion to their numbers. It is the rule rather than the exception for them to reach oration rank. Three times they have won the valedictory and twice the salutatory. In one class, containing only two young ladies, they divided these honors between them. Study has not been detrimental to their health. The regular habits of college life, taken in connection with the prescribed course of gymnastics, tend to improve rather than to impair their health. In all matters of college discipline they are an aid to good order, and have themselves never given any occasion for rebuke. As their numbers have increased, the inclination of the students to cultivate unduly the social instinct has attracted the attention of the faculty, and been guarded against. Co-education, as tried at Bates, has proved a success.

II. *Open Societies.*—Among the earliest enactments of the college government was a law declaring that “On no condition shall a secret society be organized or be allowed to exist.” Petitions to the trustees from time to time for the abrogation of this law have been unavailing. The experience of American colleges has demonstrated that they must choose between secret or open societies. Both do not flourish. Bates prefers the latter as avoiding expense, securing the best literary returns, shutting out the temptations incident to secret meetings of students at late hours of night, and as leaving open to all members of the college, and especially of each class, the acquaintance and good-fellowship usually pledged, if not confined, to the few members of a fraternity. One of the superior advantages of small colleges lies in their ability to give students opportunities for the forensic training cultivated by open societies. The Eurosophian and Polymnian societies maintain separate rooms in Hathorn Hall, each society having a library of about 800 volumes apiece. In their respective rooms they hold weekly meetings on Friday night,

and once a year have a more public meeting in the chapel. As members from the freshman class are secured according to the comparative merits of the exercises, a healthful rivalry develops a healthful exertion to excel. It cannot but be that in meetings where papers are read, declamations rendered, questions on various subjects discussed and criticisms passed, the literary taste and forensic skill of the members should steadily improve.

III. *Needy Students Helped.*—No better proof of the design of the college to keep its expenses within the reach of poor students could be given than that shown in its refusal to obtain relief from its financial distress by raising the tuition to an equality with that charged in other colleges. "Many a country lad," said one of the trustees in discussing a proposition to raise the tuition, "is influenced in his choice of a college by a difference of five dollars in the tuition." In addition to the help thus offered needy students, the college has twenty-five scholarships and the state ten, giving free tuition to deserving applicants. A still greater advantage in this direction results from arranging the college calendar with a view to have vacations favor the students in earning money. Beginning the last week in August the fall term runs to the Friday before Thanksgiving. The college is then suspended for six weeks to allow for teaching winter schools, a privilege made use of to such an extent that two-thirds of the young men, during this vacation, may be found scattered over New England engaged in this work. Thus New England reaps some reward for whatever aid it has in any way given the college. Teaching, too, has other than pecuniary rewards for the student, bringing him more fully into sympathy with college methods and requirements, and quickening his grasp on the studies pursued. It also prepares him, on leaving college, to obtain at once a permanent situation as a teacher. Undoubtedly the explanation of the fact that so large a per cent. of the alumni make teaching their life-work may be found here. The money earned in the summer and winter vacations frequently enables economical students to meet all their college bills; and, if by this means their time has to be taken from reading and the pursuits of general culture, and be given to things not always intellectual, these students receive some valuable compensations in the self-reliance, energy, and perseverance, coming into character as the result of their exertions.

IV. *Forensics.*—The system of public debates, established at Bates, is a peculiar feature of the institution, and one of very high merit. During the freshman year the class is divided into groups of six or eight, and each group is given a question for public discussion at the close of the fall term of the sophomore year. When the debate comes off each disputant is allowed to speak twenty minutes, and to read his argument or deliver it from memory. The discussion takes place in the presence of the students and their friends, before a committee selected by the speakers, usually chosen from the senior

class, with, perhaps, one member from outside the college. The committee first names the best debater in each division, regardless of his elocution, and then, out of all the class, selects the eight best disputants, whether successful in their own division or not, for a final "champion debate" that constitutes one of the exercises of commencement week. Care is taken to have all the topics discussed worthy of the student's study. Out of a list presented by the professor in charge of the exercise the students choose one to their taste. Some of the questions discussed have been: *The Tariff; State vs. Denominational Colleges; Bismarck or Gladstone; English Civil Service for the United States; Correctness of the Popular Estimate of Bacon; A Canal Across the Isthmus to be Built by the United States.*

The rhetorical exercises of the freshman and sophomore classes include essays and public prize declamations. Each member of both classes after a private drill in speaking participates in the declamations. Each junior debates before the class, writes essays, and prepares an original declamation for a public prize contest. All the class read their parts before a committee of their own selection, who then choose the twelve best to compete, during commencement week, in respect to composition and elocution, for a first and second prize. The rhetorical work of the senior year consists of criticisms, literary and philosophical, essays, and orations. At the close of the spring term, a senior exhibition is given by twelve representative speakers selected in the same manner as the contestants in the junior prize.

V. *Prizes.*—The system of prizes established at Bates has been found to be attended with good results. It is as follows: For general scholarship, a first and second prize are given to each of the first three classes; the first prizes are respectively eight, nine, and ten dollars; the second, five, six, and seven dollars. As it often happens that the best scholars are not the best speakers, these prizes answer a wise end, in honoring merit on other grounds. For excellence in public declamation there is given to the best speaker of the freshman class, at the close of the fall term, and to the best speaker of the sophomore class, at the close of the spring term, a prize of ten dollars each. The successful competitors in the prize debates receive ten dollars each, and the victor in the champion debate, a prize of twenty dollars. The first prize given for the best original declamation by the juniors in commencement week is seventy-five dollars, and the second, twenty. For improvement in English composition, as shown by the essays and original declamations, prizes of ten dollars each are given to the most deserving member of the sophomore and of the junior classes respectively.

VI. *Outside Lectures.*—It has come to be a custom of the college to secure from eminent scholars, teachers, and divines, a yearly course of lectures before the students. Some of New England's ablest thinkers and leaders of thought have been heard in this way. These lectures are made free to the public, and

are highly appreciated by the scholarly element of Lewiston and Auburn, as well as by the class for whom they are more immediately intended. Among those who have been heard are John Fiske, Edwin D. Mead, Phillips Brooks, Edward Everett Hale, Alexander McKenzie, Ruen Thomas, Professor C. W. Emerson, ex-President Hill of Harvard. In one course, Rev. Selah Merrill, D.D., gave six lectures on Palestine. It has been generally by the courtesy and generous consideration of these eminent men that the students have had the privilege of listening to their counsels.

VII. *Morals and Religion*.—The college requires attendance at church, once each Sabbath, wherever the student may elect to go; also at daily morning prayers after the first recitation, and at the public services on the day of prayer for colleges.

The students sustain a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A.—the two forming a Christian union for a general social meeting on Wednesday evening. Class prayer-meetings, with more or less regularity, are also held. By reason of these and other direct Christian agencies, a pure moral and religious atmosphere has, from the first, pervaded the institution. In their guardianship of the moral character of the college, the faculty have not hesitated to be “paternal” to the extent of promptly dismissing any student disposed to spread moral contamination among his associates. Temperance, interpreted to mean total abstinence, is universally prevalent, and, what is possibly more significant, the use of tobacco, while not prohibited by the college, is, by the students’ own act, reduced to a minimum, or altogether discarded. At the present time it is believed that not one of the students is addicted to its use. The benefit of a scholarship carries with it a pledge of abstinence from tobacco.

VIII. *Interest of the Faculty in the Students*.—The personal interest of the faculty in the students, made possible by the size of the classes, can be mentioned as one of the striking features of the college. Any student is invited to consult freely with the faculty on whatever concerns his welfare as a member of the college. By the free response to this invitation, the faculty are brought to know the moral as well as the intellectual bent of the members of each class. The result is that the student, perceiving that he is an object of interest to his teachers, feels at liberty to seek their advice in respect to his studies, or to ask their aid in his endeavors to get a situation to teach or work. The opportunity is thus presented to the faculty to mingle any word of caution, reproof, or commendation with their favors. The good offices of the faculty invoked and freely extended through the course, are especially sought as graduation draws near, by those intending to teach. It is very natural, too, that members of an alumni thus trained in college should not be restrained from looking to the faculty, at any later time, for counsel or other consideration.

THE ALUMNI.—The whole number of graduates from the college is five hundred and five. The whole number of graduates from the divinity school

is ninety-four. The whole number of graduates from the institution is five hundred and ninety-nine. The first class, of 1867, consisted of eight; the last, of thirty-three, in 1891. Assuming the average age of the students at graduation to be twenty-three years, the members of the first class would now be in their forty-fifth year. The first nine classes graduated one hundred and two,—that is, about one-fourth of the entire alumni. The remaining three-fourths, therefore, have not yet passed their thirty-eighth year. Eighteen more than one-half of the alumni had graduated in 1881; hence, one-half of the whole number have not yet passed their thirty-third year. These figures clearly set forth the youth of the college and show that but few of its alumni have arrived at the period when distinction usually comes to men. The alumni are not too young to have successfully entered upon the pursuits of life, but are yet too young to have carried off its highest honors.

Interpreted by the callings selected, the alumni may claim to have been rather drawn to positions of usefulness than to those promising renown. Forty per cent. of them have become teachers, and not a few of them teachers of a superior order. Accustomed to teach while in college, on leaving it many of them can at once turn their experience to their advantage in this line of work. Thus it has come about that more city high schools in New England are now taught by graduates of Bates than by those of any other college. Three of the alumni are teachers in Boston, three in Washington, one at Harvard, nine in other colleges, and others are found scattered through the schools of twenty-one states of the Union.

Exclusive of the alumnae, although the second young woman to graduate from the college is a preacher, about nineteen per cent. of the alumni have chosen the ministry, or seventy in all. Of these forty-one have entered the Free Baptist ministry, seventeen the Congregational, and twelve that of other bodies. In the first decade, twenty-three per cent., in the second only thirteen per cent. of the alumni chose this profession, a serious decline, although one shared in common with the other New England colleges of our day. Of the remainder of the alumni fourteen per cent. have chosen the law, twelve per cent. medicine, the rest, architecture, civil engineering, journalism, and other vocations.

Alumni Associations.—The loyalty of any alumni to their *alma mater* may be assumed to exist. The alumni of Bates give to it an ardent loyalty. From association with graduates of other colleges in ways to bring into relief the comparative results of each other's mental training, many of the alumni have taken occasion to report their satisfaction with the instruction, course of study, discipline, spirit, and standards maintained at Bates. Wherever found in sufficient numbers, they have organized alumni associations for an annual reunion and supper, and for fostering the interests of the college. The most important of these associations is the chartered body consisting of all the grad-

uates, and holding its annual meeting during commencement. One evening of the week is given up to this association for such literary exercises as it may, out of its own members, provide. Two-fifths of the Board of Overseers are now nominated by the alumni, or two out of the five that are annually elected. The acquaintance of these alumni with the internal affairs of the college can hardly be equaled by that of other members of the corporation; and hence the influence of the alumni on the management of the college seems destined to be increasingly controlling and valuable, as their years, with those of the college, ripen into maturity.

PRESENT CONDITION.—The college corporation is now sustaining three distinct departments: The Latin School, with seven instructors and eighty-nine students; Cobb Divinity School, with a faculty of six, and twenty students; Bates College proper, with ten professors and instructors, and one hundred and forty-six students.¹ For the support of these schools the corporation has, besides annual donations from special friends, and the income from room rents and tuition, the interest of above \$300,000 of productive funds. Thus, well organized, respectably equipped and endowed, with the confidence of the public, and a commanding reputation for scholarship secured, with an increasing circle of friends, and with a faculty whose character is best portrayed by this record of results achieved, Bates College can be said to have started well on a career of service for education, religion, and humanity.

CHAPTER XII.

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOW SOCIETIES.

FREEMASONRY IN ANDROSCOGGIN.—The first Masonic lodge in America, St John's Lodge, was holden at Boston, July 30, 1733, by commission from Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England. The next was St Andrew's Lodge, instituted there, November 30, 1752, by a dispensation from Lord Aberdowr, Grand Master of Scotland. His successor, the Earl of Dalhousie, March 3, 1772, commissioned "Doctor Joseph Warren, Grand Master of all the Masonic lodges in America." After General Warren fell on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, Joseph Webb, Esq., succeeded him as Grand

¹ Figures of 1890.

Master. The first lodge in Maine was Portland Lodge, chartered in 1762, established in March, 1769. The oldest chapter was Portland Chapter, instituted in 1805. The Grand Lodge of Maine was established at Portland, during the first session of the Maine Legislature, in 1820. The strong men of Androscoggin Valley were heartily in unison with the fraternal spirit and principles of Freemasonry, and in the first decade of this century movements were made culminating in the creation of Oriental Star Lodge in Livermore in 1811, and of Tranquil Lodge now of Auburn. From these have sprung numerous children, and both exist to-day, exercising a potent influence in Masonic counsels.

*Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., North Livermore.*¹—Among the early settlers of Livermore and vicinity were quite a number of persons who belonged to the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons. Drawn together by a fraternal feeling, stronger perhaps because they were strangers in a strange land, they occasionally met together, when naturally the subject of Masonry would be the topic of conversation. Afterwards there were appointed meetings for consultation or instruction. Finally a general invitation was extended to all brethren residing in the adjoining towns to meet at Stone's Hall, Livermore, March 5, 1811, to take measures towards the formation of a lodge of Masons in that vicinity. After mature consultation it was voted to petition the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter. At a meeting held in July following they received notice that their petition had been granted, and a charter was ready for them in Boston, upon the payment of the usual fee of seventy dollars, granting them full powers as a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons by the name of ORIENTAL STAR LODGE. This charter was received at a meeting held April 21, 1812. It bore the date of June 13, 1811, and was signed by Timothy Bigelow, Grand Master. At the same meeting these officers were elected: W. Samuel Small, W. M.; William H. Brettun, S. W.; Simeon Waters, J. W.; Jesse Stone, treasurer; Sylvester Strickland, secretary. This lodge never worked under a dispensation. During the first few years of its existence it had no suitable place for its meetings, and usually met in a private room of a dwelling of one of the brethren, and sometimes in an unfinished chamber over a store. It was determined to erect a building for the accommodation of the lodge, and in 1818 a hall was erected at Stone's Corner, Livermore, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The lodge was incorporated by the legislature, February 10, 1823, with the right to take and hold for charitable and benevolent purposes real estate to the value of three thousand dollars, and personal estate to the value of five thousand dollars. The original members were Samuel Small, Sylvester Strickland, James Johnston, Oliver Pollard, James Waite, Simeon Waters, Ithamar Phinney, Isaac Root, Isaac Livermore, Libeus Leach, Aaron S. Barton, William H.

¹ By S. G. Shurtleff.

Brettun, Cornelius Holland, Jesse Stone, and Dexter Walker. These either signed the petition or were active in the preliminary measures taken to start the lodge. Many of them were prominent and influential members of the community.

The lodge got well under way and its prospects were looking bright when the Morgan excitement broke out. Oriental Star felt its disheartening influence with the rest. The excitement even got into the church. Stillman Noyes, James Starr, Sebes Hyde, and Arnold Whittemore, members of Oriental Star, were also members of the Baptist church in Jay. They were notified to withdraw from the order or lose their standing in the church. Of course they adhered to their obligations as Masons, and the church concluded it would not be wise to lose some of its best members. For about fifteen years following 1830 little or no work was done; but the lodge usually elected its officers and was in condition to do work. While at this time they received no accessions to their numbers they were yet thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Masonry and some of the most interesting meetings were held during this period.

In 1856 the lodge met with a severe misfortune. On July 26 their hall, with a great part of their furniture, was burned. The loss was but one-half covered by insurance. The lodge immediately voted to rebuild, and a new hall was completed in November, 1857, which, on June 24 following, was solemnly dedicated to Free Masonry by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, Most Worshipful Grand Master Robert P. Dunlap, presiding. November 9, 1875, this hall also, with the furniture, fixtures, and regalia, was destroyed by fire, together with its ancient charter. In no ways discouraged, Oriental Star promptly voted to rebuild on a larger scale. A new hall was erected the next year, and completed so that the annual communication was held in it in October. It was dedicated on June 21, 1877, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine. There were present, on this occasion, Whitney Lodge of Canton, Reuel Washburn Lodge of Livermore Falls, King Hiram Lodge of Dixfield, beside delegations from Nezinscot, Evening Star, Tranquil, Rabboni, Asylum, and Blazing Star lodges. The address was delivered by M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Oriental Star was organized during the early settlement of Livermore. As this section of the state was then sparsely settled, it drew its membership largely from the adjacent towns. But as the country became more thickly settled, new lodges were formed in the adjoining towns, often drawing quite largely upon Oriental Star for membership. In April, 1872, twenty-nine members were dimitted to enable them to organize Whitney Lodge, in Canton. Again in May, 1877, twenty-five more were dimitted to organize Reuel Washburn Lodge at Livermore Falls. Few lodges have experienced so many misfortunes or have met with so much discouragement as Oriental Star. It is quite a different thing to build up and maintain a flourishing lodge in the

cities and larger villages where wealth abounds, to what it is in a sparsely settled farming community. Oriental Star is entitled to much credit for its energy and pluck in meeting its misfortunes so bravely, and so resolutely pushing ahead against adversity. To resist the discouraging influence of the anti-Morgan excitement, to lose two Masonic halls by fire within twenty years, to lose fifty-four members within six years by dimit, and then to retain a membership of ninety and possess a Masonic hall worth twenty-five hundred dollars, and an invested fund of more than one thousand dollars, is considerable for a small country town of less than twelve hundred population. More than this, in November, 1873, it donated the sum of five hundred dollars to Whitney Lodge, to be used for charitable purposes, according to the usages of the fraternity. Doubtless the prosperity of the lodge was largely due to many prominent and influential men included in its list of membership. Among them may be mentioned Samuel Small, Cornelius Holland, and Reuel Washburn. Samuel Small was a physician of extensive practice, and the first Master of the lodge. He was a man of intelligence and respected by the whole community. He represented his town in the legislature of Massachusetts and Maine, and the County of Oxford in the Senate of Massachusetts and in the Senate of Maine, and was a member of the executive council. Cornelius Holland was also a physician of large practice. He was an active member of the lodge upon its first organization, and was conspicuous for his zeal and fidelity to Masonic principles. He was several times elected to the State Senate, and twice elected Representative to Congress.

Perhaps the man to whom Oriental Star Lodge is indebted more than to any other is Reuel Washburn. He was born in 1793; graduated at Brown University in 1814; admitted to the bar, 1817; made a Mason in 1818; elected Master, 1822; D. D. S. M., 1826 and 1827; Grand Master, 1835-6-7; served his lodge as Master seven years, and as secretary eleven years; was a member of both branches of the legislature and of the executive council; was register and judge of probate, and several times a candidate of the Whig party for Congress. During his membership of Oriental Star Lodge of nearly sixty years he was largely instrumental in shaping its course of action, and watchful of its financial as well as of its moral advancement. He took a deep interest in everything pertaining to Masonry, and his invaluable services both in and out of the lodge to promote its usefulness will not soon be forgotten. His ability, integrity, and upright bearing in all of the walks of life gave him an influence possessed by no one else.

Among other prominent members of the lodge may be mentioned William H. Brettun, an active business man, who accumulated quite a large estate; Sylvester Strickland, a merchant, who was the first secretary of the lodge; Benjamin Bradford, for nearly sixty years a practicing physician in Livermore, several times elected to the legislature, twice elected Master of the lodge, and

held in high esteem by the fraternity; Lee Strickland, colonel of the Eighth Maine Infantry; Major Isaac Strickland, a prominent business man; Joseph Covell, who died while consul to Prince Edward's Island; nor should the name of Moses Stone be omitted, who served as chaplain of the lodge for forty years. He was noted for integrity, firmness of purpose, and purity of life. No member was so sincerely and universally venerated and loved by the fraternity. During that dark period of Masonry, the anti-Masonic excitement, he could be seen advancing with a firm and unfaltering step to that Masonic temple where his brethren were assembled, and where he always devoutly and fervently prayed for the perpetuity of the order, and God's blessing upon it. For his moral and Christian character and unblemished reputation he was respected by all, and regarded in the order as a pillar of strength.

Oriental Star has now a membership of ninety-two. With a lodge on one side within five miles, and on the other side within three miles, its territory is quite restricted, and its membership is therefore smaller than it otherwise would be. The present officers are: Asa G. Timberlake, W. M.; Willie A. Thompson, S. W.; R. A. Ryerson, J. W.; Caleb Smith, treasurer; S. G. Shurtleff, secretary. The living past masters are: Lewis A. Farrar, John D. Hodge, Cornelius M. Holland, Byron C. Waite, Everett L. Philoon, C. H. Boothby, C. E. Knight, M.D., and George Q. Gammon.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M., Auburn.—This lodge never worked under a dispensation. March 18, 1818, a number of brethren met at the house of Bro. Oliver Pollard in Minot (North Auburn), took the necessary steps for formation and elected officers. These were Oliver Pollard, W. M.; Henry Jackson, S. W.; Alden Blossom, J. W.; Enoch Perkins, treasurer; Joseph Keith, secretary; Seth Staples, S. D.; Asa Phillips, J. D.; Hezekiah Bryant, tyler. Beside these were present Lemuel Nash, Thomas Davis, Leonard Richmond, Cyrus Clark, Jacob Hill, Reed Phillips, Aaron Bird, Jonathan Nash, Henry Jones, Jr, Hira Bradford, Oliver Herrick. Opening a lodge of master Masons they voted to apply for a charter, and a petition signed by the nineteen Masons was forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which acted favorably on the petition and granted a charter, dated March 11, 1818. March 24, 1819, occurred the first meeting after the arrival of the charter. Officers were chosen and Nathaniel Ingalls was proposed as a candidate. He was accepted and was the first person initiated. From this time monthly communications were held until September 19, when the lodge was constituted by the Grand Lodge and its officers installed.

From 1820 to 1826 harmony prevailed, attendance was large, and good work was done. February 9, 1824, the lodge was incorporated as a charitable institution by the legislature to hold real estate to the value of \$6,000, and personal property amounting to \$10,000. The membership was widely scat-

tered; some lived at Turner village and neighborhood, others at Lewiston Falls, and others at Minot Corner, and several fruitless attempts were made to divide the lodge or change the place of meeting. No work was done from June, 1829, to June, 1847, although meetings were sustained until 1831, and August 17, 1843, a fire destroyed the charter. June 23, 1847, the last meeting was held at North Auburn. Officers were elected and it was voted to remove the lodge to "Chamberlain Hall in Auburn, near Lewiston Falls," where, October 13, the officers were publicly installed. The new charter was dated May 20, 1847. From this time the prosperity of the lodge has been continuous, the ablest citizens being members, and active in work. Among those removed by death in its earlier years were Mark Hill (1848), George W. Chase (D. D. G. M.), and Dan Read (1853), Gen. Alden Blossom, of Turner, eighty-seven years old, a Past Master (1863), G. F. Newell, Jacob Herrick, Edmund D. Covell, and George C. Cross (1864), C. R. Bowker, G. G. Robinson, Joseph Freeman, Joseph Lufkin, and A. A. Trueworthy (1865). In 1868 died A. H. Small and T. A. D. Fessenden; in 1869 S. S. Bridgham, Lewis Phillips, and R. L. Andrews; in 1870 Hubbard Lovejoy, William Kilbourne, Isaac L. Merrill; in 1871 J. M. Blossom and J. K. Piper; in 1872 B. E. Lombard and Almon C. Pray, the last a very zealous Mason and master of the lodge. John Penley, for nearly sixty years a Mason, died in 1873. These years have given the greatest mortality among the members in proportion to the number. June 24, 1874, the dedication of Masonic Hall (now used by Burnside Post as a G. A. R. Hall) occurred with the celebration of St John's Day. The Grand Lodge, Ashlar, Rabboni, Cumberland, and Nezinscot lodges, DeMolay, Trinity, Biddeford, and Lewiston commanderies joining in the services. In 1876 an extensive history of the lodge, written by Brother Robert Martin, was published in pamphlet form by the lodge. Up to January, 1875, 931 communications had been held, 333 persons initiated, and 82 applications rejected, and at that date the lodge numbered 198 members.

In 1876 George C. Wing was elected W. M.; John B. Jordan, S. W.; H. D. Donovan, J. W.; John Pickard, treasurer; J. F. Atwood, secretary. January 27 Rev. George Bates, formerly pastor of the Universalist church, was buried with Masonic honors, Past G. W. Reuel Washburn acting as W. M. Quite a mortality among the members this year. In 1877 John B. Jordan was chosen W. M.; H. D. Donovan, S. W.; Algernon M. Roak, J. W. Brother Pickard was again chosen treasurer, and Brother Atwood secretary. They have done their duty so well that in the wisdom of the lodge there has been no change demanded in either of these offices, and after fifteen years of active service they now hold and wear the jewel insignia of the key and pen. October 11 a special communication was called to form an escort to the procession participating in the dedication of the statute of Edward Little in the Auburn park. 1878—same officers as last year. It appears to be an almost

unbroken custom of the lodge to keep the elective officers in place for two successive years. 1879—H. D. Donovan, W. M.; Algernon M. Roak, S. W.; Albert R. Savage, J. W. June 24, St John's day, the lodge sent a large delegation to participate in the grand Masonic celebration held at Portland. 1880-1881—A. M. Roak, W. M.; A. R. Savage, S. W.; E. G. Heath, J. W. February 19, 1881, a special communication was called to conduct the funeral exercises of Worshipful Brother Augustus Callahan, Past Master of this lodge, Past District Deputy Grand Master, and later a member of Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston. His Masonic virtues and activity were great, and it was with intense sorrow that the sprig of acacia was planted at his grave. August 30 a number of the members went to Poland Springs to assist in the obsequies of Robert E. Campbell, a temporary resident at the Springs, and a brother Mason. 1882—Albert R. Savage, W. M.; Elbridge G. Heath, S. W.; Charles E. Darling, J. W. Brother Liberty H. Hutchinson, a young man of brilliant attainments, this year was called to the Grand Lodge above. 1883-1884—Elbridge G. Heath, W. M.; Charles E. Darling, S. W.; W. Freeman Lord, J. W. August 3, 1884, a large number from this lodge joined Lewiston Commandery in conducting the funeral rites of Brother Warren Ward, a worthy and much respected brother. This year were also attended two other funerals of worthy brethren: William Haskell (November 7) and Charles E. Smith (November 18), while close following these, January 29, the lodge bore Brother Charles T. Davis to his last earthly resting-place. 1885-1886—Charles E. Darling, W. M.; W. F. Lord, S. W.; Benjamin F. Metcalf, J. W. March 29, 1885, occurred the funeral of Brother Ansel L. Lombard, formerly the treasurer of the lodge. April 30 the lodge was called to mourn the death of Brother Joseph Littlefield, for many years identified with the growth and activity of the lodge, and to carry his remains to the grave. June 7 Dr R. F. Harlow, an old and prominent Mason, was buried. June 18 the oldest member, Robert Martin, a very enthusiastic and valued Mason, was buried. His apron, on which the Masonic emblems were carefully painted and which he wore from the time he was "made a Mason," was presented to the lodge after his death, and now, appropriately framed, hangs in the lodge room, a cherished souvenir and ornament.

January 20, 1887, Brother Jacob Robie was buried under the auspices of the lodge. 1887-1888—W. F. Lord, W. M.; B. F. Metcalf, S. W.; Everett M. Stevens, J. W. December 28 Brother J. Q. A. Atwood received Masonic burial by the lodge. October 23 the lodge attended the funeral of Brother Joseph Nichols, at Lisbon. September 6, 1888, Brother Jacob B. Ham was buried, one of the oldest members, for thirty-four years connected with this lodge where he was initiated. He filled the office of mayor of Lewiston for the first two terms. December 13 Brother Rodney F. Foss, a Past Master and an active working member, was buried. 1889—B. F. Metcalf, W. M.; E. M.

Stevens, S. W.; Henry H. Hanson, J. W. The lease of the lodge-room expiring, the third story of the new Savings Bank Block was especially fitted up for a Masonic hall and leased for twenty years. For its size it is the finest and best hall in Maine. It is occupied and jointly owned by Tranquil Lodge, Ancient Brothers Lodge, and Bradford Chapter, and was dedicated by the officers of the Grand Lodge, June 24, 1889.

The officers elected for 1891 were: E. M. Stevens, W. M.; George B. Attwood, S. W.; Harry L. Haskell, J. W.; A. M. Roak, treasurer; J. F. Atwood, secretary; D. W. Verrill, trustee for Masonic Association. The reports were very satisfactory to the members, showing the lodge to be in a prosperous condition, financially and otherwise.

The masters from the first have been (in order of service): Oliver Pollard, Alden Blossom, Joseph Keith, Oliver Pollard, William Bickford, George W. Chase (elected G. W. in 1849), Josiah Little, Jr, Augustus Callahan, S. H. Wilson, George A. Gordon, A. Callahan, J. P. Fessenden, S. H. Wilson, O. H. Maxwell, George S. Woodman, N. W. Dutton, W. M. Emerson, R. F. Foss, A. C. Pray (died in office), George McClure, G. S. Woodman, George C. Wing, John B. Jordan, H. D. Donovan, Algernon M. Roak, Albert R. Savage, Elbridge G. Heath, Charles E. Darling, W. F. Lord, B. F. Metcalf, E. M. Stevens.

Tranquil Lodge has contributed liberally to the formation of many of the lodges of the county, while she is numerously represented in the higher Masonic bodies. In the *personnel* of its membership, in the character of its work, and in the liberality of its charity it is second to no other lodge, and the statement below is as true now as when Brother Martin wrote it in 1876: "Not only has every needy call from a distressed worthy brother been promptly answered, but objects of charity, whether brethren, widows, or orphans, have been sought out and generously supplied from the funds of the lodge, and also by private contribution."

Ancient Brothers Lodge, No. 178, Auburn, F. & A. M.,¹ was granted a dispensation by M. W. Albert Moore, G. M., dated June 25, 1875, with these officers: Samuel O. Wood, W. M.; Albert M. Penley, S. W.; and Marcellus B. Preble, J. W. After working under dispensation for one year, and initiating fourteen candidates, a charter was granted, dated May 4, 1876, with the following charter members: Forest E. Bisbee, George H. Brown, DeWitt C. Chase, Lewis A. Cobb, Francis Corson, C. B. Eaton, Enoch Perkins, George Parker, Isaac S. Robinson, Edwin T. Stevens, Andrew M. Peables, Milton J. Loring, Nathaniel M. Neal, Samuel O. Wood, H. A. Wallingford, Albert M. Penley, M. B. Preble, James W. Peables, Albion G. Smith.

At a special communication, held in Masonic Hall, in Auburn, June 15, 1876, the following representatives of the Grand Lodge were present: Most

¹ By L. A. Cobb.

Worshipful Albert Moore, G. M.; Right Worshipful William J. Burnham as D. G. M.; Right Worthy Fessenden I. Day as S. G. W.; Worshipful A. M. Larrabee as J. G. W.; Worshipful W. W. Sanborn as G. Treas.; Worshipful George A. Callahan as G. Sec.; Worshipful H. E. Morrissey as G. S. D.; Worshipful C. H. Jumper as G. J. D.; Right Worshipful Warren Phillips, G. Tyler. The lodge was then formally constituted and the following officers were duly installed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master: Samuel O. Wood, W. M.; Albert M. Penley, S. W.; M. B. Preble, J. W.; Nathaniel M. Neal, treasurer; Edwin T. Stevens, secretary; G. M. Atkins, chaplain; J. W. Peables, M.; M. J. Loring, S. D.; F. E. Bisbee, J. D.; L. L. Hersey, S. S.; C. H. Parker, J. S.; Charles E. Johnson, tyler. At the annual communication, held October 5, 1876, the lodge elected: A. M. Penley, W. M.; M. J. Loring, S. W.; George Parker, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; E. T. Stevens, secretary; and at the annual communication, held October 16, 1877, the same officers were re-elected.

At the annual communication held October 15, 1878, the following were elected: M. J. Loring, W. M.; G. M. Atkins, S. W.; John T. Hale, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; E. T. Stevens, secretary. At the annual communication held October 21, 1879, the same officers were re-elected. At the annual communication, held October 19, 1880, the following officers were elected: George Parker, W. M.; John T. Hale, S. W.; Isaac S. Robinson, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; E. T. Stevens, secretary. At the annual communication held October 18, 1881, elected: N. M. Neal, W. M.; I. S. Robinson, S. W.; C. H. Parker, J. W.; E. O. Wells, treasurer; E. T. Stevens, secretary. At the annual communication held October 17, 1882, elected: Isaac S. Robinson, W. M.; C. H. Parker, S. W.; G. M. Atkins, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; E. T. Stevens, secretary. A special meeting of the lodge was called December 25 to attend the funeral of Isaac S. Robinson, Master of the lodge. At the next regular meeting suitable resolutions were adopted and the secretary instructed to inscribe a page of the records to his memory. At the annual communication held October 16, 1883, elected: Lionel O. Brackett, W. M.; G. M. Atkins, S. W.; H. B. Sawyer, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; E. T. Stevens, secretary. At the annual communication held October 21, 1884, the officers were re-elected with the exception of Brother E. T. Stevens, who, having served as secretary of the lodge since its organization, declined a re-election, and Walter H. Johnson was elected. At the annual communication held October 20, 1885, elected: Orrel Brown, W. M.; J. H. Litchfield, S. W.; Benjamin R. Irish, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; L. A. Cobb, secretary. At the annual communication held October 19, 1886, the same officers were re-elected. At the annual communication held October 18, 1887, elected: J. H. Litchfield, W. M.; H. L. Gurney, S. W.; M. P. Buchanan, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; L. A. Cobb, secretary. At the annual communication held

October 16, 1888, re-elected the officers of the previous year. At the annual communication held October 15, 1889, elected: Herbert L. Gurney, W. M.; M. Perry Buchanan, S. W.; C. S. Stevens, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; L. A. Cobb, secretary. At the annual communication held October 21, 1890, elected: Herbert L. Gurney, W. M.; M. Perry Buchanan, S. W.; Clarence A. Chase, J. W.; N. M. Neal, treasurer; L. A. Cobb, secretary. A public installation was held in Masonic Hall, Tuesday, November 18, and the above officers were installed by M. W. Frank E. Sleeper, P. G. M., assisted by M. W. Fessenden I. Day as Grand Marshal, and R. W. William J. Burnham as Grand Chaplain.

Of the 20 charter members 13 are at present members, three have died, and four have left the lodge. In addition to its charter members the lodge has gained 78 by initiation and 11 by dimit, making the whole number on its books 109. It has lost by death, dimit, and other causes, 19. Its present membership (November, 1890,) is 90. The meetings are well attended, and a good degree of interest is manifested by the brethren in the advancement of masonry and the prosperity of the lodge.

*Bradford Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M.*¹—This body began its existence as Auburn Chapter under a dispensation granted May 17, 1874, to Companions George S. Woodman, Rodney F. Foss, Joseph Littlefield, Charles B. Merrill, Robert M. Sykes, Levi W. Sanborn, Myron W. Jones, George B. Stevens, Samuel O. Wood, Henry D. Donovan, Cyrus Hall, Albert M. Penley, Charles C. Keith, S. E. Wentworth, Milton J. Loring, Daniel E. Hall, Charles B. Eaton, Albert W. Larrabee, Isaac S. Robinson, Daniel F. Bean, and Edwin M. Leavitt. Horace H. Burbank, Grand High Priest, appointed Companion George S. Woodman the first High Priest, Companion Rodney F. Foss the first King, and Companion Joseph Littlefield the first Scribe. May 18 the companions assembled at the probate court room in Auburn, and a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was opened. Present, M. E. George S. Woodman, H. P.; E. Rodney F. Foss, King; E. Joseph Littlefield, Scribe; Companions C. B. Merrill, E. M. Leavitt, L. W. Sanborn, A. W. Larrabee, J. S. Robinson, C. B. Eaton, A. M. Penley, and S. O. Wood. The dispensation was read by the H. P. and accepted. The M. E. H. P. appointed Companions S. O. Wood, C. of H.; George B. Stevens, P. S.; A. M. Penley, R. A. C.; E. M. Leavitt, treasurer; C. B. Merrill, secretary; D. F. Bean, M. 3d V.; H. D. Donovan, M. 2d V.; C. B. Eaton, M. 1st V.; C. C. Keith, Sent. Companions Leavitt, Robinson, and Foss were chosen to procure a room for meetings, Companions Donovan, Merrill, and Foss to prepare by-laws, and Companions Larrabee, Wood, and Stevens to procure furniture and regalia. Voted that the stated convocations be held on the first Tuesday of each month.

A stated convocation was held June 2, 1874. Petitions for degrees were

¹ By Algernon M. Roak, P. H. P.

received from Brothers Algernon M. Roak, James W. Peables, Abram Atwood, John B. Jordan, John Pickard, Henry Little, George C. Wing, Samuel F. Merrill, Ansel L. Lombard, George W. Curtis, Andrew M. Peables, Benjamin F. Sturgis. Later all were elected to the degrees. Tranquil Lodge offered the free use of its rooms to the chapter, while working under dispensation, and it was voted to accept the offer. August 27 the first work was done, Algernon M. Roak, James W. Peables, and Abram Atwood being advanced to the honorary degree of Mark Master Mason. February 9, 1875, a convocation was called to confer the Mark Master's, Past Master's, and Most Excellent Master's degrees. In the evening the Royal Arch degree was conferred. M. E. Horace H. Burbank, Grand High Priest, in his official capacity, reviewed the work, and expressed himself as much pleased. There was present a large representation from King Hiram and other chapters. It was voted to change the name of the chapter to Bradford. At the annual session of the Grand Chapter, May 4, 1875, the Grand High Priest, in his communication, said:

February 9, 1874, I inspected the work in all the degrees, and with pleasure report it eminently satisfactory. Accuracy, deliberation, and dignity characterized the entire ceremonies. Their large and elegant hall with its suitable appointments, the specimens of their skill, their zealous efforts to succeed, all afford abundant evidence that with a charter they would do credit to themselves and honor to the Grand Chapter.

The charter was granted May 5, 1875, as Bradford Chapter, No. 38, to take rank and precedence from May 7, 1874. June 1, 1875, the companions who had signed the petition assembled to accept the charter, and to elect officers. The chapter was constituted by M. E. Henry L. Paine, Grand High Priest; Joseph M. Hayes, Grand King; F. T. Faulkner, Grand Scribe; Warren Phillips, Grand Sentinel; George A. Callahan and A. K. P. Knowlton, King Hiram Chapter; N. Woodbury, Somerset Chapter; F. I. Day, St Paul Chapter. The Grand High Priest installed the officers: George S. Woodman, H. P.; Rodney F. Foss, King; Joseph Littlefield, Scribe; E. L. Leavitt, Treasurer; Charles B. Merrill, Secretary; Samuel O. Wood, C. of H.; Albert M. Penley, P. S.; Henry D. Donovan, R. A. C.; C. B. Eaton, M. 3d V.; D. E. Hall, M. 2d V.; L. W. Sanborn, M. 1st V.; C. C. Keith, Sentinel. September 5, 1875, Comp. Daniel E. Hall died. At the annual convocation in Portland, May 2, 1876, the Grand High Priest in his report said:

November 2 I visited this chapter and inspected work on the R. A. degree, which was presented in a manner which many of our older chapters would do well to imitate.

June 3, 1876, the annual convocation was held. Up to this time the chapter had exalted thirty-two companions. The following were elected: M. E. Rodney F. Foss, H. P.; Samuel O. Wood, King; Albert M. Penley, Scribe; E. M. Leavitt, Treasurer; C. B. Merrill, Secretary; R. L. Harlow, C. of H.; A. M.

Roak, P. S.; J. W. Peables, R. A. C., and, June 22, were installed by M. E. George S. Woodman, P. H. P., assisted by Companion John B. Jordan as Marshal. March 6, 1877, R. E. F. T. Faulkner, Grand Scribe, officially visited the chapter. June 5 the annual convocation was held. During the year there had been six exaltations. The officers elected were: M. E. Samuel O. Wood, H. P.; Albert M. Penley, King; R. L. Harlow, Scribe; E. M. Leavitt, Treasurer; C. B. Merrill, Secretary; A. M. Roak, C. of H.; A. R. Savage, P. S.; B. F. Metcalf, R. A. C. July 19 P. H. P. Augustus Callahan, assisted by P. H. P. George S. Woodman, as Grand Marshal, publicly installed the officers. February 8, 1878, R. E. Joseph M. Hayes, D. G. H. P., made an official visit. There were also present M. E. John W. Ballou, P. G. H. P.; R. E. F. T. Faulkner, Grand King, and a large number of visiting companions. June 4, 1878, were elected: A. M. Penley, H. P.; R. L. Harlow, King; A. M. Roak, Scribe; A. R. Savage, C. of H.; B. F. Metcalf, P. S.; W. F. Lord, R. A. C.; E. M. Leavitt, Treas.; C. B. Merrill, Sec., who, June 19, were publicly installed by R. E. Jos. A. Locke, Grand Scribe, assisted by F. I. Day, P. H. P., as Marshal. March 12, 1879, R. E. Comp. Locke again visited the chapter when the Royal Arch degree was conferred. In his report to the Grand Chapter, May, 1879, he said:

The officers of this chapter are determined not to be excelled, and the large attendance showed that the companions as well as the officers felt a deep interest in the welfare and good name of their chapter.

Right Eminent F. T. Faulkner, Grand King, and visitors from King Hiram St Paul, Keystone, Androscoggin, Jerusalem, and Turner chapters were also present. June 3, 1879, were elected: Comp. R. L. Harlow, H. P.; A. M. Roak, King; A. R. Savage, Scribe; B. F. Metcalf, C. of H.; W. F. Lord, P. S.; J. F. Atwood, R. A. C.; George C. Wing, Treas.; C. B. Merrill, Sec. June 17 P. H. P. A. M. Penley, assisted by P. H. P. George S. Woodman as Marshal, publicly installed the officers. After the installation a banquet was served. June 1, 1880, were elected: A. M. Roak, H. P.; A. R. Savage, King; B. F. Metcalf, Scribe; George C. Wing, Treas.; C. B. Merrill, Sec.; W. F. Lord, C. of H.; J. F. Atwood, P. S.; C. E. Libby, R. A. C. July 6 P. H. P. R. L. Harlow, with the assistance of P. H. P. Geo. S. Woodman as Marshal, publicly installed the officers. After the installation refreshments were served. January 4, 1881, the committee appointed to present resolutions on the death of Comp. Charles B. Eaton, reported this among others: "*Resolved*, That in the death of Companion Eaton this chapter has lost a worthy member, — who, as one of its charter members, labored hard for its success, — his widow, a kind husband, and the state a good citizen." March 8, 1881, M. E. Jos. M. Hayes, G. H. P., made his official visit. In his report he said:

I visited Bradford Chapter, No. 38, Auburn, and witnessed work in the Royal Arch degree. This chapter, although young, is one that will rank high, for its officers are

interested in its welfare, are accurate ritualists, and appreciate the spirit of the text. The work presented would have been creditable for any chapter.

June 7, 1881, were elected: A. R. Savage, H. P.; B. F. Metcalf, King; W. F. Lord, Scribe; J. F. Atwood, C. of H.; C. E. Libby, P. S.; E. G. Thompson, R. A. C.; Geo. C. Wing, Treas.; C. B. Merrill, Sec. June 14 the officers were publicly installed by A. M. Roak, P. H. P., assisted by A. M. Penley, P. H. P., as Grand Marshal. April 4, 1882, R. E. Frank E. Sleeper, D. G. H. P., made his official visit. In his report he said:

I visited Bradford Chapter at Auburn and witnessed work in the M. M. M. degree. The officers and many of the members showed a very commendable zeal to ascertain what is the correct wording of the ritual. The chapter is in a prosperous condition.

June 6, 1882, these officers were elected: B. F. Metcalf, H. P.; W. F. Lord, King; J. F. Atwood, Scribe; C. E. Libby, C. of H.; H. G. Foss, P. S.; E. G. Heath, R. A. C.; George C. Wing, Treas.; C. B. Merrill, Sec.; and June 29 they were publicly installed by A. R. Savage, P. H. P., assisted by A. M. Roak, P. H. P., as Marshal. March 27, 1883, R. E. Manley G. Trask, Grand King, made his official visit. In his report, he said:

I visited Bradford Chapter at Auburn, and witnessed most excellent work on the M. E. M. degree. The officers displayed a thorough knowledge of their several parts.

June 5, 1883, the following were elected: W. F. Lord, H. P.; J. F. Atwood, King; C. E. Libby, Scribe; H. G. Foss, C. of H.; E. G. Heath, P. S.; L. O. Brackett, R. A. C.; Geo. C. Wing, Treas.; C. B. Merrill, Sec. June 12 the officers were publicly installed by A. M. Roak, P. H. P., assisted by A. M. Penley, P. H. P., as Marshal. March 4, 1884, resolutions were adopted to the memory of our late companion, Marcellus B. Preble. April 22 M. E. Frank E. Sleeper, G. H. P., made his official visit. In his report, he said:

I visited Bradford Chapter at Auburn. Three candidates were exalted. The chapter has done a large amount of work during the year, and I judge from the specimens of skill exhibited at the time of my visit, it has been well done.

June 3, 1884, the following officers were elected: J. F. Atwood, H. P.; C. E. Libby, King; H. G. Foss, Scribe; E. G. Heath, C. of H.; L. O. Brackett, P. S.; L. W. Haskell, R. A. C.; Geo. C. Wing, Treas.; L. Linn Small, Sec. They were installed July 1 by W. F. Lord, P. H. P., assisted by A. M. Penley, P. H. P., as Marshal. September 2 resolutions were adopted in memory of Comp. Warren Ward, who died August 1, 1884. February 3, 1885, resolutions were reported to the memory of Comp. Charles E. Smith, who died November 15, 1884. March 31, 1885, M. E. Frank E. Sleeper, G. H. P., made his official visit. In his report, he said:

March 31, I visited Bradford Chapter at Auburn. The Royal Arch degree was conferred in accordance with the standard ritual, and in a very correct manner. The High Priest

and several of his companions are thorough ritualists, and have labored hard to bring the work to a high state of proficiency in which they have well succeeded. The records are nicely kept, and the chapter is prospering.

June 2, 1885, these officers were elected: C. E. Libby, H. P.; H. G. Foss, King; E. G. Heath, Scribe; L. O. Brackett, C. H.; L. W. Haskell, P. S.; H. W. Hutchins, R. A. C.; Geo. C. Wing, Treas.; L. Linn Small, Sec. July 16 the officers were installed by M. E. J. F. Atwood, P. H. P., assisted by W. F. Lord as Marshal. August 4 resolutions were adopted on the death of Comp. Ansel L. Lombard. February 19, 1886, R. E. Henry R. Taylor, D. D. G. H. P. made his official visit. In his report he said: "I visited Bradford Royal Arch Chapter at Auburn, and witnessed work in the R. A. degree, which was very correctly done." June 1, 1886, were elected: H. G. Foss, H. P.; E. G. Heath, King; Geo. C. Wing, Treas.; L. Linn Small, Sec. July 6 the officers were installed by M. E. Chas E. Libby, assisted by Ex. A. M. Roak as G. C. of H. February 8, 1887, R. E. Chas I. Collamore, Grand Scribe, made his official visit. In his report he said: "At Auburn I saw the R. A. degree conferred. The work was performed in an impressive manner. This chapter is in good condition." March 1 resolutions were presented on the death of Comp. Jacob Robie. June 7 the following were elected: E. G. Heath, H. P.; H. Wesley Hutchins, King; Henry H. Hanson, Scribe; Geo. S. Woodman, Treas.; A. M. Roak, Sec.; and July 5, they were installed by M. E. H. G. Foss, assisted by W. F. Lord as Grand Captain of Host. April 3, 1888, M. E. James M. Nevens, G. H. P., made his official visit and reported:

April 3 I made my official visit to Bradford Chapter, and witnessed work in the R. A. degree. The officers were all new in their stations, and this was the first time that they had worked the degree, yet it was very well presented.

June 5 the following were elected: H. Wesley Hutchins, H. P.; Henry H. Hanson, King; Geo. B. Attwood, Scribe; Geo. S. Woodman, Treas.; A. M. Roak, Sec. July 3 the officers were installed by R. E. A. M. Penley, assisted by E. G. Heath as Grand C. of H. April 30, 1889, M. E. Geo. W. Goulding, G. H. P., made his official visit. In his report he said:

Bradford Chapter, in the beautiful city of Auburn, was visited by me April 30. The Royal Arch degree was worked to my entire satisfaction. Twelve exaltations during the year with several applications pending will give an idea of its condition.

June 5 were elected: Henry H. Hanson, H. P.; Geo. B. Attwood, King; E. H. Hutchins, Scribe; Geo. S. Woodman, Treas.; A. M. Roak, Sec. August 6 the officers were installed by R. E. A. M. Penley, assisted by Chas E. Libby as G. C. of A. March 4, 1890, R. E. Judson B. Dunbar, Grand Scribe, made an official visit. June 3 these officers were chosen: Geo. B. Attwood, H. P.; E. H. Hutchins, King; L. O. Brackett, Scribe; Geo. S. Woodman, Treas.;

A. M. Roak, Sec. They were installed July 1 by Henry H. Hanson, assisted by R. E. A. M. Penley as G. C. of H. The officers for 1891 are: E. H. Hutchins, H. P.; L. O. Brackett, King; E. L. Philoon, S.; Geo. S. Woodman, Treas.; A. M. Roak, Sec.; C. A. Ring, C. of H.; L. O. Morse, P. S.; M. B. Watson, R. A. C.; J. F. Atwood, A. M. Penley, D. W. Verrill, Finance Committee; J. F. Atwood, Trustee. There is no more united or more flourishing body in a large region; no better workers; nor a band of brothers whose mutual strivings after excellence in masonic virtues have given more satisfactory results than has been the case with our highly favored brotherhood, and the prospect seems pleasant in the future.

Auburn Council Princes of Jerusalem was instituted at Masonic Hall under a dispensation granted April 12, 1888. There were 26 charter members: Fessenden I. Day, A. M. Penley, Horace C. Little, Algernon M. Roak, Wm J. Burnham, John Garner, A. R. Savage, George C. Wing, H. W. Hutchins, T. J. Miller, Seth D. Wakefield, M. E. D. Bailey, Fred H. White, Charles H. Jumper, Frank H. Johnson, Wm Freeman Lord, C. E. Libby, Elbridge G. Heath, J. H. Foss, Frank L. Sleeper, Charles L. Cushman, Frank T. Faulkner, Joseph H. Stetson, John W. Ballou, D. P. Boynton, John B. Cotton. The first meeting was held June 28, 1888. The officers then appointed and elected are: Fessenden I. Day, M. E. S. P. Grand Master; Albert M. Penley, G. H. P. Deputy Grand Master; Horace C. Little, M. E. S. Grand Warden; Algernon M. Roak, M. E. J. Grand Warden; William J. Burnham, Val. Grand Treas.; Elbridge G. Heath, Val. Grand Sec. K. of S. & A.; Albert R. Savage, Val. Grand M. of C.; John B. Cotton, Val. Grand Almoner; Wm Freeman Lord, V. G. M. of E.; Charles Libby, Grand tyler. The regular meetings of the council are held on the second Thursdays of January, April, July, and October, at Masonic Hall, Auburn. Regular meetings may be called by the Grand Master to meet on the second Thursday of any other month. November 9, 1888, the council was visited by Portland Council P. of J., which exemplified the work for the new council, and were entertained at a banquet provided at the Elm House. The number of members, March, 1891, was 66.

Dickey Chapter, Rose Croix, A. & A. A., Scottish Rite, Auburn, was organized at Masonic Hall, under a dispensation granted January 5, 1891, with these charter members: Wm J. Burnham, Albert M. Penley, Fessenden I. Day, Algernon M. Roak, Wm F. Wood, Charles E. Libby, Wm Freeman Lord, Elbridge G. Heath, Wm D. Pennell, F. T. Faulkner, Charles E. Philoon, H. Wesley Hutchins, James E. Coombs, Albert R. Savage, George C. Wing, Wm Chandler Bearce, Fred H. White, Seth D. Wakefield, Joseph K. Stetson, Wm Parkin, Samuel Sylvester, Daniel Fessenden, Frank H. Johnson, John Garner, Frank S. French, H. G. Foss, John A. Greenleaf, Frank E. Sleeper, M. E. D. Bailey, Charles L. Cushman, Horace C. Little, Daniel P. Boynton, Charles H.

Miller. The first regular meeting was held in Masonic Hall, January 27, 1891. The officers for 1891 are: Wm J. Burnham, M.: W.: & P.: M.:; A. M. Penley, M.: E.: & P.: K.: S.: W.:; F. I. Day, M.: E.: & P.: K.: J.: W.:; A. M. Roak, M.: E.: & P.: K.: G.: O.:; Wm F. Wood, R.: & P.: K.: T.:; Charles E. Libby, R.: & P.: K.: H.:; Wm F. Lord, R.: & P.: K.: M.: of C.:; E. G. Heath, R.: & P.: K.: S.: March 26, 1891, the work was rendered by the officers of Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix of Portland, and the following Valorous Princes received the degree of Knight of the East and West, 17°, and Knight of the Eagle and Pelican: Walter E. Plummer, James H. Brewster, Albert B. Nealey, Edwin R. Protheroe, George W. Hutchins, Melville W. Manter, George B. Bearce, Arthur G. Staples, R. Bradford Hayes, Sylvester S. Wright, Willie A. Knight, Augustus A. Waite, Lavator O. Morse, Ernest W. Russell, John B. Wise, Harry L. Haskell, James H. Eacott, Samuel Hibbert, Abram Atwood, James F. Atwood, John N. Wood.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, F. & A. M., Lewiston, had its origin in a meeting held at the DeWitt House, October 24, 1860, where Jos. Pearson Gill, Jos. P. Fessenden, Samuel W. Kilvert, David Cowan, Eli Fernald, J. D. Rollins, Nathaniel J. Jackson, Isaac J. Carr, Geo. H. Nye, Carlos Nudd, Geo. W. Wright, A. C. Mitchell, Wm Skelton, H. H. Dickey, Wm Knowlton, A. K. P. Knowlton, Uriah Balkam, Benjamin I. Leeds, signed a petition in answer to which a dispensation was granted November 5, 1860, by Josiah H. Drummond, Grand Master, to the petitioners to work as a lodge of F. & A. M. He appointed Jos. Pearson Gill to be the first W. M., Jos. P. Fessenden, S. W., and Eli Fernald, J. W. The other officers were S. W. Kilvert, Treas.; A. K. P. Knowlton, Sec.; N. J. Jackson, S. D.; Wm Knowlton, J. D.; Wm Skelton, S. S.; Geo. H. Nye, J. S.; Rev. Uriah Balkam, Chap.; David Cowan, Marshal; A. C. Mitchell, Sentinel; Carlos Nudd, Tyler. The young lodge attracted much attention from Masons and had many visitors. June 9, 1862, an invitation was received from Portland Lodge, No. 1, to attend the centennial anniversary in that city, on June 24, which was accepted. November 3, the lodge voted "to unite with King Hiram Chapter in hiring the floor containing the hall in Mr Dingley's building on Lisbon street at \$100 per year." During 1863 17 were initiated. January 17, 1864, occurred the first Masonic funeral, conducted by the lodge, that of Josiah Stimson. December 27 a special communication was held to attend the funeral of Brother Wm Knowlton. During 1864 43 petitions were received and 21 initiated. May 8, 1865, the lodge gave a vote of thanks to Bro. Samuel W. Kilvert for the present of an altar. October 30 the Lewiston Masonic Association was formed by Ashlar Lodge, King Hiram Chapter, Dunlap Council, and Lewiston Commandery. By January 1, 1866, the record of the annual meeting had grown to several pages, showing the growth and importance of the lodge. Ham Brooks and Samuel W. Kilvert were appointed members of the board of trustees for Ashlar Lodge.

April 23 a communication was received from Charlottetown, P. E. I., giving information of the death and burial of Brother Joseph Covell. January 14, 1867, the secretary's report says: "There have been 22 admitted to membership during the year, and there are now 96 members. One brother has died, J. U. Parkinson. The amount of the charity fund is \$399.86." In June a committee was appointed to have by-laws printed. October 23 the lodge attended the funeral of Bro. Noah C. Barnes. January 6, 1868, annual meeting. Seventeen have joined during the past year, 35 communications have been held, and the lodge has 111 members. The charity fund has risen to \$508.16, and the treasurer holds in cash \$530. May 11 voted to place the procuring of another hall in the hands of the trustees. July 28 attended the funeral of Bro. A. H. Small of Tranquil Lodge. November 30 R. W. Wm J. Burnham, D. D. G. M., made the lodge an official visit. December 28 a petition for another (new) lodge in Lewiston was presented by H. H. Dickey, and petitioners were allowed permission to present it to the Grand Lodge by a unanimous vote. The lodge also voted to allow the new lodge the use of the jewels and furniture of Ashlar Lodge for six months. January 25, 1869, annual meeting. Seventeen have joined during the year; whole number of members, 124; amount of charity fund, \$614.69. J. P. Gill, A. Callahan, and Wm J. Burnham were continued in their very useful place as finance committee. Wm J. Burnham was also appointed trustee of the Masonic Association.

January 17, 1870, was held the first annual meeting in the hall in Savings Bank building. The lodge voted to procure new regalia, to authorize the loan of the funds of the lodge to the trustees of the Masonic Association, and \$1,000 was so loaned, also \$400 of the charity fund. The officers were installed January 31, by R. W. Isaac G. Curtis, D. D. G. M. April 25 R. W. I. G. Curtis, D. D. G. M., made an official visit. October 3 a committee on history was appointed, consisting of Brothers John F. Putnam, Augustus Callahan, and Wm J. Burnham. January 2, 1871, annual meeting. Ten have become members during the year, and there are 136 members. The lodge has a fund of \$1,153.59 and a charity fund of \$788.41. April 3 received a petition from Bro. Luther Lombard and 14 others asking permission to present it to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation for a lodge at Webster. October 23 the lodge by vote approved of the action of the treasurer and W. M. in sending \$100 to the sufferers from the fire in Chicago. This was sent on Tuesday following the fire on Sunday, and the record says: "This was probably the first remittance from New England if not the first made in the country." The same evening the lodge received a novel and beautiful present from Bro. George B. Moore of Brownsville, Neb., of the square and compasses tastefully wrought in wax, which now ornaments Masonic Hall. November 5 the lodge buried the body of Bro. L. B. Roys, of Miami Lodge, Cincinnati, O., in Riverside Cemetery, with Masonic honors. January 22, 1872, annual meeting. Seven-

teen members have been added to the lodge during the year, making a total of 151. March 18 intelligence was received of the deaths of Brothers Stephen G. Marden, at Palermo, and W. H. B. Moore, F. C., at Rumford. August 11 attended the funeral of Bro. A. C. Pray of Tranquil Lodge. Annual meeting January 3, 1873. Twelve admitted to membership during the year. August 29 attended the funeral of Bro. J. Frank Pierce; December 23 that of Bro. John Neal. March 6, 1874, attended the funeral of Rev. Uriah Balkam, a member of the lodge, buried with Masonic rites. April 27 a communication from the Grand Lodge received, ordering the altar and working tools of the lodge to be draped with mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect to the two Past Grand Masters who had died during the year—Freeman Bradford and John H. Lynde. June 24 assisted in the dedication of the new Masonic hall in Auburn. June 29 contributed \$100 to the Louisiana sufferers. August 24 contributed \$25 to Cambridge Lodge to aid in repairing its hall, damaged by a tornado.

January 18, 1875, annual meeting. R. W. Francis T. Faulkner, D. D. G. M., was present in an official capacity. Nine members have been admitted during the year. The able finance committee-men, who have so long served, are continued in office, and Bro. Wm J. Burnham continued trustee. June 14 granted permission to have a dispensation granted to Ancient Brothers Lodge to be formed in Auburn. November 18 the lodge votes its thanks to Bro. John N. Wood for the valuable Bible he has presented. January 2, 1876, a special communication was held in connection with Rabboni Lodge for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. Geo. Hill, of Portland Lodge, No. 1. Annual meeting January 10. The treasurer reports the amount on hand to be \$1,505.34, and the charity fund to be \$1,441.46. Eight members have been admitted during the year. March 6 a committee of seven was appointed to visit and supply watchers for sick brethren. March 20 the lodge was visited by R. W. F. T. Faulkner, ex-D. D. G. M., and R. W. F. E. Sleeper, D. D. G. M., of the Fourteenth Masonic District, and officially visited by R. W. F. I. Day, D. D. G. M. June 5 accepted an invitation from Ancient Brothers Lodge, U. D., Auburn, to attend the constituting and dedicating of that lodge. January 29, 1877, annual meeting. Number of members, 174. March 9 Bro. Geo. C. Leavitt died in Wilton. Lyman O. Goodwin died in Salem, Mass., July 30, 1877. January 14 annual meeting. R. W. R. Wesley Dunn, D. D. G. M., of the Twelfth Masonic District, was a visitant. The death of Bro. Geo. G. Carlton, at Denver, Col., was reported in February, 1878. Through the efforts of ladies interested in Masonry, who furnished the most of its cost, an organ was bought and S. D. Wood made organist. The officers for 1879 were installed publicly, January 20, by R. W. Archie L. Talbot, D. G. M., installing officer, assisted by R. W. Wm J. Burnham as Grand Marshal. June 2 accepted the invitation to attend the Masonic celebration at Portland,

June 24, which was attended, and a fine time enjoyed. June 30 the thanks of the lodge is voted to several benefactors. November 23 a communication was received from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge announcing the death of R. W. Bro. Moses Dodge, Grand Treasurer.

January 26, 1880, annual meeting. Nine members joined during the year. Installation February 23, 1880, was conducted by R. W. Archie L. Talbot, D. D. G. M., assisted by Wor. Milton J. Loring, W. M., of Ancient Brothers Lodge, Auburn, as Grand Marshal. April 26 the funeral of Bro. Elbridge L. Flagg was attended. 1881—annual meeting January 10; 172 members reported. The officers were publicly installed, February 14, by R. W. Charles R. Whitten, D. D. G. M., installing officer, assisted by R. W. Archie Lee Talbot, J. G. W. The ceremonies were succeeded, as has been usual on such occasions, by a bountiful banquet. February 19 a special communication was called to attend the funeral of W. Bro. Augustus Callahan, one of the ablest and most honored members of the lodge, who had done great service in various official positions on the finance committee, and as trustee of the Masonic Association. July 20 the lodge attended the funeral of Bro. I. N. Parker. October 31 a contribution was sent to the sufferers from the forest fires in Michigan. January 2, 1882, annual meeting. Membership, 179; admitted during the year, six; died, two—A. Callahan and Geo. W. Farr. January 5, 1883, attended the funeral services of Bro. Simon W. Miller. January 22 annual meeting; 186 members reported. The finance committee report the lodge entirely out of debt with a balance on hand. Public installation of officers February 26, by R. W. A. M. Roak, D. D. G. M., who, April 16, officially visited the lodge. Wm Skelton and Samuel W. Kilvert, charter members, and John Jones died this year. 1884—January 7, annual meeting; 191 members. March 5 Masonic funeral of Bro. Wm Sheehan. May 23 occurred the last rites over the body of Bro. H. H. Dickey, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge, a charter member, conducted by M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. To his earnest labors much of the prosperity of the lodge is due. 1885—annual meeting January 26. The lodge voted to purchase crayon portraits of Past Masters H. H. Dickey and Augustus Callahan. Number of members, 201. April 13 R. W. N. U. Hinkley, D. D. G. M., made an official visit. Masonic burial services conducted February 7, 1886, over the remains of Bro. George Washburn. February 18 an official visit made by R. W. Lyman L. Jones, D. D. G. M. April 4, 1887, R. W. Geo. S. Woodman, D. D. G. M., made an official visit. Officers installed publicly, February 15, 1888, by M. W. F. E. Sleeper, Grand Master. August 26 a special communication was called to bury Bro. Arthur Sands with Masonic ceremonies. This year the trustees increased the amount of crockery so as to seat 100 guests. This crockery is made for the lodge, and each piece is stamped with its name. June 23 the lodge conducted the funeral services of

Bro. George A. Haynes. 1890—officers: Albert Ring, W. M.; Henry A. Torsey, S. W.; Frank A. Johnson, J. W.; R. C. Pingree, Treas.; Fred I. Morrell, Sec.; Wm J. Burnham, Chap.; W. F. Wood, Marshal; A. M. Edwards, S. D.; H. A. Free, J. D.; E. P. Brett, S. S.; J. F. Pickering, J. S.; Wm Stevens, Tyler. Installed publicly, February 3, by R. W. F. I. Day, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge. During the installation of Bro. Wm J. Burnham the installing officer presented to him on behalf of the lodge an elegant Past Master's jewel "as a slight token of their appreciation, and as a memento of the occasion of his twentieth appointment as chaplain." Granville L. Cobb was buried with Masonic ceremonies in February. April 20 the lodge conducted the funeral rites of Bro. G. Henry Jordan, of Lisbon, a member of this lodge. June 24 the lodge attended the Masonic celebration at Portland. June 2 George A. Callahan, having been appointed Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge, was duly installed by the W. M. Bro. Geo. I. Avery died at Lisbon in July. October 19 the lodge attended the funeral of Bro. Linneus Cheetham. 1891—annual meeting January 19; present membership 189; charity fund \$2,191.41; lodge fund \$1,647.50. Officers, 1891: Albert Ring, W. M.; H. A. Torsey, S. W.; Frank H. Johnson, J. W.; R. C. Pingree, Treas.; Fred I. Morrell, Sec.; Wm J. Burnham, Chap.; Wm F. Wood, S. D.; E. P. Brett, J. D.; J. F. Pickering, S. S.; Geo. W. Belt, J. S.; Wm Stevens, Tyler.

During the thirty years of its existence Ashlar Lodge has admitted 319 members, and ever been in the front rank of Masonic lodges in the state. Its membership has embraced leading citizens, and its management has been in wise and conservative hands. Its finances have been carefully looked after, and, although many generous donations to worthy objects and brethren have been made, they speak well for the committee having them in charge. Commencing a new decade of life with nearly 200 members and in prosperous circumstances, its future promises to be as useful as has been its past. The masters have been J. P. Gill, H. H. Dickey, W. J. Burnham, I. G. Curtis, Denison Harden, I. C. Downes, A. E. Frost, W. W. Sanborn, George H. Benson, F. B. Sands, J. H. Fisher, J. Q. A. Jumper, Fred I. Morrell, Hiram Morrell, C. H. Jumper, Albert Ring. The trustees of the lodge in the Masonic Association from the first have been Wm J. Burnham, H. H. Dickey, F. B. Sands. R. C. Pingree has been treasurer since 1873 when he succeeded H. H. Dickey.

Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, F. & A. M., had its origin in a petition signed by F. Bradford, A. Callahan, J. Pearson Gill, H. H. Dickey, Thomas Tash, F. O. Sands, S. W. Butterfield, Chas A. Coombs, David Cowan, A. K. P. Knowlton, F. I. Day, Peter Morrissey, T. H. Longley, W. W. Sanborn, Geo. I. Parker, J. K. Piper, John M. Small, Isaac R. Knowlton, Milan Graves, T. M. Varney, Chas Millett, James Wrigley, F. P. Weymouth, Geo. H. Benson, A. F. Sanborn, C. O. Freeman, Chas A. Norcross, J. W. Perkins, John Given, Thos

B. Norris, E. P. Tobie, Jr, John N. Wood, John W. Farwell, O. S. Brown, H. H. Williams, Geo. O. Durgin, Richard Skelton, and A. N. Tracy, which Ashlar Lodge gave the petitioners leave to present to the Grand Master, December 28, 1868. The petitioners asked for a dispensation to allow them to meet as a Masonic lodge at Lewiston, on the Wednesday succeeding the full moon of each month, under the name of *Rabboni Lodge*, and recommended Bro. David Cowan for the first Master, Bro. A. K. P. Knowlton for S. W., and Bro. Fessenden I. Day for J. W. The D. D. G. M. recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and the G. M. granted a dispensation, dating from December 28, 1868. *Charter Members*.—David Cowan, A. K. P. Knowlton, Fessenden I. Day, Thomas Tash, C. A. Coombs, T. M. Varney, George I. Parker, F. P. Weymouth, T. H. Longley, J. K. Piper, Chas O. Freeman, Isaac K. Knowlton, Frank O. Sands, Alonzo F. Sanborn, James Wrigley, Chas H Millett, Geo. O. Durgin, Thos B. Norris, John W. Farwell, Peter Morrissey, Richard Skelton, Chas A. Norcross, Milan Graves, H. H. Richardson, Daniel P. Atwood, M. T. Ludden, John Given. The first stated meeting was held December 30, 1868. The full list of officers is: David Cowan, W. M.; A. K. P. Knowlton, S. W.; Fessenden I. Day, J. W.; Thomas Tash, Treas.; C. A. Coombs, Sec.; T. M. Varney, S. D.; George I. Parker, J. D.; F. P. Weymouth, S. S.; T. H. Longley, J. S.; Augustus Callahan, Chap.; D. Harding, Tyler. The preliminary meetings were held in what are now the editorial rooms of the Lewiston Journal. Arrangements were soon made with Ashlar Lodge, and meetings held in the hall in the upper story of 27 Lisbon street. September 22, 1869, the lodge sent a contribution to the building fund of the Masonic Temple in Washington, D. C., and appointed a committee to arrange for the use of the new Masonic Hall, which they occupied January 1, 1870. February 9, 1870, a special communication was held to consecrate and constitute Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, and install its officers for the term. They were: David Cowan, W. M.; A. K. P. Knowlton, S. W.; Fessenden I. Day, J. W.; Thomas Tash, T.; C. A. Coombs, S.; M. T. Ludden, Chap. April 20, 1870, the lodge accepted the act of incorporation of the Masonic Board of Trustees, and became parties to the contract. September 28 occurred the installation of officers: A. K. P. Knowlton, W. M.; F. I. Day, S. W.; T. M. Varney, J. W.; D. Cowan, Chap.; C. A. Coombs, Sec. January 11, 1871, Charles O. Freeman was buried at Minot Corner with Masonic rites. April 12, 1871, E. H. Cummings was chosen proxy for the lodge at the Grand Lodge. September 11, 1871, these officers were elected: A. K. P. Knowlton, W. M.; F. I. Day, S. W.; G. I. Parker, J. W.; Thomas Tash, T.; H. N. Emery, Sec.; F. O. Sands, C. A. Coombs, Ai Brooks, Jr, Finance Committee. October 31 a funeral was conducted, that of J. K. Piper. January 10, 1872, Albert N. Tracy was buried, and F. O. Sands (a charter member, agent Lewiston Mills,) July 3, 1872. Annual election September 18, 1872. The

new officers were : F. I. Day, W. M. ; F. P. Weymouth, S. W. ; T. H. Longley, J. W. ; Thomas Tash, Treas. (superintendent of Lewiston schools) ; H. N. Emery, Sec. The officers elected September 10, 1873, were the same except H. E. Morrissey, chosen J. W. June 24 the lodge joined in the dedication services of the new Masonic Hall in Auburn. Officers for 1874-5: H. E. Morrissey, W. M. ; E. V. Daly, S. W. ; O. G. Douglass, J. W. ; Cyrus Greely, Treas. ; H. N. Emery, Sec. ; John Garner, Chaplain ; Wm D. Pennell, Marshal ; Fred Kelly, S. D. ; Horace C. Little, J. D. Alba C. Nichols died at Lancaster, N. H., in November. September 15, 1875, were elected: George G. Hartwell, W. M. ; E. V. Daly, S. W. ; O. G. Douglass, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; H. N. Emery, Sec. ; Fessenden I. Day, A. K. P. Knowlton, L. E. Timberlake, Finance Committee ; A. K. P. Knowlton, representative to the Grand Lodge. September 6, 1876, George G. Hartwell was chosen W. M. ; O. G. Douglass, S. W. ; Fred Kelly, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; H. N. Emery, Sec. The finance committee was continued. June 26, 1877, the funeral of Bro. John Thompson was attended. September 26, 1877, were elected: Oscar G. Douglass, W. M. ; Fred Kelly, S. W. ; F. W. Parker, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; L. E. Timberlake, Sec. The first public installation and banquet of the lodge occurred October 18, 1877. December 26 the death of C. F. Ranks was reported.

The officers elected in September, 1878, were: O. G. Douglass, W. M. ; Fred Kelly, S. W. ; F. W. Parker, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; Lewis Garner, Sec. ; F. I. Day, A. K. P. Knowlton, George G. Hartwell, Finance Committee. Installation November 13. June 21 assisted in laying the corner-stone of Trinity (Episcopal) Chapel, also voted to attend St John's Day celebration, at Portland, in full Masonic dress. Officers elected in 1879 and 1880 were: Fred Kelly, W. M. ; Frank W. Parker, S. W. ; Albert S. Plummer, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; Lewis Garner, Sec. H. H. Richardson, of Livermore, a charter member, and ex-city marshal of Lewiston, died in October, 1879. Nathan Woodbury was chaplain, and held the position, from 1880, for many years. In 1881 and 1882 the officers were: Frank W. Parker, W. M. ; A. S. Plummer, S. W. ; Frank L. Hoyt, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; Eugene E. Ham, Secretary. October 11, 1881, attended the funeral services of Brother George A. Chandler. September 23 was buried M. T. Ludden, a charter member, a prominent lawyer, and ex-mayor of Lewiston. September 19, 1883, were elected: Albert S. Plummer, W. M. ; F. L. Hoyt, S. W. ; C. V. Emerson, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; E. E. Ham, Sec. September 10, 1884, the same officers elected. November 2 attended the funeral of T. J. Ridley, of King David Lodge, Taunton, Mass. April 19, 1885, attended funeral of Wm F. Goulding ; July 25, 1885, that of Alonzo F. Sanborn. Officers elected in 1885 and in 1886 were: F. L. Hoyt, W. M. ; C. V. Emerson, S. W. ; E. K. Smith, J. W. ; C. Greely, Treas. ; E. E. Ham, Sec. ; and November 3, 1885, occurred the second public installation of officers. December 30, 1886, a large

number of members and visitors witnessed the conferring of the degrees upon Daniel H. Day by his father, M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge. April 10, 1887, David Cowan (a charter member, past master, a mayor of Lewiston) was buried with the honors of Masonry, M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, conducting the services. The officers elected in 1887 were: C. V. Emerson, W. M.; E. K. Smith, S. W.; D. B. Stevens, J. W.; C. Greely, Treas.; E. E. Ham, Sec. The next year no change occurred except G. F. Turner was chosen secretary. The third public installation occurred October 25, 1887. S. C. Wyman and Daniel Allen died in 1888. September 26 a contribution was made to the suffering brethren in Florida. Officers elected in 1889 and in 1890: E. K. Smith, W. M.; D. B. Stevens, S. W.; W. H. Judkins, J. W.; C. Greely, Treas.; George F. Turner, Sec.; N. Woodbury, Chap. The lodge visited Portland June 24, 1890.

This lodge, though young in years, has a good record, and has many prominent citizens on its rolls. It has now (April 15, 1891,) a membership of 165, is prosperous, and owns its portion of Masonic Hall, which is paid for. During the last Masonic year it has admitted thirteen members, and conferred the third degree on 11 candidates. Regular meetings are held Wednesday evening after the full moon.

*King Hiram Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., Lewiston.*¹—In pursuance of a petition presented to Timothy Chase, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, signed by Comps. Alonzo Andrews, Thurston Libby, William White, Levi Bates, Albert H. Kelsey, George Moore, Samuel Soule, J. W. Littlefield, Samuel B. Hutchins, and Joseph Covell, a dispensation was granted November 28, 1854, instituting King Hiram Chapter. Alonzo Andrews was appointed Most Excellent High Priest; Thurston Libby, King; and William White, Scribe. At this time but eight chapters held charters in Maine, and but two had been constituted since 1829. These were at Portland, Brunswick, Wiscasset, Gardiner, Saco, Bangor, Belfast, and Rockland. The territorial limits of King Hiram Chapter extended north to Canada, west and south half way to Brunswick and Portland, and east to the jurisdiction of Gardiner.

The first meeting of the new chapter was held December 15, 1854, at the house of Comp. Thurston Libby, in Lewiston, for organization. Comps. Andrews, Libby, White, Bates, Kelsey, Hutchins, and Covell were present, and the organization was perfected with these officers: M. E. Alonzo Andrews, H. P.; Thurston Libby, E. K.; Wm White, E. S.; A. H. Kelsey, Treas.; George Moore, C. H.; Levi Bates, P. S.; S. B. Hutchins, R. A. C.; Joseph Covell, M. 3d V.; Samuel Soule, M. 2d V.; J. W. Litchfield, M. 1st V. The chapter met December 22 at the office of the Bates corporation, where petitions for

¹ Chiefly condensed from the history written by George A. Callahan, P. H. P.

membership were received from Thos C. Upton, Augustus Callahan, George Webb, Robert H. Rose, Jos. P. Gill, and John G. Cook, who were elected. The chapter was incorporated by the legislature March 1, 1855. January 19, 1855, the first meeting was held in the hall of the DeWitt House, which was occupied until the one in Journal Block was leased in 1862. At this meeting the first work was done, Thos C. Upton, Augustus Callahan, Geo. Webb, Robert H. Rose, J. Pearson Gill, and John G. Cook being advanced to the degree of M. M. M. January 26 the P. M. degree was conferred, Bros. Reuel Washburn, Uriah Balkam, and Augustus Callahan being present as visitors. February 2 the M. M., P. M., and M. E. M. degrees were conferred, the first time the latter one was worked. February 16 the R. A. degree was first conferred, the candidates being Thos C. Upton, Augustus Callahan, Robert H. Rose, J. Pearson Gill, and John G. Cook.

The chapter asked for a charter, and June 15 the chapter was duly constituted by the Most Excellent Puissant General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, Robert P. Dunlap, under the charter granted May 3. At this meeting the following were elected members: Thomas C. Upton, Augustus Callahan, Robert H. Rose, Joseph P. Gill, George Webb, Geo. L. Drinkwater, Thomas F. Lamb, Robert Blacker, Samuel H. Wilson, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Jacob Herrick, Wm Skelton, Geo. W. Chase, John G. Cook. These officers were elected: Alonzo Andrews, H. P.; Thurston Libby, K.; Joseph Covell, S.; Joseph P. Gill, C. H.; Augustus Callahan, P. S.; Thomas C. Upton, R. A. C.; S. H. Wilson, M. 3d V.; Robert H. Rose, M. 2d V.; John G. Cook, M. 1st V.; A. H. Kelsey, Treas.; Geo. L. Drinkwater, Sec.; Robert Blacker, Chap.; T. A. D. Fessenden, S. S.; Thomas F. Lamb, J. S.; Geo. Webb, Tyler.

June 6, 1856, the annual convocation was held. The chapter had now exalted 18 companions. During the second year four companions were exalted. At the annual session of the Grand Chapter, May 5, 1857, M. E. Alonzo Andrews was elected Deputy Grand High Priest, Comp. J. P. Gill Grand Captain of the Host, and Comp. Joseph Covell Grand Master of the 3d Vail. In 1857 two valuable companions removed from Lewiston, Comp. Andrews, P. H. P., and C. C. Niebuhr, Sec. At the Grand Chapter in May, 1858, Comp. Joseph Covell was appointed Grand Master of the 3d Vail, and Comp. J. P. Gill Grand Captain of the Host. March 18, 1859, the death of Comp. Wm White was announced, and the committee appointed to draft resolutions were also directed to prepare resolutions on the death of Comp. Alonzo Andrews, to whom was preëminently due the erection of King Hiram Chapter. January 6, 1860, a preamble and resolutions in memory of the late M. E. Robert P. Dunlap was received from Mount Vernon R. A. Chapter of Portland, and appropriate action was taken. The chapter was represented at the Grand Chapter by A. Callahan, J. G. Cook, and I. E. Libby. Comp. Covell was made a member

of the finance committee, chairman of committee on grievances and appeals, and Grand Master of the 3d Vail. Comp. A. Callahan was appointed on the committee on warrants and dispensations.

October 26, 1860, it was voted to grant the use of the chapter rooms to Ashlar Lodge for six months, free of charge. February 22, 1861, the death of Isaac H. Weston was announced. At the Grand Chapter Comps. Gill, Libby, and Joseph Covell were present. June 24, 1862, the chapter participated in the Masonic Centennial celebration at Portland. July 22 a dispensation was granted to confer the degrees upon Colonel N. J. Jackson in less time than required by law. October 31 it voted to rent the hall in Journal Block in connection with Ashlar Lodge. January 30, 1863, a committee was appointed to revise the by-laws. May 29 the death of Comp. Alvarez V. Teague was announced. Comps. Gill and Thurston Libby represented the chapter in the Grand Chapter, and Comp. Covell was Grand Master of the 3d Vail and member of the finance committee. October 23, 1863, it was voted to grant the free use of the hall to Dunlap Council, R. & S. M. December 18 voted to purchase the organ with Ashlar Lodge. January 22, 1864, A. J. Fuller, D. G. H. P., officially visited the chapter and reported:

This chapter is in fine condition and the work was well done; it is well fitted with regalia, the officers appeared perfectly familiar with their several duties, and the revised work is strictly adhered to. This chapter is doing a fine work and making valuable acquisitions to its members. From the known ability of its officers its success is sure.

March 18, 1864, the fees were raised from \$26 to \$35. In the Grand Chapter, Comps. J. P. Gill and H. H. Dickey represented the chapter, while Comp. Covell was one of the grand officers. This year was one of great prosperity; 14 members were admitted and 18 companions exalted. The finances were placed on a solid basis, which has continued to the present. The total membership is 48. June 24, 1864, 26 members represented the chapter at the Masonic celebration at Livermore Falls. January 13, 1865, voted to pay \$15 towards a new altar. At the Grand Chapter convocation Comp. J. P. Gill was Grand R. A. Captain, Comp. H. H. Dickey Grand Steward, and Comp. Covell elected member of finance committee. The Grand High Priest said in his address: "April 5 I officially visited King Hiram R. A. Chapter, Lewiston. It is in fine condition and the work was well done." This year 26 members were admitted. June 9, 1865, action was taken toward the establishment of a board of trustees or directors for the general business management of all the Masonic bodies in the city. The chapter was represented in the Grand Chapter by Comp. Aug. Callahan, H. P., appointed Grand Master of the 3d Vail *pro tem*, Comp. H. H. Dickey Grand Steward, and Comp. J. P. Gill, Grand Captain of the Host. This year 13 brothers received the M. M. degree, 11 passed the

chair, 14 received and acknowledged M. E. M., and 14 exalted, 15 signed the by-laws, two were dimitted, and 1 deceased.¹

July-6, 1866, the chapter donated \$100 for the best interest of the Royal Arch Masons in Portland, sufferers of the late fire. At the session of the Grand Chapter, May, 1867, King Hiram Chapter had M. E. Wm J. Burnham, H. P.; H. H. Dickey, K.; A. L. Dresser, proxy for Scribe; Comp. J. P. Gill was chosen Grand Scribe; Comp. Burnham appointed Grand Chaplain, and Comp. Dickey appointed on Committee on Credentials. The number of members is now 90, 11 being received this year, three dimitted, and two deceased. Petitions being received from Bethel and South Paris, asking recommendations for the creation of R. A. charters at these places, in December, 1867, it was voted to recommend the granting of a dispensation to the petitioners from Bethel. At the yearly session of the Grand Chapter, Wm J. Burnham, T. M. Varney, D. Harden, and Jos. P. Gill, Grand Scribe, represented King Hiram Chapter. J. P. Gill was elected D. G. H. P., and T. M. Varney appointed Grand Steward. The membership is now 102.

Comp. Albert H. Small died July 28, 1868, "a valued and respected officer," and September 28 died Comp. T. A. D. Fessenden, one of the prominent members and a Mason of much influence. At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter were present: R. E. Joseph P. Gill, D. G. H. P.; M. E. Theodore M. Varney, Grand Steward; Dennison Harden, King; and H. H. Dickey, proxy for Scribe. J. P. Gill was elected Grand High Priest. October 8, 1869, it was decided to place the funds of the chapter in the hands of the Board of Masonic Trustees. January 14, 1872, it was voted to purchase a photograph album and to request each member to furnish his photograph. M. E. J. P. Gill, G. H. P., presided over the Grand Chapter at the annual convocation, where Carlos Nudd represented this chapter. The G. H. P. reports: "King Hiram Chapter adds to its former reputation. Much to the credit of the presiding and all its officers, it can be said that it is in better working condition than ever before." The number of members is 117. During the year 24 petitions for degrees have been received, and one for membership, five petitions for degrees were rejected, 18 were advanced to the degree of M. M., 15 passed the chair, 16 were received as M. E. M., 15 were exalted, two died, and two were dimitted.

November 11, 1870, the chapter granted consent to the formation of Androscoggin Chapter at Canton. February 10, 1871, M. E. Stephen J. Young, G. H. P., visited the chapter officially and witnessed work in the R. A. degree. April 11 the deaths of Comps. Edw. Bisbee and Edw. G. Hawkes were announced. Clothing and paraphernalia of considerable expense were

¹Comp. Joseph Covell died at Prince Edward Island, March 7, 1866, while American consul. He was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter at Augusta, about 1850. His zeal as a Royal Arch Mason was unwearied; and, though residing for several years fifty miles from his chapter, he seldom neglected to attend its regular meetings. He was elected High Priest of King Hiram Chapter in 1858.

provided this year, enabling the degrees to be presented in a manner much superior to previous efforts. The chapter sent to the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter: Carlos Nudd, H. P.; C. A. Coombs, K.; and F. T. Faulkner, S. M. E. Carlos Nudd was appointed G. M. 1st V. The number of members is now 132. Comp. T. B. Rowell removed from Maine early in 1871, and Comp. David Cowan performed the duties of the C. of H. for the year. This year Comp. Thurston Libby, P. H. P., a charter member, died. Number of members, 134. In the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter this chapter had as members Comps. Isaac G. Curtis and Francis T. Faulkner. R. E. D. G. H. P. J. W. Ballou in his report says:

I visited King Hiram Chapter and witnessed the conferring of the Royal Arch degree in a very intelligent and creditable manner by the scribe, acting as high priest. By a combination of circumstances entirely unusual, the high priest had been called away to another state, and the king to a distant part of our own state, leaving the onerous work pertaining to the work and general management of the chapter to the scribe, Comp. Francis T. Faulkner. And while the companions of King Hiram Chapter cannot but deplore the loss of two such valuable officers as the high priest and king, still they may as well congratulate themselves upon their sagacity and good fortune in electing an officer so eminently fit for the important duties required of him as the present acting high priest.

September 13, 1872, the chapter recommended the organization of Union Chapter at Mechanic Falls. The Grand King, R. E. Henry L. Paine, officially visited the chapter March 14, 1873. He reports witnessing "work in the R. A. degree, excellently well performed." At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter M. E. F. T. Faulkner was appointed Grand Steward. Number of members, 144. June 13, 1873, thanks were voted to the retiring H. P. Comp. F. T. Faulkner "for the marked interest he has taken in the chapter, and the highly creditable manner in which he has performed the work and duties of the chair." Although residing 12 miles from Lewiston he was present at every convocation except one. December 12 the chapter was officially visited by Horace H. Burbank, G. H. P. Work was done in the R. A. degree. Seventy-one companions were present, representing 12 chapters. In 1874 permission was asked for a chapter at Auburn, which was granted with a recommendation in favor thereof to the Grand Chapter. At the annual convocation of Grand Chapter Comp. G. A. Callahan was appointed G. M. of 1st V. *pro tem*. Comp. F. T. Faulkner, G. S., was present. This chapter was represented also by S. Stone and F. E. Sleeper. June 12, 1874, there were 140 members in the chapter. January 8, 1875, the chapter was visited officially by M. E. Horace H. Burbank, G. H. P., who reported: "In the presence of 95 members and visitors the officers of King Hiram Chapter exhibited excellent Royal Arch degree work. . . . I am confident that no superior work can be presented in our jurisdiction." This year the chapter was represented by Comps. Geo. A. Callahan, H. P.; A. W. Larrabee, proxy for K.; F. E. Sleeper, S. Comp. F.

T. Faulkner was elected Grand Scribe, G. A. Callahan appointed Grand Steward, and Comps. R. E. Paine, E. P. Burnham, and G. A. Callahan were appointed on the standing committee on history.

Twenty years' work under the charter expired with the annual convocation, June 11, 1875. Uninterrupted prosperity has marked the whole period. There are now 140 members, a noble hall, well fitted up, a good financial condition, and a harmony and interest in the work unexcelled by any chapter in the state. November 12 the revision and printing of the by-laws was ordered. Comp. F. T. Faulkner, G. S., and A. K. P. Knowlton, H. P., attended the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter. Frank E. Sleeper, K., was representative in 1876 to the Grand Chapter and was made Grand Steward. Comp. F. T. Faulkner, G. S., was in attendance and chosen Grand King. F. E. Sleeper and A. W. Larrabee attended the Grand Chapter in 1877, where Comp. Sleeper was reappointed G. S. During the year two brothers received the M., P., and M. E. M. degrees, three were exalted, one was dimitted, and one died; 139 members. A. Callahan, Wm J. Burnham, Wm D. Pennell, John Given, Geo. A. Callahan were appointed a committee on history in 1878. At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter there were present Comps. F. E. Sleeper and A. W. Larrabee. Comp. Sleeper was elected Grand Scribe. During the year two candidates received all the degrees and two were dimitted; 140 members. The chapter was represented in the Grand Chapter, in 1879, by Comps. H. H. Dickey, C. H. Jumper, L. E. Timberlake. Comp. Sleeper was re-elected G. S.

The first quarter of a century of the chapter under charter expired June 11, 1880, when 143 were in active membership. During the past year three candidates received the degrees, one member died, and one was dimitted. At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter were present Comps. H. H. Dickey, C. H. Jumper, L. E. Timberlake, and F. E. Sleeper. The annual convocation was held June 10, 1881. No work was done during the past year; two petitions were received for degrees and one for membership; three were dimitted, and one, Augustus Callahan,¹ died; members, 141. The expense of

¹M. E. Augustus Callahan, P. H. P., died February 16, 1881. He was born in Andover, Mass., April 12, 1815, and resided there until 1847, when he removed to Lewiston. His business was woolen manufacturing, and he was accounted skillful. January 19, 1848, he became a Mason in Tranquil Lodge. He was elected Worshipful Master in December, 1849. He occupied the East until January 21, 1852, to the entire satisfaction of the lodge. January 11, 1854, he was again elected and occupied the East from that time until 1858. He was not a charter member of Ashlar Lodge, being away when it was constituted, but became a member October 6, 1862. He was one of the first candidates in King Hiram Chapter, his petition being received at the first meeting. He was elected High Priest in 1859, 1860, and 1865. During a short residence in Vassalboro he dimitted, and was elected High Priest of Dunlap Chapter, at China, but again became a member of King Hiram Chapter on his return. He was an officer of the chapter from the first election until his death (with the exception of the time when dimitted), being chaplain and chairman of the finance committee at the time of decease. He was among the first members of Dunlap Council, and was Thrice Illustrious Master. He was one of the early members of Lewiston Commandery, Eminent Commander of that body in 1871, and later,

the chapter in furnishing the Masonic hall, was \$700. The chapter was represented in the Grand Chapter by A. W. Larrabee, L. E. Timberlake, E. E. Pomeroy, and R. E. Frank E. Sleeper, D. G. H. P. Annual convocation, June 8, 1882. Seventeen candidates received the degrees in the past year and one was dimitted, making now 158 members. The Grand Chapter this year made Comp. H. E. Morrissey Grand Steward and re-elected F. E. Sleeper Grand High Priest.

The year opened June 8, 1883, with 162 members. During the year M. E. F. E. Sleeper officiated as Grand High Priest with great satisfaction to the fraternity. He accomplished the revision of the ritual and its excellence must be largely attributed to him and his able assistant, Comp. A. W. Larrabee. M. E. F. E. Sleeper, G. H. P., presided at the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter in 1884, and was re-elected; Comp. A. W. Larrabee was G. C. of H.; Comp. D. B. Stevens was G. M. of 3d Vail; Comp. Larrabee was appointed Grand Lecturer, and Comp. Callahan Grand Steward. This year died Comp. H. H. Dickey, P. H. P.,² a most valued member and earnest and faithful worker, whose life and character gave emphasis to Masonic principles, and March 13, 1885, the chapter voted to act in conjunction with Ashlar Lodge in procuring crayon portraits of Comp. Augustus Callahan and Comp. H. H. Dickey, Past High Priests, for Masonic Hall. February 17, 1887, R. E. Henry R. Taylor, D. D. G. H. P., made an official visit. This year died Comps. Samuel E. May, David Cowan, Charles D. Starbird. Deaths in 1888: March 27, Daniel Allen; August 5, Arthur Sands; September 3, Jacob B. Ham. Frank E. Severance also died, date not given. June 13, 1890, officers chosen: G. W. Furbush, H. P.; E. K. Smith, K.; W. F. Wood, S.; Wm J. Burnham, Treas.; John F. Putnam, Sec.; A. M. Edwards, C. of H.; H. B. Warner, P. S.; Samuel Hib-

Prelate. He received the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, May 5, 1875, was a charter member of Eusebius Conclave, and was its presiding officer at his decease. He was a charter member of Lewiston Lodge of Perfection, holding the highest office in 1879 and 1880. He was a member of the Chapter of Rose Croix, Princes of Jerusalem, and Maine Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32°. He was D. D. G. M. in 1859, held various offices and appointments in the Grand Bodies, but always declined high honors. As a ritualist he probably had no superior. His knowledge was comprehensive and exact, and his attainments in Masonic jurisprudence and history were profound and accurate. He was imbued with the whole spirit of Masonry, and his words and actions were governed by that benign influence. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and a constant attendant upon divine service. He was buried with Masonic honors by Ashlar Lodge.

²Mr Dickey was born in Amherst, N. H., May 14, 1816. He came to Lewiston in 1854, and commenced business as a top-roll coverer in the basement of the Hill Mill. He afterward occupied a part of the red shop on Cross Canal, and then a floor in Cowan's Mill. In 1869 he erected the shop on the river bank which has since been occupied by himself and son William. He was school agent in the village district, while Lewiston was a town; and in 1874 was mayor. He gave dignity to the office and an acceptable administration. He was a member of the Council of the Scottish rite of the 33° of Masonry, and the only Mason in this vicinity who at that time had attained that distinction. Mr Dickey had been Master of Ashlar Lodge, High Priest of King Hiram Chapter, Master of Dunlap Council, Eminent Commander of Lewiston Commandery of Knights Templar, Junior Grand Warden and Grand Commander of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine Knights Templar. He died in May, 1884.

bert, R. A. C.; H. G. Ripley, M. 3d V.; W. H. Judkins, M. 2d V.; E. F. Scruton, M. 1st V. This year died Nathan W. Dutton, Sullivan C. Andrews, G. Henry Jackson. The number of members April 1, 1891, was 173. The High Priests from organization have been Alonzo Andrews, Thurston Libby, Joseph Covell, Augustus Callahan, J. P. Gill, Augustus Callahan, Wm J. Burnham, T. M. Varney, Carlos Nudd, Francis T. Faulkner, Geo. A. Callahan, A. K. P. Knowlton, Frank E. Sleeper, Henry H. Dickey, H. E. Morrissey, Charles H. Jumper, A. S. Plummer, D. B. Stevens, F. L. Hoyt, Albert Ring, Frank H. Johnson, H. A. Torsey, G. W. Furbush.

Dunlap Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, Lewiston, was instituted October 19, 1863, at Lewiston, Me, by M. I. Timothy J. Murray, Grand Puissant of the Grand Council of R. and S. Masons of the State of Maine, with the following charter members: Joseph Covell, William Atwood, Gordon R. Gardew, Augustus Callahan, H. H. Dickey, Joseph P. Gill, Aurin L. Dresser, John G. Cook, Dorville Libby. The officers appointed at the first organization of the Council were: Augustus Callahan, T. I. Master; H. H. Dickey, R. I. Master; and John G. Cook, I. Master. At the meeting on above mentioned date the degrees were conferred upon three candidates, viz.: Comps. Levi Bates, Oliver H. Maxwell, and David Cowan.

The membership of the Council now (March 16, 1891,) numbers 238. Present officers: Algernon M. Roak, T. I. Master; Geo. A. Callahan, Dept. Master; Lionel O. Brackett, P. C. of Work; Joseph H. Stetson, Treas.; John F. Putnam, Recorder; Henry A. Torsey, C. of Guard; Frank H. Johnson, C. of Council; Samuel Hibbert, Steward; Charles H. Jumper, Sentinel. The following are the living Past Thrice Illustrious Masters: Theodore M. Varney, Timothy B. Rowell, Warren E. Pressey, M. E. D. Bailey, Chas H. Jumper, Frank E. Sleeper, Chas E. Libby, Wm J. Burnham, Albert W. Larrabee, Archie L. Talbot, Albert M. Penley, Albert S. Plummer, Frank L. Hoyt.

Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar was opened under a dispensation by Grand Commander Timothy J. Murray, granted December 17, 1864, to Freeman Bradford, H. H. Dickey, S. D. Wakefield, Aurin L. Dresser, John G. Cook, T. M. Varney, Jos. Pearson Gill, A. B. Jones, F. I. Day, Geo. W. Garcelon, Wm J. Burnham, Jos. Covell, M. E. D. Bailey, David Cowan. Sir Henry H. Dickey was appointed Eminent Commander, Sir Joseph P. Gill, Generallissimo, and Sir David Cowan, Captain-General. January 12, 1865, Sir Knight Freeman Bradford was appointed Prelate and Seth D. Wakefield, Recorder. January 19 these appointments were made: Theodore M. Varney, S. W.; Fessenden I. Day, J. W.; Wm J. Burnham, Treas.; Augustus B. Jones, Sw. B.; Aurin L. Dresser, St. B.; M. E. D. Bailey, W.; Robert M. Sykes, C. of G. The commandery was first officially visited by R. E. Timothy J. Murray, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, April 27. The first election of officers occurred November 30, when were chosen: H. H.

Dickey, E. C.; Wm J. Burnham, Gen.; Augustus Callahan, C. G.; Freeman Bradford, Prelate; David Cowan, Treas.; Seth D. Wakefield, Recorder; T. M. Varney, S. W.; Fessenden I. Day, J. W. At this conclave Lewiston Commandery was constituted by Sir Moses Dodge, D. G. Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, assisted by Sir Knight Chas F. King as Grand Marshal, after which the officers were installed. Sir Knight I. H. Maxwell was appointed St. B. December 28, and Sir Knights A. Callahan and Jos. P. Gill appointed Trustees. July 4, 1866, a special conclave was held, which was visited by a large delegation of Maine Commandery. March 26, 1868, there were 37 members. September 30, 1868, attended the funeral of Sir Knight Thomas A. D. Fessenden. August 24, 1869, the commandery attended the yearly parade and encampment at Cushing's Island. April 7, 1870, the commandery was officially visited by R. E. C. H. McClellan, Grand Commander, and H. H. Dickey, Grand Generallissimo, who installed the officers elect. September 27 the commandery went to Lisbon Falls to aid in constituting Ancient York Lodge. Edw. Bisbee died March 20, 1871. August 7 attended the funeral of P. G. C. Abner Thompson at Brunswick and assisted in escort duty. In the year ending March 26, 1874, 17 members were admitted, making the membership 96. May 28, 1874, accepted an invitation from Tranquil Lodge of Auburn to perform escort duty at the dedication of its new hall June 24. March 23, 1876, 113 members were reported. February 22, 1877, R. E. Seth C. Gordon, Grand Commander, officially visited the commandery and complimented it highly, and stated that he had never visited a commandery before where the 17 officers were all present and in their places. April 26 the retiring commander, Sir Francis T. Faulkner, was presented with an elegant gold Past Eminent Commander's jewel. April 18 an official visit was made by R. E. John Bird, Grand C. G. G. Commander of Maine, who said that the manner in which the work was done gave him great pleasure, and that it had been done as nearly correct as by any commandery he had visited. Forty-eight Knights marched out of Masonic Hall Memorial Day, 1878, in a pouring rain to do escort duty for the Grand Army. July 4 the commandery did escort duty for the Lewiston City Government. April 10, 1879, R. E. J. H. Drummond made an official visit, and spoke words of praise and encouragement. May 22 accepted an invitation from Belfast Freemasons to assist in the dedication of their new hall July 4. One hundred and thirty-one members reported March 25, 1880. September 26, 1880, attended the memorial services of President Garfield, at City Hall. R. E. Edward P. Burnham, Grand Commander of Maine, and a large delegation from Dunlap Commandery, visited the commandery December 8, 1881.

October 26, 1882, a petition was received from Knights Templar residing in Auburn and vicinity, asking permission to form a commandery at Auburn, which was not favored. April 5, 1883, commandery was officially visited by

R. E. Charles B. Morton, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery. June 7 was a gala day. A special conclave was held, and R. E. Sir Isaac S. Bangs, of Waterville, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, was present as a guest and installed the officers-elect in a public installation. The ceremonies were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music of a high order, and readings by Mrs J. T. Waterhouse, of Boston. Afterwards a banquet was served, followed by one of the most elegant society entertainments ever given in the state. March 20, 1884, V. E. John O. Shaw, D. G. Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, made an official visit. He was accompanied by large delegations from Maine Commandery No. 1, of Gardiner, Portland Commandery No. 2, Portland, Bradford Commandery No. 4, Biddeford, Dunlap Commandery No. 5, Bath, Trinity Commandery No. 7, Augusta, St Alban Commandery No. 8, of Portland, Claremont Commandery No. 9, Rockland, and St Omer Commandery No. 12, Waterville. There were 64 visitors present. April 15, 36 Knights visited Dunlap Commandery No. 5, Bath. June 2 an order was issued by the Grand Commander ordering, as a tribute of respect to the memory of R. E. Sir Henry H. Dickey, P. G. C. of the Grand Commandery, that the asylum of each subordinate commandery in this grand jurisdiction be draped in mourning for 60 days. June 23 and 24 a pilgrimage was made to Lake Winnepesaukee and Dover, N. H. Number of members reported March 26, 1885, was 175. May 28 Past Commander Wm J. Burnham was installed into the office of Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Maine, by E. C. Frank E. Sleeper. July 7 a special conclave was held to extend a complimentary escort and banquet to St Alban Commandery No. 8, of Portland. November 26 an invitation was received from the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States for this commandery to assist in escorting the Grand Encampment at its Twenty-third Triennial Conclave at St Louis in September. Caleb Blake and Alonzo F. Sanborn have died this year.

January 7, 1886, E. G. C. G. Joseph Y. Hodsdon made an official visit, escorted by Portland, Dunlap, and St Alban commanderies. During this conclave E. S. Albrow E. Chase, on behalf of the Knights of St Alban Commandery, presented Lewiston Commandery with an elegantly engraved memorial as a token of appreciation of Knightly courtesies extended them and their ladies on July 7. April 10, 1887, attended the obsequies of the late Prelate David Cowan, who died April 6. Among the visitors, May 19, were E. I. Garfield, P. G. Commander of Michigan and Past Commander of Detroit. February 2, 1888, number of members reported, 196. April 5 R. E. Wm J. Burnham, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, returned thanks, in behalf of himself and suite, for the recent reception tendered them by this commandery at City Hall. June 22 entertained St Johns Commandery of Bangor, and escorted them to Poland Springs. Sir Knights Arthur Sands

and Rodney F. Foss died in 1888. January 17, 1889, official visit, as inspecting officer, of V. E. Sir Edwin M. Fuller, D. G. C. of the Grand Commandery. He was accompanied by his suite and distinguished Knights from various commanderies. Sir Knight Daniel M. Teague died December 9. January 23, 1890, R. E. Joseph A. Locke, G. C. of the Grand Commandery, accompanied by his suite and prominent Knights of Dunlap, Portland, and St Alban commanderies, made an official visit of inspection. Two hundred and thirteen members were reported February 6. February 27 Past E. C. Algernon M. Roak was presented with a Past Commander's jewel as a token of appreciation of his services. September 4 procured a testimonial to be presented to De Molay Commandery. January 15, 1891, inspecting officer, R. E. Sir Edwin M. Fuller, G. C., visited the commandery with his suite. February 5 accepted an invitation from Sir Knight C. A. Hayden to attend, in a body, divine service at Elm Street Church, Auburn, on Easter Sunday.

The commanders have been: Henry H. Dickey, 1865-1868; William J. Burnham, 1868-1870; Augustus Callahan, 1870-1871; David Cowan, 1871-1872; Fessenden I. Day, 1872-1874; Frank T. Faulkner, 1874-1877; George S. Woodman, 1877-1878; Theodore M. Varney, 1878-1880; Charles H. Jumper, 1880-1882; Albert M. Penley, 1882-1884; Frank E. Sleeper, 1884-1886; William F. Wood, 1886-1888; Algernon M. Roak, 1888-1890; Danville B. Stevens, present commander. The recorders have been: Seth D. Wakefield until April, 1868; George S. Woodman until April, 1869; F. O. Sands elected April, 1870; M. E. D. Bailey elected March, 1872; John F. Putnam elected March, 1873; F. I. Day elected March, 1874; Horace C. Little elected March, 1883. The treasurers have been: Wm J. Burnham until November 16, 1865, when David Cowan was elected. George H. Nye was chosen March 28, 1867; he left the city, and July 25, 1867, John W. Farwell was appointed and held the office until April 7, 1870, when Wm J. Burnham was elected. The officers for 1891 are: Danville B. Stevens, E. C.; W. Freeman Lord, G.; Charles E. Libby, C. G.; Fessenden I. Day, P.; Elbridge G. Heath, S. W.; Albert S. Plummer, J. W.; Wm J. Burnham, Treas.; Horace C. Little, R.; Lavater O. Morse, St. B.; Frank H. Johnson, Sw. B.; Samuel Hibbert, W.; Henry L. Haskell, 3d G.; Roscoe E. Atwood, 2d G.; Eben W. Dresser, 1st G.; Charles H. Jumper, S. The stated conclaves are held in Masonic Hall on the first Thursday of each month; the annual conclaves in February. This commandery has had a brilliant and prosperous existence, and never were its prospects better for a long term of activity and usefulness. The number of members at last report was 231.

Lewiston Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. Rite, was organized January 27, 1876, under a dispensation granted by the Supreme Council, January 19, 1876, to Henry Holden Dickey, Fessenden Irving Day, Augustus Callahan, Joseph Harvey Stetson, David Cowan, George Stoves Follensbee, Francis Thomas

Faulkner, John W. Ballou, Charles Albert Coombs, William Jackson Burnham, and Theodore Murray Varney. The first officers elected were: Wm J. Burnham, T. P. G. Master; F. I. Day, D. G. M.; Augustus Callahan, V. S. G. Warden; F. T. Faulkner, V. J. G. W.; H. H. Dickey, G. Orator; Joseph H. Stetson, G. Treas. and Sec.; T. M. Varney, G. M. of C.; Geo. S. Follensbee, G. C. of G.; David Cowan, G. Hospitaler; John W. Ballou, G. Tyler. Wm J. Burnham was T. P. G. Master from January 27, 1876, to February, 1878; Augustus Callahan from February, 1878, to February, 1879; Fessenden I. Day from February, 1879, to February, 1883; T. M. Varney from February, 1883, to February, 1885; Charles H. Jumper from February, 1885, to February, 1887; A. M. Penley from February, 1887, to February, 1889; F. E. Sleeper from February, 1889, to February, 1891, when the present officers were elected: Elbridge G. Heath, T. P. G. Master; Charles E. Libby, D. G. M.; Wm F. Wood, V. S. G. Warden; A. M. Roak, V. J. G. W.; Wm F. Lord, G. Orator; Joseph H. Stetson, G. Treas.; John Garner, G. Sec.; James T. Tarbox, G. M. of C.; F. H. Johnson, G. C. of G.; Samuel Hibbert, G. Hospitaler; C. H. Jumper, G. Tyler. Joseph H. Stetson has been G. Treasurer ever since its organization; John Garner G. Secretary since February, 1883. There were 105 members, May 1, 1891.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, F. & A. M., Mechanic Falls.—A dispensation was granted by G. M. John C. Humphrey, January 21, 1853, to Geo. Moore, Daniel W. True, Nathaniel Bray, Augustus Golderman, George Hathaway, Josiah Carr, and Samuel Atwood, to open and hold a Freemason's lodge to be known as Fraternal Lodge; George Moore was named as first Master, D. W. True as Senior Warden, Nathaniel Bray as Junior Warden. The first meeting U. D. was held January 24, 1853, with the original members all present and two visitors. Bros. True, Carr, and Moore were chosen to draft by-laws which were reported and adopted January 27. These are preserved and show a clear knowledge of Masonic and parliamentary law on the part of the framers. At this meeting five applications were received. February 10, at the sixth communication, Ellis D. Moore was initiated and "passed." He is now the oldest Mason of the lodge. The next oldest is Lorenzo Edgecomb, initiated and "passed" March 17. Fraternal Lodge held but 19 communications, for when a charter was granted, May 10, 1853, it was to Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, with rank of precedence from January 1, 1853. The meetings U. D., and until the fitting up of the hall now occupied, were in Moore's Hall, in Minot. June 18, 1853, M. W. G. M. Freeman Bradford opened a grand lodge in the building in which the lodge held its meetings, and proceeding to the hall consecrated Tyrian Lodge and installed its officers. They were George Moore, W. M.; S. B. Hutchins, S. W.; D. P. Atwood, J. W.; Josiah Carr, Treas.; A. Golderman, Sec.; and subordinates. Twenty-two Masons were made during the year. The officers elected for 1854 were those of 1853, with W. F.

Milliken secretary in place of Golderman. Nine Masons were made during the year and two dimitted. Seven received the third degree in 1855, and the officers elected were D. P. Atwood, W. M.; S. B. Hutchins, S. W.; Clement Phinney, J. W.; Josiah Carr, Treas.; W. F. Milliken, Sec. June 24 occurred the first expulsion from the lodge. In 1856 four were made Masons and two dimitted. D. P. Atwood was W. M.; S. B. Hutchins, S. W.; Josiah Carr, J. W.; Tristram Durell, Treas.; W. W. Knight, Sec. This year died Nathaniel Bray, May 29,¹ and Otis Waterhouse, October 12.²

The elective officers for 1857 and 1858 were: Josiah Carr, W. M.; Augustus Golderman, S. W.; A. P. Lamb, J. W.; T. Durell, Treas.; O. B. Dwinal, Sec. Eight Masons were made and one added by dimit in 1857, and five were added in 1858 and one dimitted. January 28, 1858, a large Bible, square, and compasses for altar service, were presented to the lodge by the ladies of Poland and Minot interested in its welfare. In 1859 three were initiated. The officers in 1859 were: Augustus Golderman, W. M.; A. P. Lamb, S. W.; C. D. Hackett, J. W.; W. C. Dwinal, Treas.; E. G. Hawkes, Sec. In 1860 the same, except treasurer, D. P. Atwood, being chosen. This year a public installation was held and a banquet followed, enjoyed by many. Five were initiated, passed, and raised this year. 1861—the same officers were chosen. Eleven were made Masons, one dimitted, and one (John Stinchfield) died. The lodge was incorporated this year by legislative enactment. 1862—Alonzo P. Lamb, W. M.; C. D. Hackett, S. W.; J. M. Eveleth, J. W.; D. P. Atwood, Treas.; E. G. Hawkes, Sec. June 24 attended the centennial celebration of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, held at Portland. Four were made Masons this year, and eight in 1863. In 1863 C. D. Hackett was W. M.; John M. Eveleth, S. W.; G. W. Seaverns, J. W.; same secretary and treasurer. Bro. Burbank Spiller was buried with Masonic honors April 15. Enlisting in the Fifth Maine in the spring of 1861 he rose rapidly from private to a captaincy, and died from disease contracted in service. 1864—J. M. Eveleth, W. M.; G. W. Seaverns, S. W.; F. H. Cobb, J. W.; A. T. Denison, Treas.; E. G. Hawkes, Sec., with other officers were publicly installed. Twenty-five were initiated this year and three died—Levi Verrill, Willard W. Woodman, Charles W. Jordan. 1865—elective officers, except secretary, same as 1864. W. C. Dwinal now assumes the pen. August 12 was buried Bro. Mark D. Curtis, and September 15 Augustus B. Dwinal.³ Twenty-seven were made this

¹ Brother Bray was made a Mason in Cumberland Lodge January 26, 1826, was a charter member of Tyrian Lodge, a worthy and faithful brother.

² Brother Waterhouse was son of Benjamin Waterhouse, and was born in Poland in 1831. Educated by his own efforts, he became a successful teacher, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He gave promise of a brilliant career.

³ He was son of Alexander Dwinal of Minot. Instead of entering college, for which he fitted, he was one of the first to enlist as a Union soldier, was promoted to lieutenant and wounded, from the effects of which he died.

year. 1866—E. G. Hawkes, W. M.; P. R. Cobb, S. W.; Geo. W. Sholes, J. W.; G. W. Seaverns, Treas.; W. G. Millett, Sec. Eight were initiated, passed, and raised. 1867—Prescott R. Cobb, W. M.; G. W. Sholes, S. W.; H. B. King, J. W.; S. G. Spurr, Treas.; W. G. Millett, Sec. Fourteen joined this year by election and initiation. 1868—P. R. Cobb, W. M.; G. W. Sholes, S. W.; E. F. Ross, J. W.; S. G. Spurr, Treas.; W. G. Millett, Sec. This year were buried Bros. W. C. Dwinal¹ and Simeon W. Hawkes. 1869—Geo. W. Sholes, W. M.; E. F. Ross, S. W.; D. B. Perry, J. W.; F. H. Cobb, Treas.; E. A. Gammon, Sec. Ten Masons were made and one (William Cousens) buried this year. 1870—E. F. Ross, W. M.; D. B. Perry, S. W.; C. H. Dwinal, J. W.; John Richardson, Treas.; E. A. Gammon, Sec. February 10 a Masonic Board of Trustees having been incorporated, the lodge voted to surrender its civil charter and transfer its funds to the treasurer of the board of trustees. Bro. Samuel Atwood, a charter member and a Mason since 1815, died February 10, aged 82. By this time 179 members have been admitted.

So far we have followed the manuscript history prepared for the Grand Lodge. November 30 Past Master Dimon B. Perry presented the lodge with large photographs of all Past Masters. These hang on the walls of the lodge room in substantial frames, and from this year it has been an unwritten law of the lodge that each Master shall add his framed photograph to the number. Nine were made Masons this year, four dimitted, one died. In 1871 Edward Ross was W. M.; D. B. Perry, S. W.; C. H. Dwinal, J. W.; John Richardson, Treas.; F. C. Whitehouse, Sec. In 1872, 1873, 1874, Dimon B. Perry, W. M.; Hiram B. King, S. W.; J. Richardson, J. W.; F. C. Whitehouse, Treas.; J. S. Merrill, Sec. February 1, 1872, was held the first meeting of Tyrian Lodge in its present well-arranged and convenient hall in Denison Block, Poland, when the lodge room was dedicated under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, represented by M. W. Henry H. Dickey, P. G. M., who publicly installed the officers. October 9, 1873, the lodge assisted in constituting Union R. A. Chapter. Thirty-seven were initiated, 11 dimitted, and seven died in these three years. 1875—H. B. King was W. M.; J. Richardson, S. W.; E. F. Stevens, J. W.; A. J. Weston, Treas.; T. S. Turner, Sec. In 1876, J. Richardson, W. M.; E. F. Stevens, S. W.; C. E. Stoddard, J. W.; A. J. Weston, Treas.; H. C. Bray, Sec. April 6, 1876, the time of the annual meeting was changed from January to October. In 1877, J. Richardson, W. M.; E. F. Stevens, S. W.; John F. Briggs, J. W.; A. J. Weston, Treas.; E. F. Edgecomb, Sec. 1878-1879—E. F. Stevens, W. M.; J. M. Libby, S. W.; H. N. Whittle, J. W.; A. J. Weston, Treas.; E. F. Edgecomb, Sec. 1880—Jesse M. Libby, W. M.; H. M. Whittle, S. W.; Charles H. Adams, J. W.; A. J. Weston, Treas.; E. F. Edgecomb, Sec. 1881—same officers as 1880 except James II.

¹ Winfield C. Dwinal, son of Jacob. He was prominent in Minot business affairs, was a merchant and paper manufacturer, and later a member of the mercantile house of D. W. True & Co., of Portland.

Harper is J. W. 1882—H. N. Whittle, W. M.; John F. Briggs, S. W.; Hollis C. Bray, J. W.; D. B. Perry, Treas. (which office he has since held); E. F. Edgecomb, Sec. 1883—H. N. Whittle, W. M.; H. C. Bray, S. W.; D. R. Greenwood, J. W.; C. E. Stoddard, Sec. 1884—H. C. Bray, W. M.; E. F. Edgecomb, S. W.; J. H. King, J. W.; C. E. Stoddard, Sec. 1885, 1886—E. F. Edgecomb, W. M.; J. H. King, S. W.; Thos. B. Davis, J. W.; E. F. Ross, Sec. 1887, 1888—J. H. King, W. M.; F. R. Harmon, S. W.; H. E. Dennen, J. W.; O. H. Guptill, Sec. 1889—Frank R. Harmon, W. M.; H. E. Dennen, S. W.; T. B. Davis, J. W.; O. H. Guptill, Sec. 1890—F. R. Harmon, W. H. E. Dennen, S. W.; J. H. DeCoster, J. W.; P. R. Cobb, Sec. 1891—H. E. Dennen, W. M.; O. H. Guptill, S. W.; F. O. Purington, J. W.; D. B. Perry, Treas.; F. C. Bucknam, Sec.

Tyrian Lodge has had a most prosperous existence. Twelve candidates have been initiated this year, and the membership in March, 1891, was 201. The lodge has an invested fund of \$2,300, owns the furnishings and finishings of its hall, which was fitted up by the lodge. Many pleasant things have occurred to strengthen the bonds of fraternity, and one incident shows the far-extending, watchful care of the brotherhood. A letter was received by the secretary from W. M. James Smith, of Monumental Lodge of Baltimore, under date of July 31, 1864, stating that several trunks had been picked up at sea off Cape Henry, and on opening them in one was found a diploma purporting to belong to Frank M. Cobb, a member of this lodge, and the letter was written to give him, or members of his family, notice that the trunk was safely cared for and requesting orders for its disposition. The work of this lodge has ever been complimented highly by the visiting officers of the Grand Lodge, and its record stands second to none in its district, and the attendance has always been large. But few have held office in the Grand Lodge: Daniel P. Atwood in 1857 and 1861, John M. Eveleth in 1871, Dimon B. Perry in 1876, Edward F. Stevens in 1881 and 1882 have been District Deputy Grand Masters, and E. F. Edgecomb was a member of the standing committee on returns of the Grand Lodge in 1886 and 1887. Daniel W. True and W. F. Milliken, made Masons in this lodge, later became prominent business men of Portland. The lodge has a select library of several hundred volumes.

Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 36, Mechanic Falls.—In 1872, ninth month, twenty-sixth day, G. H. P. John W. Ballou granted to J. M. Eveleth, D. B. Perry, C. H. Dwinal, J. L. Tenney, Josiah Carr, A. Golderman, D. H. McCann, Adna T. Denison, E. F. Stevens, W. B. Bucknam, S. G. Hatch, F. E. Crockett, A. O. Noyes, M. M. Fuller, Calvin E. Evans, H. D. Smith, S. F. Sargent, George Moore, Zenas Thompson, John Hooper, W. G. Lowell, Luther Perkins, D. S. Perkins, Mark Crockett, Ceylon Watson, and George E. Hawkes, a dispensation for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Mechanic Falls. J. M. Eveleth was appointed H. P.; E. F. Stevens, K.; and D. B. Perry, S.

The chapter held its first meeting October 8, 1872. The charter was granted May 7, 1873. The charter members were D. B. Perry, E. F. Stevens, J. L. Tenney, Josiah Carr, A. Golderman, D. N. McCann, G. E. Hawkes, Mark Crockett, C. H. Dwinal, A. T. Denison, W. G. Lowell, W. B. Bucknam, A. Oscar Noyes, Fred E. Crockett, David G. Millett, S. G. Hatch, L. B. Weeks, C. F. Durell, J. M. Eveleth, George Moore, Zenas Thompson, Luther Perkins, H. D. Smith, James S. Merrill, Wm H. Pierce, Thos S. Turner, Geo. H. Butler, Moses S. Jordan, Jeffrey Parsons, Geo. W. Hobbs, Charles A. Pierce, Albert E. Sawyer, Hiram B. King. G. H. P. Horace H. Burbank constituted the chapter October 9, 1873, and these officers were installed: J. M. Eveleth, H. P.; E. F. Stevens, K.; D. B. Perry, S.; W. B. Bucknam, Treas.; C. H. Dwinal, Sec.; Zenas Thompson, Chap.; D. N. McCann, C. H.; A. T. Denison, P. S.; H. B. King, R. A. C.; J. L. Tenney, M. 3d V.; J. S. Merrill, M. 2d V.; S. H. Hutchinson, M. 1st V.; Charles A. Pierce, Sent. Officers for 1874: J. M. Eveleth, H. P.; E. F. Stevens, K.; D. B. Perry, S.; W. B. Bucknam, Treas.; C. H. Dwinal, Sec.; 1875—E. F. Stevens, H. P.; D. B. Perry, K.; Thomas S. Turner, S.; C. H. Dwinal, Treas.; Hollis C. Bray, Sec.; 1876—E. F. Stevens, H. P.; P. R. Cobb, K.; J. S. Merrill, S.; C. H. Dwinal, Treas.; J. E. Adams, Sec.; 1877—E. F. Stevens, H. P.; P. R. Cobb, K.; S. H. Hutchinson, S.; C. H. Dwinal, Treas.; J. S. Merrill, Sec.; 1878—P. R. Cobb, H. P.; J. M. Eveleth, K.; J. F. Briggs, S.; C. H. Dwinal, Treas.; J. S. Merrill, Sec.; 1879–1880—P. R. Cobb, H. P.; J. F. Briggs, K.; W. Waters, S.; C. H. Dwinal, Treas.; E. F. Stevens, Sec.; 1881—J. F. Briggs, H. P.; Wm Waters, K.; H. C. Bray, S.; C. H. Dwinal, Treas.; E. F. Stevens, Sec. John F. Briggs, H. P., was buried with Masonic honors March 15, 1882. A dispensation was given this year changing the place of meeting to Norway, and in 1883 that place was continued as the home of the chapter.

Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, Turner.—In 1859 several members of the Masonic fraternity, residing in this town, desiring more of the benefits of the order than could be given by the lodges to which they held allegiance conceived the idea of a lodge in Turner, which was fostered by informal meetings held in the law office of M. T. Ludden, and culminated in a petition to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation signed by Geo. W. Turner, Hira Bradford, H. M. Mayo, Philo Clark, Seth D. Andrews, Deering Farrar, F. M. Mayo, M. T. Ludden, Wm Bray, Henry Turner, Chas E. Bradford, Gilbert Phillips, Rufus Prince, Lewis A. Farrar. They were vouched for "by Tranquil Lodge of Danville," and the petition was countersigned by R. W. Augustus Callahan, D. D. G. M. of the second Masonic district.

A dispensation was granted March 1, 1860, and the first regular communication was held at Masonic Hall, March 3, 1860. There were present Geo. W. Turner, W. M.; Seth D. Andrews, S. W.; Horatio M. Mayo, J. W.—the officers named in the dispensation, and these brethren, Hira Bradford, Deering

Farrar, Lewis A. Farrar, F. M. Mayo, M. T. Ludden, Rufus Prince, Charles E. Bradford, Henry Turner, Gilbert Phillips. Deering Farrar was chosen treasurer; Rufus Prince, Sec.; C. E. Bradford, S. D.; H. Turner, J. D.; G. Phillips, S. S.; F. M. Mayo, J. S.; Philo Clark, M.; M. T. Ludden, Tyler. Five petitions for membership were presented and the new lodge started under very favorable auspices. June 2, 1860, occurred the first election of officers: G. W. Turner, W. M.; S. D. Andrews, S. W.; H. M. Mayo, J. W.; D. Farrar, Treas.; Rufus Prince, Sec. June 23 was a great day for the new lodge. A past master's lodge was opened by M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Grand Master, W. M.; M. W. Reuel Washburn, S. W.; Joseph Covell, J. W.; other officers of the Grand Lodge filling the other stations. The degree of past master was then conferred on G. W. Turner, the master-elect, after which the Grand Lodge officers "consecrated, constituted, and dedicated Nezinscot Lodge in ample form," and the officers were publicly installed in the Baptist church. June 26, 1861, were elected Geo. W. Turner, W. M.; S. D. Andrews, S. W.; Silas Morse, J. W.; D. Farrar, Treas.; R. Prince, Sec.; M. T. Ludden, S. S.; H. Turner, J. D. December 14 a contribution was sent to the erection fund of the Dunlap monument. In 1862 the officers of 1861 were re-elected. The celebration of the anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, held at Portland, June 24, was attended as a lodge. January 3, 1863, a committee was chosen "to procure a legislative charter." January 24, Masonic rites were held in memory of Thomas W. Davis, who died in the army. June 17 Hira Bradford's funeral services were conducted. June 27, 1863, elected Seth D. Andrews, W. M.; Charles E. Bradford, S. W.; M. T. Ludden, J. W.; Phillips Bradford, Treas.; Jas. P. Waterman, Sec.; H. C. Haskell, S. D.; Eland Fuller, J. D. July 25 officers installed by R. W. D. D. G. M. Joseph P. Gill. August 12 the burial services of Gen. Alden Blossom were attended. April 16, 1864, G. W. Turner was chosen representative to the Grand Lodge. May 21 voted to attend the celebration of St John's day to be held at Livermore Falls. June 8 a special meeting was held at the house of Timothy Pratt to bury Major Archibald D. Leavitt with Masonic honors. Charles E. Bradford was W. M. this year.

Up to this period much good material had been incorporated into the lodge. October 11 the funeral services of Bro. W. H. Torrey, "died in battle," were held. November 15 the funeral of Bro. W. M. Bridgham was attended. Officers, 1865: M. T. Ludden, W. M.; L. P. Bradford, S. W.; Thomas W. Bowman, J. W.; F. T. Faulkner, Treas.; J. B. Waterman, Sec.; Charles Blake, S. D.; Gilbert Phillips, J. D. August 5 the lodge instructed the W. M. to pay Cyrus Cole \$500 for a deed of the hall, building, and land. August 25, 1866, voted \$300 for repairs. M. T. Ludden was Master in 1866; D. H. Teague, Sec.; L. P. Bradford, S. W.; T. W. Bowman, J. W. Bro. G. W. Turner is now D. D. G. M.; Philo Clark, Representative. 1867 — officers elected, L. P. Bradford, W.

M.; Henry Turner, S. W.; H. C. Haskell, J. W.; D. H. Teague, Sec. April 4, 1868, the petition for a new lodge at Buckfield was voted upon and decided adversely. The lodge was finally established, taking 21 members from this lodge. Officers elected, 1868: L. P. Bradford, W. M.; Henry Turner, S. W.; Charles Blake, J. W.; S. D. Andrews, Sec. F. T. Faulkner elected representative to the Grand Lodge. Officers for 1869: L. P. Bradford, W. M.; Charles Blake, S. W.; F. T. Faulkner, J. W.; James A. Cary, Treas. July 24 the funeral of Charles B. Blake was attended. June 11, 1870, chose F. T. Faulkner, W. M.; Charles Blake, S. W.; C. H. Thayer, J. W.; J. A. Cary, Treas. The lodge was invited to participate in the dedication at Bangor by the Grand Lodge. In November, P. M. S. D. Andrews and W. M. F. T. Faulkner were chosen committee on history. March 4, 1871, the deaths of Asa Phillips, D. H. Teague, and H. D. Irish were reported. March 9 the lodge gave Masonic burial to the remains of Bro. Joseph Ludden of Temple Lodge. March 28 R. W. I. G. Curtis, D. D. G. M., witnessed work on the M. M. degree, and gave remarks complimentary to the lodge. June 17 R. W. Dura Bradford, D. D. G. M. installed the officers elect. These were: F. T. Faulkner, W. M.; Chas Blake, S. W.; L. B. Perry, J. W.; J. A. Cary, Treas.; C. E. Kempton, S. D.; W. L. Loring, J. D. July 29 occurred the first suspension since the organization of the lodge. September 23 many visiting brethren from Tranquil, Rabboni, Oriental Star, and Evening Star lodges were present to witness work on the M. M. degree, and when "called from labor to refreshment" 58 Masons were present. October 28 Bro. Faulkner appointed to procure new regalia and jewels. October 24 the lodge went to North Turner to bury with Masonic honors Bro. Charles W. Willard (non-affiliated). December 13 the death of Bro. J. Eldridge occurred. He was the first tyler of the lodge after receiving its charter.

February 2, 1872, a large number of visiting brethren present from Ashlar, Tranquil, Rabboni, Oriental Star, Polar Star, and Lancaster lodges. April 18 Brothers Faulkner and Andrews appointed to revise the by-laws and have them printed. Officers for 1872: F. T. Faulkner, W. M.; L. B. Perry, S. W.; C. H. Thayer, J. W.; S. P. Bradford, Treas.; C. E. Kempton, S. D.; I. N. Loring, J. D. August 15 the lodge attended the consecration of Whitney Lodge of Canton. July 5, 1873, public installation of officers, by R. W. F. T. Faulkner, D. D. G. M., which were: Carlos E. Kempton, W. M.; C. H. Thayer, S. W.; C. D. Ford, J. W.; Lewis P. Bradford, Treas.; S. S. Merrill, S. D.; I. N. Loring, J. D. June 24, 1874, by invitation the lodge joined in the dedication of the new hall of Tranquil Lodge and participated in the celebration of St John's Day. The historian says: "As the guests of Tranquil Lodge, we shall not soon forget the fraternal and hospitable manner in which we were entertained." June 27 the lodge appropriated \$40 for suffering Masons in Louisiana. The officers for 1874 were: Carlos E.

Kempton, W. M.; Chas H. Thayer, S. W.; — Perkins, J. W.; F. T. Faulkner, Treas.; S. S. Merrill, S. D.; I. N. Loring, J. D. March 16, 1875, attended the funeral of Brother J. A. Cary. August 14 the officers-elect were installed by R. W. F. I. Day, D. D. G. M.; Carlos E. Kempton, W. M.; S. S. Merrill, S. W.; J. E. Ashe, J. W.; F. T. Faulkner, Treas.; F. K. Jack, S. D.; I. N. Loring, J. D. November 27 Bro. Robert Lindsey, of Leeds, was reported as very ill, and Bro. R. Jennings was appointed to convey to him the sympathy of the lodge. December 11 Bro. Philo Clark by request delivered a lecture on "The Duties of Masons," which for beauty, sound sense, and instruction has never been excelled in this lodge. January 8, 1876, Bro. Jennings on invitation delivered a timely and well-written lecture on "Our Characters as Masons." January 27 a special meeting was called to receive and bury the remains of Bro. George Bates, of Oriental Lodge, who died at Auburn and was buried in the cemetery at Turner. The ceremony was conducted by P. M. George W. Turner. February 6 Bro. Roscoe Smith, M.D., delivered a lecture on "The Origin of Masonry"—very interesting and displaying much research. A contribution was sent to aid a Mississippi lodge. Officers for 1876: S. S. Merrill, W. M.; Chas Blake, S. W.; J. E. Ashe, J. W.; F. K. Jack, S. D.; W. L. Loring, J. D. Officers for 1877: S. S. Merrill, W. M.; Chas Blake, S. W.; John E. Ashe, J. W.; Roscoe Smith, Sec.; F. K. Jack, S. D.; W. L. Loring, J. D. September 21, 1877, attended the funeral of Bro. B. F. Perry at West Auburn. March 15, 1878, conducted the funeral services of P. M. George W. Turner at Turner Center. Bro. Turner was the first Master serving three years under the charter, and declined to serve after being again elected. He held many distinguished positions in Masonry. Officers for 1878: S. S. Merrill, W. M.; C. H. Thayer, S. W.; John E. Ashe, J. W.; F. K. Jack, S. D.; W. L. Loring, J. D. August 10 the thanks of the lodge were presented to the ladies (especially Mrs. C. E. Kempton) who have so generously given their aid to beautify and adorn the hall. The lodge-room has been carpeted, painted, papered, and otherwise improved. February 1, 1879, the death of P. M. Charles E. Bradford (third master of the lodge) was announced. He had held many prominent positions in civil life. In 1879 the officers were: Charles Blake, W. M.; C. H. Thayer, S. W.; W. L. Loring, J. W.; Roscoe Smith, S. D.; C. H. Barrell, J. D. Public installation, August 30. September 27 death announced of Bro. W. H. Jewett, M.D. February 14, 1880, officially visited by D. D. G. M. Archie L. Talbot. An organ was purchased in April. Officers elected June 19: C. H. Thayer, W. M.; W. L. Loring, S. W.; Roscoe Smith, J. W.; Levi B. Perry, S. D.; C. H. Barrell, J. D. February 26 an official visit from R. W. C. R. Whitton, D. D. G. M., who stated that "Nezinscot Lodge sustained her high reputation for correctness of work." April 9, 1881, the death of Bro. W. R. Bradford was announced. August 31 attended the funeral services of the late

Master, C. H. Thayer. Officers elected September 3: Levi B. Perry, W. M.; W. L. Loring, S. W.; Roscoe Smith, J. W. December 3 S. D. Andrews, F. T. Faulkner, and Roscoe Smith appointed to write the history of the lodge. April 29, 1882, the death of Bro. O. D. Turner announced. May 27 Levi B. Perry chosen W. M.; W. L. Loring, S. W.; C. H. Barrell, J. W. Officers, 1883: David N. Osgood, W. M.; H. C. Haskell, S. W.; C. H. Barrell, J. W.; J. F. Quimby, S. D.; H. A. Hildreth, J. D. 1884—D. N. Osgood, W. M.; C. H. Barrell, S. W.; J. N. Donham, J. W.; J. F. Quimby, S. D.; H. A. Hildreth, J. D. June 22, 1884, attended the funeral of Bro. Philo Clark. August 30 public installation. February 27 an official visit from R. W. N. U. Hinkley, D. D. G. M. Officers, 1885: Charles H. Barrell, W. M.; J. N. Donham, S. W.; J. W. Newell, J. W.; Elisha Pratt, S. D.; E. P. Ramsdell, J. D. July 22 the lodge, escorted by Lewiston Commandery, attended the funeral services of Bro. Caleb Blake, an old and honored member. In December a contribution was sent to the suffering brethren of Galveston, Texas. Bro. H. M. Humphrey buried with Masonic honors February 2, 1886. March 17 another Masonic funeral attended, that of Bro. Asa Bradford. July 7 attended the centennial celebration of the settlement of the town, in regalia. Officers, 1886: C. H. Barrell, W. M.; J. M. Donham, S. W.; J. W. Newell, J. W.; E. P. Ramsdell, S. D.; Geo. W. Snell, J. D., who were publicly installed. November 6 voted to grant Turner R. A. Chapter the free use of the hall and anterooms for five years. March 8, 1887, the late honored Master, Charles H. Barrell, was buried with Masonic rites. Officers chosen June 4: James N. Donham, W. M.; E. P. Ramsdell, S. W.; Harvey W. Burdin, J. W.; F. S. French, S. D.; A. W. Roberts, J. D. Officers, 1888: James N. Donham, W. M.; E. P. Ramsdell, S. W.; F. S. French, J. W.; A. W. Roberts, S. D.; E. V. Stevens, J. D. June 8, 1889, elected E. P. Ramsdell, W. M.; Frank S. French, S. W.; Albion W. Roberts, J. W.; E. V. Stevens, S. D.; W. H. French, J. D. July 27 attended the Masonic funeral of our cherished brother, Phillips Bradford, at Auburn. May 3, 1890, announcement was made of the death of Bro. C. A. Coombs. The lodge attended the Masonic celebration at Portland, accompanied by the Turner band. The officers elected June 28 were: E. P. Ramsdell, W. M.; F. S. French, S. W.; A. W. Roberts, J. W.; Wm H. Downing, S. D.; Wm H. French, J. D., and they were publicly installed August 23. October 25 the secretary was appointed to write the history of the lodge. January 13, 1891, the Masonic funeral of Bro. Benjamin Keen was attended at North Turner. The death of Bro. Rufus Prince was announced May 23, and since then have passed to the Grand Lodge above Charles A. Coombs and Henry Turner. The officers for 1891 are: E. P. Ramsdell, W. M.; Frank S. French, S. W.; A. W. Roberts, J. W.; F. T. Faulkner, Treas.; S. D. Andrews, Sec.; Wm H. Downing, S. D.; W. H. French, J. D.; H. C. Haskell, Mar.; S. D. Thomas, S. S.; Wm B. Bradford, J. S.; Wm L. Blake, Tyler.

The membership is now 100, scattered from Aroostook county to the Pacific coast. The lodge has been composed of the best possible material, of citizens eminent in intellectual and moral virtues, and has always held high place for its correct rendition of the "work," and the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters concerning it have been uniformly highly eulogistic. It has been financially well conducted; it owns its hall of three stories (the lower part is rented for \$100 per annum), and it has a fund of \$1,200. F. T. Faulkner has been treasurer from 1865 excepting 1871-2-3-4, and S. D. Andrews has been secretary since 1868 except one year.

*Turner Royal Arch Chapter, No. 41, Turner.*¹—Those Masons who had received the Royal Arch degree, living in Turner and vicinity, being 12 miles from a chapter were practically deprived of the advantages pertaining to capitulary Masonry. There were other Master Masons who desired the degrees but did not feel able to go so far for them. So, after due consideration, it was decided to establish a chapter in Turner. Accordingly, on January 15, 1876, the first meeting was held in Masonic Hall, Turner village, with these officers: M. E. Geo. W. Turner, H. P.; E. Carlos E. Kempton, K.; E. Jas A. Ridlon, S.; F. T. Faulkner, Sec.; Chas Jones, C. H.; H. A. Ellis, P. S.; J. H. Ellis, R. A. C.; H. M. Pratt, M. 2d V.; S. H. Wilson, Sent. At this meeting the chapter received the petitions of ten candidates for the capitular degrees. Committees were chosen to draft a code of by-laws, on chandeliers, wood, aprons, and repairs. A dispensation was read from M. E. Henry L. Paine, G. H. P. of the M. E. G. R. A. Chapter of the State of Maine, dated January 6, 1876, "to form and open a chapter of R. A. Masons in the town of Turner, by the name of Turner Chapter." This dispensation was granted to Comps. F. T. Faulkner, C. E. Kempton, Geo. W. Turner, Caleb Blake, H. C. Munson, Jas A. Ridlon, S. H. Wilson, Milton J. Loring, and C. E. Bradford, and Bradford R. A. Chapter, of Auburn, favored the dispensation. Geo. W. Turner was appointed to be the first High Priest; C. E. Kempton, King; and Jas A. Ridlon, Scribe.

At the stated meeting, February 12, two petitions were received and nine candidates accepted. The committee on by-laws reported a code which was accepted. The M. M. Mason's degree was conferred on nine candidates. March 11 one application, and two candidates accepted. At a special meeting, April 1, the R. A. degree was first worked, and six were exalted. April 13 three candidates were exalted. At the stated meeting, April 15, the chapter voted to petition for a charter. April 29 three candidates were exalted. May 13 two petitions were received, also report made that the Grand Chapter had granted a charter. The following resolution was presented by Comp. H. C. Munson, and adopted:

Whereas, We are greatly indebted to Companion Faulkner for his persistent and successful efforts in establishing Turner Chapter of Royal Arch Masons;

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartiest thanks in recognition of his interest in

¹By S. D. Andrews.

Masonry in general and in Turner Chapter in particular, and that our acknowledgment of indebtedness to him as a chapter be placed upon the secretary's book of records.

At a special meeting, June 30, 1876, the chapter was duly constituted by M. E. Henry L. Paine, G. H. P., assisted by R. E. F. T. Faulkner, G. Scribe, as D. G. H. P.; R. E. Joseph M. Hayes, G. King, as G. Scribe; Comp. J. W. Ballou, P. G. H. P., as G. C. of H.; Comp. Charles Jones as G. R. A. C.; Comp. Warren Phillips, G. Sent. The first officers under the charter were: C. E. Kempton, H. P.; H. M. Pratt, K.; Philo Clark, S.; H. C. Haskell, C. of H.; C. H. Thayer, P. S.; F. K. Jack, R. A. C.; S. S. Merrill, M. 3d V.; W. L. Loring, M. 2d V.; J. E. Ashe, M. 1st V.; S. D. Andrews, Treas.; F. T. Faulkner, Sec.; H. C. Munson, Chap.; Asa Bradford, S. S.; F. M. Loring, J. S.; H. W. Humphrey, Sent. July 8 committees were appointed to procure a seal and on printing by-laws. June 30, 1877, election of officers: C. E. Kempton, H. P.; H. C. Haskell, K.; Philo Clark, Scribe; S. D. Andrews, Treas.; F. T. Faulkner, Sec.; C. H. Thayer, C. of H.; F. K. Jack, P. S.; S. S. Merrill, R. A. C.; W. L. Loring, M. 3d V.; J. E. Ashe, M. 2d V.; P. C. Torrey, M. 1st V. Voted to invite F. T. Faulkner, Grand King, to install the officers-elect at the next stated meeting (July 28), which he did. October 27 three petitions for degrees.

February 7, 1878, three candidates exalted. The official visit of R. E. Joseph M. Hayes, D. G. H. P., occurred this evening. There were many distinguished Masons present. Refreshments were served and a delightful evening passed. June 15, election of officers. August 17, officers installed by R. E. F. T. Faulkner. February 8, 1879, the death of Comp. C. E. Bradford was announced, and appropriate action was taken. He died January 22, in Massachusetts, where he was teaching. March 11 official visit of a grand officer; other distinguished members of the order were present. September 6 officers installed.

February 19, 1880, M. E. J. M. Hayes, G. H. P., witnessed work in M. M. degree. Remarks by Comps. Hayes, J. W. Ballou, and others. Refreshments were served. June 26 election of officers. September 25, 1880, two applications for degrees; officers installed. February 19, 1881, official visit by R. E. Frank E. Sleeper, G. S. June 18 election of officers: H. C. Haskell, H. P.; S. D. Andrews, King; Philo Clark, Scribe; Henry Turner, Treas.; F. T. Faulkner, Sec.; C. H. Thayer, C. of H.; S. S. Merrill, P. S.; W. L. Loring, R. A. C.; John E. Ashe, M. 3d V.; Thos J. Owen, M. 2d V.; H. W. Copeland, M. 1st V. I give the names of this list of officers because some of the principal ones have been re-elected annually for 10 years. September 10 the death of Comp. C. H. Thayer was announced. He died August 29. November 12 a committee on history of the chapter, consisting of Comps. C. E. Kempton, S. D. Andrews, and W. L. Loring, was chosen.

August 9, 1884, the death of Comp. Philo Clark, Scribe of this chapter, was

announced. Comp. Clark had held many civil offices in the town and county, and had been long a Mason honored and respected. August 29, 1885, the death of Comp. Caleb Blake was reported. He died July 20. He was a well-known business man, a genial companion, and much esteemed. February 20, 1886, Comp. H. W. Humphrey was reported as having passed over to the majority. March 20 the death of Comp. Asa Bradford was announced. September 11 the officers were publicly installed by Comp. F. T. Faulkner, on the same evening with Nezinscot Lodge. Refreshments were served by the lodge. January 30, 1891, the death of Benj. Keen was reported.

The growth of the chapter has been of late years slow; our jurisdiction has been very limited. Other organizations have sprung up around us and by great promise of sick benefits and pecuniary aid have drawn from the chapter. It is not the practice of Masons to solicit men to join their various bodies; indeed, they are forbidden to do it. Our members are scattered over a wide territory, from Maine to Florida, so that we find it difficult to get a quorum at our meetings; but we have a good chapter, and have always received the highest encomiums from the representatives of the Grand Chapter for the correctness of our work, and we expect to do good work in the years to come.

Acacia Lodge, No. 121, F. & A. M., Durham, was organized under a dispensation granted May 7, 1863, and the first meeting was held June 24, 1863. A charter was granted May 4, 1865, by Wm P. Preble, G. M., to Geo. W. Wagg, Wm R. Wright, David O. S. Stetson, Stephen C. Stetson, Isaac S. Brown, Wm Wording, Jas W. Webber, Parmenio C. Shaw, E. G. Parker, Wm S. Michaels. About the time of the granting of the charter a dwelling was purchased and altered into a convenient Masonic hall. Its cost with repairs was \$1,000. The number of members in May, 1891, was 80. Bro. Charles W. Harding was D. D. G. M. in 1888-9.

Officers from Organization.—1863—Geo. W. Wagg, W. M.; I. S. Brown, S. W.; W. R. Wright, J. W.; P. C. Shaw, Treas.; J. W. Webber, Sec.; Wm Wording, J. D.; E. G. Parker, Tyler. 1864 (appointed by G. M.)—Asa P. Moore, W. M.; Wm R. Wright, S. W.; Wm W. Beals, J. W.; Geo. W. Rice, Sec.; Wm H. Haskell, S. D.; Nelson Strout, J. D. 1865—W. R. Wright, W. M.; Nelson Strout, S. W.; H. B. Strout, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; Geo. W. Rice, Sec.; P. R. Strout, S. D.; Wm B. Newell, J. D. 1866—W. R. Wright, W. M.; Nelson Strout, S. W.; H. B. Strout, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; Geo. W. Rice, Sec.; Z. Fickett, S. D.; Elmer W. Randall, J. D. 1867—W. R. Wright, W. M.; Nelson Strout, S. W.; W. S. Michaels, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; Geo. W. Rice, Sec.; B. I. Small, S. D.; Elmer W. Randall, J. D. 1868—Wm R. Wright, W. M.; I. S. Brown, S. W.; B. I. Small, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; W. F. Morrell, Sec.; 1869—Benj. I. Small, W. M.; P. R. Strout, S. W.; Alfred Lunt, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; Wm D. Roak, Sec.; Fred W. Elder, S. D.; C. W. Harding, J. D. 1870—B. I. Small, W. M.; P. R. Strout, S. W.; Alfred Lunt, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; W. D. Roak, Sec.; I. N. Beals, S. D.; Chas W. Harding, J. D. 1871—B. I. Small, W. M.; Alfred Lunt, S. W.; S. B. Libby, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; W. D. Roak, Sec.; C. W. Harding, S. D.; Josiah L. Vining, J. D. 1872—Alfred Lunt, W. M.; S. B. Libby, S. W.; Elmer W.

Randall, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; J. H. Davis, Sec.; Wm B. Newell, Chap.; C. W. Harding, S. D.; True Tuttle, J. D. 1873—S. B. Libby, W. M.; C. W. Harding, S. W.; E. O. Tyler, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treas.; Alfred Lunt, Sec.; W. D. Roak, Marshal; A. H. Parker, S. D.; True Tuttle, J. D. 1874—S. B. Libby, W. M.; C. W. Harding, S. W.; E. O. Tyler, J. W.; A. D. Roak, Treas.; Alfred Lunt, Sec.; E. S. Warren, Chap.; 1875—C. W. Harding, W. M.; E. O. Tyler, S. W.; Jos. H. Davis, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Alfred Lunt, Sec. 1876—C. W. Harding, W. M.; E. O. Tyler, S. W.; J. H. Davis, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Alfred Lunt, Sec. 1877—Jos. H. Davis, W. M.; A. H. Parker, S. W.; C. S. Fenlason, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Alfred Lunt, Sec.; Wm R. Wright, Chap. 1878—J. H. Davis, W. M.; A. H. Parker, S. W.; C. S. Fenlason, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; W. B. Newell, Sec.; W. H. Douglass, Chap.; 1879—J. H. Davis, W. M.; A. H. Parker, S. W.; C. S. Fenlason, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Wm B. Newell, Sec.; I. A. Paine, Chap.; C. W. Harding, S. D.; W. H. Merrill, J. D.; 1880—A. H. Parker, W. M.; C. S. Fenlason, S. W.; True Tuttle, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Lora Newell, Sec.; C. W. Harding, S. D.; Wm H. Merrill, J. D.; 1881—A. H. Parker, W. M.; C. S. Fenlason, S. W.; True Tuttle, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Lora Newell, Sec.; 1882—Alfred Lunt, W. M.; L. O. Morse, S. W.; S. S. Parker, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Lora Newell, Sec.; 1883—Alfred Lunt, W. M.; E. O. Tyler, S. W.; W. H. Douglass, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Lora Newell, Sec.; S. B. Libby, S. D.; F. A. Harding, J. D.; 1884—E. O. Tyler, W. M.; S. B. Libby, S. W.; W. H. Douglas, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; Lora Newell, Sec.; F. A. Harding, S. D.; J. L. Wright, J. D.; 1885—E. O. Tyler, W. M.; S. B. Libby, S. W.; F. A. Harding, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; J. L. Wright, Sec.; Geo. H. Hatch, S. D.; I. S. Trufant, J. D.; 1886—S. B. Libby, W. M.; F. A. Harding, S. W.; Geo. L. Sylvester, J. W.; W. D. Roak, Treas.; J. L. Wright, Sec.; Jos. H. Davis, S. D.; I. S. Trufant, J. D.; 1887—S. B. Libby, W. M.; F. A. Harding, S. W.; Geo. L. Sylvester, J. W.; Wm P. Waterhouse, Treas.; J. L. Wright, Sec.; 1888—S. B. Libby, W. M.; F. A. Harding, S. W.; J. W. Thomas, J. W.; J. L. Wright, Sec.; I. S. Trufant, S. D.; E. L. Macomber, J. D.; 1889—F. A. Harding, W. M.; H. M. Beal, S. W.; J. W. Thomas, J. W.; W. P. Waterhouse, Treas.; J. L. Wright, Sec.; J. H. Davis, S. D.; J. L. Vining, J. D.; J. S. Lang, S. S.; G. W. Nichols, J. S.; A. S. Dingley, Tyler; 1890—F. A. Harding, W. M.; H. M. Beal, S. W.; E. L. Macomber, J. W.; W. P. Waterhouse, Treas.; J. L. Wright, Sec.; E. R. Miller, Chap.; L. B. Small, Marshal; J. L. Vining, S. D.; J. H. Williams, J. D.; J. S. Lang, S. S.; G. W. Nichols, J. S.; A. S. Dingley, Tyler.

*Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M.*¹ *Lisbon Falls*, was granted a dispensation January 1, 1870, by M. W. J. H. Lynde, G. M. of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Maine. The petitioners were: David S. Dunlap, S. P. Crosman, Geo. C. Wing, Geo. W. Coombs, Samuel Sylvester, Geo. F. Alexander, C. H. Douglass, Tobias T. Goddard, S. Estes, E. B. Webber, A. T. Crosman, Edw. Plummer, N. L. Shea, L. Harden, F. A. Small, J. H. Eacott, T. C. Rogers, Simeon Stone, Geo. B. Shorey, Abram H. Nason, H. A. Small, E. Day, Silas Plummer, H. C. White, and O. R. Small. The first meeting was held January 17, 1870. The G. M. appointed Tobias T. Goddard, W. M.; Horace C. White, S. W.; N. L. Shea, J. W. The Grand Lodge granted a charter on May 4, 1870, and on September 27, 1870, at the adoption of the constitution and installation the following officers were installed: Tobias T.

¹ By William Parkin, Secretary.

Goddard, W. M.; Horace C. White, S. W.; N. L. Shea, J. W.; Edw. Plummer, Treas.; Cephas H. Douglass, Sec.; Simeon Stone, S. D.; Geo. W. Coombs, J. D.; David S. Dunlap, S. S.; Thos C. Rogers, J. S.; O. R. Small, Marshal; Sumner Estes, Chap.; Silas Plummer, Tyler. The lodge has been very successful, both financially and otherwise, from its first meeting. The following are names of members admitted: Otis S. Vining, Wm Rhodes, Chas B. Plummer, John L. Gardner, Geo. D. Frost, Samuel J. White, Joshua S. Newell, Alfred Webber, Wm Maines, Frank M. Hacker, T. Alvah Moore, Joseph G. Small, Geo. A. Pettingill, Roscoe G. Green, Frank H. Ambach, Edward R. Warren, N. J. Wedgwood, J. Reid Edgecomb, Lafayette E. Dennison, Seward A. Parker, John A. Smith, Jas E. Edgecomb, Abram Healey, E. M. Shaw, Geo. W. Gould, Nathaniel S. Purinton, Alonzo S. Purinton, Wm S. Merrill, Chas A. Ambach, Frank B. Potter, Eugene B. Earl, Addison Slater, Robert N. Callahan, Jas W. Card, Levi C. Gould, Wm S. Cotton, Jr, Jas W. Farrin, John H. Coombs, Jas L. Atwood, H. J. Hutchinson, Lewis Lander, Wm H. Gilmore, Edwin R. Small, Webster Nevins, Samuel H. Goody, Chas F. Edgecomb, Thos B. Fish, Jos. S. Potter, Chas H. Keopka, John W. Dufton, John H. Potter, Frank H. Abbott, Elbridge G. Rideout, Simeon W. Goodwin, John H. Tomlinson, Wm A. Lewis, H. M. Harmon, Freeman C. Hall, L. R. Ross, Albion Chase, Nathaniel R. Williams, L. B. Burrill, Wm Parkin, Geo. H. Whittier, Pennell P. Woodard, Fred C. Worth, Geo. W. Jordan, Hibbert Lockhart, Chas W. Girard, John Cornish, Millard C. Webber, Aaron H. Goodwin, Thos F. Millett, Benjamin F. Christopher, Robert N. Barbrick, Wilbur H. Judkins, Enoch Tibbetts, E. A. Durille, Benjamin W. Card, Alfred D. Sawyer, George W. Curtis, Cyril O. Abell, Charles L. Osborne, C. W. Girard, Wm H. Douglass, James A. Underwood, James H. Eacott, Jr, H. W. Pike, Daniel Fessenden, W. E. Plummer, C. F. A. Stuebing, Otis S. White, Fenton Haigh, George Canham, George Turnbull, K. M. Small, John Rawstrom, Wm E. Stevens, A. J. Small, F. E. Greissenger, George W. Beal, F. A. Jordan, W. F. Rogers, Samuel W. Smith. The Past Masters have been: Tobias T. Goddard, Horace C. White, Simeon Stone, O. R. Small, George W. Coombs, Samuel J. White, Wm S. Cotton, Jr, Otis S. Vining, Simeon Stone, Alonzo S. Purinton, Millard C. Webber, James W. Card, James A. Underwood. The meetings are held on the Mondays on or immediately before the full moon, in Masonic Hall, Perkin Block, Main street.

Webster Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., Sabatis.—In the winter of 1870-71 Luther Lombard, Stetson L. Hill, Bradford D. Farnham, John Shore, Cyrus Hackett, Calvin D. Bubier, Frank E. Sleeper, Eugene D. Greenleaf, being desirous of establishing a lodge of Masonry at Sabatis, and believing that good work in extending Masonic influence in the vicinity would be done thereby, secured the co-operation of Andrew J. Harris, H. S. Harris, and James H. Thompson, of Greene, and Joseph G. Bragg, Augustus C. Frost, and Stephen

R. Raynes, of Wales, in sending a petition for the organization of a lodge here. In answer, M. W. John H. Lynde, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, granted a dispensation, empowering them to form and open a lodge in Webster, and appointing Bro. Frank E. Sleeper, first Master; Stetson L. Hill, first Senior Warden; and Bradford D. Farnham, first Junior Warden. Bro. Frank E. Sleeper was a native of Lewiston, a graduate of the first class of Bates College, and of Maine Medical School, and had recently located in Sabatis as a physician. He was 24 years of age, and a member of Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston. He was the mainspring in organizing and regulating the lodge, and to his energy and tact it is largely indebted for the many complimentary notices from the several district deputies and other visitors who have witnessed its work. He has held, among others, these Masonic offices: Master of Webster Lodge 10 years, District Deputy Grand Master three years, Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master of Masons in Maine (by unanimous election serving two terms), and is Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, High Priest of King Hiram Chapter, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine and its Grand Lecturer, Thrice Illustrious Master of Dunlap Council Royal and Select Masters, Commander of Lewiston Commandery Knights Templar, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Commandery, and Thrice Potent Grand Master of Lewiston Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R. He is author of the monitorial portion of the "Maine Royal Arch Text-book," authorized text-book for chapters in Maine. Bro. Stetson L. Hill was a native of Webster, and a member of Tranquil Lodge, Auburn. He studied law with his father, Jacob Hill, had followed that profession for several years, and was about 50 years of age, and the owner of considerable property. Bro. Bradford D. Farnham, belonging to Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston, was junior partner in the firm of Davis & Farnham, merchants. He never attended a lodge meeting, as he moved from town. Bro. Luther Lombard, a native of Wales, had been a resident of Sabatis for 30 years, and was engaged in farming, owning quite an extensive property. Capt. Lombard received his degrees in Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of the most active and efficient members. Bro. Joseph G. Bragg was a member of Monmouth Lodge, a ship-joiner by trade, but farming in Wales. He was one of our most highly esteemed members. Bro. John Shore was a native of Yorkshire, England, a wool-carder in charge of the carding-room of the Webster Woolen Mill. Bro. Shore was 41 years of age, a member of Ashlar Lodge, and a just and upright man. He was of great assistance to the lodge, and his removal to Lisbon was greatly regretted. Bro. Eugene D. Greenleaf was a graduate of Harvard, and agent of Webster Woolen Mill. He removed to Boston three years later, remaining, however, a member of the lodge. Bro. Calvin D. Bubier, a native of Lewiston, 35 years of age, was a clerk of Davis & Farnham. He received his degrees in Princeton. Bro. Augustus C. Frost was 27 years of age, and a member of Morning Star Lodge

of Litchfield. Though living at a great distance he set an excellent example of punctuality. Bro. Cyrus Hackett, aged 49, was a native of Greene, a millwright and a member of Tranquil Lodge.

Perhaps a more rusty body of Masons never gathered together, but all went to work with energy, and under Bro. Sleeper's instruction rapid progress was made. Previous to organization, they met frequently in secure places to practice Masonic work, thus enabling them to acquit themselves very well at the first communication of the lodge. Bro. Luther Lombard advanced \$300, taking the joint note of the other members as security. This note was afterwards signed by several of the first admitted members. With this money the brethren leased, finished, painted, and furnished the second story of the school-house in Sabatis, making a neat and tasty hall, and September 23, 1871, held the first stated communication. At this meeting Bro. Sleeper congratulated the lodge on the excellent progress made, promising the continuance of his own exertions, requesting earnest endeavors by the others, and predicting a useful future. Two applications were received. October 28, 1871, four applications were received, the two previous applicants accepted, and Edwin H. Johnson initiated. At the next meeting the members' dues were fixed at two dollars, and the Master appointed these officers: Luther Lombard, Treas.; Eugene D. Greenleaf, Sec.; J. G. Bragg, Marshal; Augustus C. Frost, S. D.; Cyrus Hackett, J. D.; C. D. Bubier, S. S.; John Shore, J. S.; A. J. Harris, Sent.; W. B. Cutler, Tyler. The lodge was officially visited by R. W. Dura Bradford, D. D. G. M., February 20, 1872. There were many visitors present. After witnessing work in the second degree, Bro. Bradford complimented the officers very highly. April 20, 1872, the lodge voted to petition for a charter; a code of by-laws was accepted, and ordered to be submitted to the Grand Lodge for approval.

Authority having been obtained June 15, 1872, the lodge elected: Frank E. Sleeper, W. M.; Stetson L. Hill, S. W.; J. G. Bragg, J. W.; Luther Lombard, Treas.; Alden S. Potter, Sec. Eleven brethren who had taken their degrees in this lodge were admitted to membership, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for constituting Webster Lodge. August 1, 1872, M. W. David Cargill, G. M., assisted by Bro. Eaton, of United Lodge No. 8, of Brunswick, as Sen. G. W., Bro. Geo. Swift, of Acacia Lodge No. 121, of Durham, as Jun. G. W., Bro. Chase, of Morning Star Lodge No. 141, of Litchfield, as Grand Chaplain, and Bro. Warren Phillips, of Portland, Grand Tyler, dedicated and constituted Webster Lodge, No. 164, after which the M. W. G. M. publicly installed the officers. January 9, 1873, the officers were re-elected (except E. D. Greenleaf, chosen secretary), and installed by R. W. Joseph M. Hayes, D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District (to which the lodge was assigned November 6, 1872), assisted by W. James B. Westcott of Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath, as Grand Marshal.

January 1, 1874, were elected: F. E. Sleeper, W. M.; A. C. Frost, S. W.; J. G. Bragg, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; Stetson L. Hill, Sec.; and they were installed by Wor. Bro. Geo. S. Woodman, assisted by Geo. C. Wing. In May Bro. Sleeper was appointed D. D. G. M., and for the remainder of the year the Master's station was filled by the Senior Warden, although Bro. Sleeper attended the meetings and took an active part.

January 21, 1875, choice was made of A. C. Frost, W. M.; Jos. G. Bragg, S. W.; Edwin H. Johnson, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; S. L. Hill, Sec. February 13 these officers were publicly installed by R. W. Bro. F. E. Sleeper, D. D. G. M. This year the annual meeting was changed, and December 9, 1875, were chosen: Edwin H. Johnson, W. M.; James F. Heney, S. W.; Retiah D. Jones, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; S. L. Hill, Sec. They were publicly installed by R. W. Frank E. Sleeper. June, 1876, R. W. Simeon Stone, D. D. G. M., visited the lodge, witnessed work in the M. M. degree, and complimented the lodge very highly for its proficiency in the ritual. The note against the lodge was paid this year, and committed to the flames—a most acceptable burnt offering to the Masonic “goat.” December 25, 1876, were elected: Frank E. Sleeper, W. M.; Wm H. Wright, S. W.; R. D. Jones, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec. They were publicly installed January 4, 1877, by R. W. Fessenden I. Day, assisted by Archie L. Talbot. The installation services were followed by a collation and sociable.

May 1, 1877, Webster Lodge buried Bro. James Keates. Bro. Keates was an Englishman, 49 years of age, and a wool-spinner. He was an interested and active member and a much-esteemed citizen. The lodge was officially visited during the year by R. W. Simeon Stone, who highly complimented it on its accuracy in the third degree. This commendation was highly valued. Soon after, the lodge accepted Bro. Stone's invitation and visited him at Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon Falls. December 20, 1877, officers were chosen: F. E. Sleeper, W. M.; Wm H. Wright, S. W.; R. D. Jones, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; who were publicly installed January 16, 1878.

January 17, 1878, a board of trustees of the charity fund was selected and duly organized. A list of all property of the lodge was made, and March 14, 1878, transferred to its custody. December 5, 1878, were chosen: F. E. Sleeper, W. M.; R. D. Jones, S. W.; A. S. Potter, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec. They were publicly installed by R. W. Augustus Callahan, P. M., of Tranquil Lodge, after which a supper was served at the Sabatis House, followed by a sociable at the hall. March 5, 1879, Masonic honors were paid to the remains of Bro. James F. Heney, conveyed to Biddeford. Bro. Heney was 46 years of age, English by birth, and a weaver. In 1872 he received the degrees in Webster Lodge and remained an active and efficient member. With his death originated the relief fund of the lodge. About this time the lodge procured an album and has made efforts to secure photographs of the brethren,

but many pages are yet empty. June 24, 1879, Webster Lodge, joining with Rabboni Lodge, attended the celebration of St John's Day, at Portland.

The annual communication of 1879 falling on Christmas evening, the lodge was duly opened and called to refreshment to allow the brethren to attend a Christmas festival at the Free Baptist church. Later in the evening the officers were re-elected, and on New-Year's eve they were publicly installed by R. W. F. I. Day, assisted by R. W. Augustus Callahan. After supper, served by Bro. A. S. Potter, of the Sabatis House, Bro. Callahan gave an instructive lecture on Masonry. Nothing worthy of note took place in 1880-1881. Not an application was received. December 16, 1880, showed \$177.48 in the treasury, and a charity fund of \$105. Chose Frank E. Sleeper, W. M.; R. D. Jones, S. W.; J. G. Jordan, J. W.; L. Lombard, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.

1881—officers: Frank E. Sleeper, W. M.; R. D. Jones, S. W.; Jas. G. Jordan, J. W.; Luther Lombard, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; A. S. Potter, Chap.; Jos. G. Bragg, Marshal; Judson Bangs, S. D.; E. G. Thomas, J. D.; B. P. Jordan, S. S.; L. H. Lombard, J. S.; I. N. Spofford, Sent.; Herman Amback, Tyler. 1882—officers: Frank E. Sleeper, W. M.; R. D. Jones, S. W.; J. G. Jordan, J. W.; Luther Lombard, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; Geo. H. Bingham, Chap.; J. G. Bragg, Marshal; Judson Bangs, S. D.; E. G. Thomas, J. D.; B. P. Jordan, S. S.; L. H. Lombard, J. S.; Herman Amback, Sent.; Joseph Heck, Tyler. January 31, in the presence of a very large company, many visitors being present from adjacent lodges, the officers were publicly installed. A Past Master's jewel was presented to Worthy Bro. Sleeper by the lodge, and a beautiful steel engraving was given to the lodge by its lady friends. 1883—Brothers Sleeper and Lombard positively declining re-election, the following officers were chosen: Retiah D. Jones, W. M.; Judson Bangs, S. W.; B. P. Jordan, J. W.; F. E. Sleeper, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; Geo. H. Bingham, Chap.; E. G. Thomas, Marshal; W. H. Wright, S. D.; John W. Wood, J. D.; C. D. Bubier, S. S.; H. Amback, J. S.; F. E. Marr, Sent.; C. C. Getchell, Tyler. 1884—officers: Judson Bangs, W. M.; W. H. Wright, S. W.; E. G. Thomas, J. W.; F. E. Sleeper, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; R. D. Jones, Chap.; J. G. Bragg, Marshal; J. W. Wood, S. D.; C. C. Getchell, J. D.; H. Amback, S. S.; F. E. Marr, J. S.; Gustave Graichen, Tyler. Publicly installed February 6 by R. W. Fessenden I. Day, over sixty visitors being present from Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon, besides many from Ashlar, Rabboni, Tranquil, Tyrian, and other lodges. Bro. Billings was presented with an elegant gold pen, a stylographic pen, and a set of cut-glass inkstands by the members.

1885—officers: Judson Bangs, W. M.; Wm H. Wright, S. W.; E. G. Thomas, J. W.; F. E. Sleeper, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; R. D. Jones, Chap.; J. G. Bragg, Marshal; J. W. Wood, S. D.; C. C. Getchell, J. D.; H. Amback, S. S.; F. E. Marr, J. S.; G. Graichen, Tyler. July 8 the lodge

buried its oldest charter member, Bro. Luther Lombard, its Treasurer continuously for ten years. 1886—officers: Frank E. Sleeper, W. M.; F. E. Marr, S. W.; B. P. Jordan, J. W.; Jas G. Jordan, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; J. W. Wood, Chap.; J. G. Bragg, Marshal; C. C. Getchell, S. D.; E. G. Thomas, J. D.; H. Amback, S. S.; L. H. Lombard, J. S.; G. Graichen, Tyler. January 22 they were publicly installed by M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Grand Master. Bro. Sleeper, being Deputy Grand Master, accepted the office of Master only upon the earnest solicitation of his brethren and the Grand Master. 1887—officers: Jos. G. Bragg, W. M.; F. E. Marr, S. W.; Chas C. Getchell, J. W.; J. G. Jordan, Treas.; T. C. Billings, Sec.; R. D. Jones, Chap.; E. G. Thomas, Marshal; Judson Bangs, S. D.; H. Amback, J. D.; G. Graichen, J. S.; A. D. Ames, Tyler. September 23 Bro. John W. McFarland was buried by the lodge. 1888—officers same as 1887. They were publicly installed on February 29 by Grand Master Frank E. Sleeper.

1889—officers: Frank E. Marr, W. M.; W. H. Wright, S. W.; H. Amback, J. W.; J. G. Jordan, Treas.; Judson Bangs, Sec.; R. D. Jones, Chap.; E. G. Thomas, Marshal; T. C. Billings, S. D.; I. N. Spofford, J. D.; George W. Jordan, S. S.; A. D. Ames, J. S.; Fred Dodson, Tyler. They were publicly installed by Grand Master Frank E. Sleeper January 4. On June 17 the lodge vacated the hall over the mill of Bro. R. D. Jones, which it had occupied for seven years. 1890—officers same as 1889, except C. D. Bubier, Tyler. Officers installed by Past Master Bangs, in the hall of the Golden Cross. This year died Bro. Oren A. Jordan. November 20 the lodge entered into its new hall—the upper part of the building erected for a post-office and store by Bro. E. Woodside. 1891—officers: Judson Bangs, W. M.; T. C. Billings, S. W.; I. N. Spofford, J. W.; F. E. Sleeper, Treas.; J. G. Jordan, Sec.; R. D. Jones, Chap.; E. G. Thomas, Marshal; Edwin Woodside, S. D.; Geo. W. Jordan, J. D.; C. A. Amback, S. S.; C. A. Dinsmore, J. S.; C. D. Bubier, Tyler. Publicly installed by Past Grand Master Sleeper, February 6. May 7 Judson Bangs, the present master, was appointed D. D. G. M.

The number of members April, 1891, was 45. From its formation 43 have been initiated, eight received from other lodges, which makes the whole number of members 60. Six have died and nine dimitted. A steady growth has been made, and an interest maintained which, considering the small territory of the jurisdiction, has been remarkable, and the lodge has been noted for the excellence of its work, which has caused frequent visits from other lodges. It is in a prosperous condition, and owns one of the best lots in the village, where, when the ten years of its present lease expires, it hopes to have a home of its own.

Reuel Washburn Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 181, Livermore Falls, held its first meeting under dispensation May 10, 1876, in Masons' Hall, on Depot street. There were present Wor. Levi H. Daggett, W. M.; W. H. Wood,

S. W.; Frank Garcelon as J. W. (A. G. French being absent); and the Master appointed Winfield S. Treat, Treas.; George O. Eustis, Sec.; Ensign S. Goding, S. D.; R. C. Boothby, J. D.; Rev. Phineas Bond, Chap.; Chas L. Eustis, S. S.; John C. Eaton, J. S.; A. C. Otis, Marshal; S. J. Burgess, Tyler. There were also present Bros. Chas H. Cram, A. R. Millett, Albert Allen, and some visiting brethren. Committees were appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, to loan \$200 to procure jewels and furniture, and to arrange for hall. Alonzo M. Bumpus and Sullivan Newman made applications for admittance, and at the next meeting Newman was initiated. The new lodge starts in prosperously, numerous applications being received and much good work done. From the number of rejections a very high standard was established for the lodge. November 8 voted to lease the hall one year for \$20, and to purchase two dozen chairs. January 10, 1877, R. W. Fessenden I. Day, D. D. G. M., made an official visit. A special meeting was held, January 29, for exemplification of the work on the third degree by D. D. G. M. Day. April 11 it was voted to apply to the Grand Lodge for a charter, and Levi H. Daggett, W. H. Wood, A. G. French, C. L. Eustis, George O. Eustis, W. S. Treat, J. C. Eaton, Abel Prescott, S. J. Burgess, E. S. Goding, and Elijah Wadsworth were chosen representatives to the Grand Lodge. May 9 the secretary records: "Unable to hold our regular monthly communication to-day as the Grand Secretary has not returned our dispensation." June 13 accepted the invitation to attend the dedication of the hall of Oriental Star Lodge, June 21; also voted "that this lodge be constituted and officers installed June 21," and committees were chosen to make arrangements, and to provide refreshments and entertainment for the officers of the Grand Lodge. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen: W. H. Wood, W. M.; A. G. French, S. W.; Frank Garcelon, J. W.; M. M. Stone, Treas.; W. S. Treat, Sec.; E. S. Goding, S. D.; R. C. Boothby, J. D.; C. L. Eustis, S. S.; John C. Eaton, J. S.; S. J. Burgess, Marshal; Albert Allen, Tyler. A committee was appointed to obtain a portrait of our esteemed brother, Reuel Washburn.

June 21, 1877, was a great and a gala day. Authority had been granted to the lodge to appear in public procession at the dedication of the Masonic hall of Oriental Star Lodge, and a large number of the members were escorted by Oriental Star Lodge to its hall. After the ceremonies they were escorted to refreshments, then to a grove where M. W. Josiah H. Drummond gave an eloquent oration. In the evening Reuel Washburn Lodge was duly constituted, and its officers publicly installed at the Baptist church by M. W. Edward P. Burnham, Grand Master, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge. The charter now received (granted May 3, 1877,) declared the precedence of the lodge to commence from May 4, 1876. The charter members were: Frank Garcelon, Stephen J. Burgess, Wm H. Wood, W. S. Treat, Elijah Wadsworth, Albert Allen, George O. Eustis, T. Everett Eustis, Roswell C.

Boothby, Henry D. Parker, Alvin Record, Charles H. Cram, Augustus L. Young, John C. Eaton, Charles L. Eustis, J. W. Eaton, Alanson C. Otis, Matthew M. Stone, Levi H. Daggett, Alexander O. Nelson, G. O. Foye, Ensign S. Goding, Wm W. Noyes, Albion R. Millett, John B. Drake, Chas B. Knapp, Thomas F. Palmer, Albert G. French, Joseph Brown, Sullivan Newman, Charles W. Brown, Henry A. Strout, Abel Prescott, David C. Searles, Prince E. Hinds, Alonzo M. Bumpus.

July 11 the annual meeting was changed to June, and the lodge received the following letter from the venerated brother whose name it bears:—

To the Worshipful Master, etc.—I was very sorry that I could not be with you last evening at the consecration of your lodge, but at my age, and with my infirmities, at the late hour of your meeting I must have denied myself the pleasure of being present, even if the weather had been pleasant, but stormy as it was it would have been presumptuous folly to have undertaken it. You know how much I lamented your withdrawal from Oriental Star Lodge, and if I could have persuaded you to remain would gladly have done so; but as you decided otherwise I wish you abundant success, and, to this end I expect you to be true and faithful to the high trust and responsibility you have assumed. You cannot reasonably expect success without working for and deserving it. Be honorable and honest in all your dealings and business transactions with each other and with the world, and demonstrate by example that you are better men for being good Masons. Guard well the outer door and be wise in the acceptance of worthy applicants for the honors of Masonry and firm in rejecting the unworthy. Be kind and courteous to neighboring lodges, respecting their rights as well as your own. If you have work to do be prepared to do it promptly, correctly, and creditably. The importance of making a good and favorable impression upon the candidate when receiving the degrees cannot be overestimated. If you have no work to do, remember and regard the admonition of our most excellent Past Grand Master Josiah H. Drummond, to assemble yourselves together at your stated communications socially, as friends and brothers spread the cement of brotherly love and affection, learn the lectures and the work, study and practice the teachings of our ancient and honorable institution, and you will not materially err; you will have your reward—the approval and blessing of your God. Farewell.

REUEL WASHBURN.

North Livermore, June 22, 1877.

Friday, March 8, 1878, united with Oriental Star Lodge in conferring the last honors of masonry on the remains of this honored Mason, and March 13 a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on his death. June 12 the death of Bro. E. N. Wheeler reported, and officers elected. W. H. Wood, W. M.; F. Garcelon, S. W.; E. S. Goding, J. W.; M. M. Stone, Treas.; W. S. Treat, Sec.; L. P. Gould, Chap.; R. C. Boothby, S. D.; P. E. Hinds, J. D. The officers were installed July 10. March 12, 1879, voted to attend the celebration of St John's Day at Portland. Officers for 1879-80: W. H. Wood, W. M.; F. Garcelon, S. W.; E. S. Goding, J. W.; M. M. Stone, Treas.; W. S. Treat, Sec.; C. B. Knapp, Chap. June 24 was passed pleasantly at Portland, as the secretary records "having had a big time." In 1880 the lodge was reported as "nearly out of debt." Frank Garcelon was elected W. M.; R. C.

Boothby, S. W.; Alonzo M. Bumpus, J. W.; M. M. Stone, Treas.; C. B. Knapp, Sec. They were installed by R. W. David Cargill, P. G. M., July 19. October 13 voted to attend a celebration of Wilton Lodge, October 21. February 9, 1881, R. W. C. R. Whitten, D. D. G. M., made an official visit. He was "much pleased to see such good work." May 11 voted "to allow the Odd Fellows the use of our hall for meetings." Officers elected June 8 were publicly installed June 24 by A. M. Roak, D. D. G. M.; Frank Garcelon, W. M.; R. C. Boothby, S. W.; A. M. Bumpus, J. W.; Rev. G. L. Burbank, Chap.; M. M. Stone, Treas.; C. B. Knapp, Sec. September 26 lodge attended memorial exercises in honor of the late President James A. Garfield.

The first meeting in the new Masonic Hall in Treat's Block was held January 4, 1882, and it was voted to furnish it at an expense of \$250. March 1 D. D. G. M. Algernon M. Roak visited the lodge officially, and complimented it on its correct work and its neat and commodious hall. June 28 were elected and installed the officers for the ensuing year: R. C. Boothby, W. M.; A. M. Bumpus, S. W.; D. C. Searles, J. W.; M. M. Stone, Treas.; C. B. Knapp, Sec.; G. L. Burbank, Chap. June 20, 1883, election of officers: R. C. Boothby, W. M.; A. M. Bumpus, S. W.; D. C. Searles, J. W.; J. A. Rich, Treas.; E. S. Goding, Sec.; David Cargill, Chap. February 15, 1884, official visit of D. D. G. M. N. U. Hinkley, who exemplified work on the third degree. March 15 the death of Bro. M. M. Stone, so long treasurer, was reported. May 29 the lodge conducted the funeral services of Bro. John W. Eaton. June 4 elected officers: A. M. Bumpus, W. M.; D. C. Searles, S. W.; W. S. Treat, J. W.; David Cargill, Chap.; E. S. Goding, Sec.; J. A. Rich, Treas. June 24, 1885, were elected the same officers as last year except that R. C. Boothby was made tyler. Public installation July 1, R. C. Boothby, P. M., installing officer. January 20, 1886, a contribution was sent to the sufferers by the Galveston, Texas, fire. June 10 election of officers: D. C. Searles, W. M.; W. S. Treat, S. W.; H. W. Bailey, J. W.; R. W. Weld, Treas.; J. A. Record, Sec.; David Cargill, Chap. December 15 funeral of Bro. C. S. Hutchins. March 9, 1887, D. D. G. M. Geo. S. Woodman made an official visit. June 1 annual meeting. Officers chosen: D. C. Searles, W. M.; W. S. Treat, S. W.; H. W. Bailey, J. W.; R. C. Boothby, Sec.; R. W. Weld, Treas. Public installation June 15, P. M. R. C. Boothby, installing officer. After the installation Mrs S. J. Burgess, in behalf of ladies interested in the lodge, presented the brethren an elegant Bible. A magnificent banquet followed. January 25, 1888, the death of Bro. Albert G. French was reported. June 20 elected W. S. Treat, W. M.; H. W. Bailey, S. W.; H. H. Dyke, J. W.; R. W. Weld, Treas.; R. C. Boothby, Sec. June 30 they were publicly installed, David Cargill, P. G. M., officiating. August 15 the death of Bro. H. H. White was reported. June 11, 1889, attended the funeral of Dr Albion R. Millett, a worthy brother. July 10 were installed the officers-elect: W. S. Treat, W. M.; Henry W. Bailey, S. W.;

Davilla S. Thompson, J. W.; Roswell C. Boothby, Sec.; Stephen J. Burgess, Marshal; David Cargill, Chap.; Clinton Newman, Tyler. April 8, 1890, R. C. Boothby, having been made D. D. G. M., visited the lodge officially and made corrections in the work. May 28, 1890, officers elected: D. S. Thompson, W. M.; R. M. Maxim, S. W.; J. G. Ham, J. W.; R. W. Weld, Treas.; R. C. Boothby, Sec. Public installation June 10, P. M. W. S. Treat officiating. February 18, 1891, the third degree was conferred by the officers of Oriental Star Lodge. April 22 the death of Bro. Sullivan Newman was reported. The lodge June 1, 1891, has 95 members, is practically free from debt, with brotherly love existing among the craftsmen, and the prospect that much benefit will be realized through its labors.

Androscoggin Chapter of R. A. M., No. 34, Livermore Falls, was instituted in 1871 at Canton. A petition signed by 13 R. A. Masons, recommended by King Hiram Chapter of Lewiston, was forwarded to M. E. Stephen J. Young, G. H. P., asking for a dispensation, which was granted January 21, 1871, to Hiram A. Ellis, Charles A. Coolidge, Otis Hayford, Jr, John D. Hodge, R. E. Hathaway, Gideon Ellis, and George W. Moore of Canton, H. T. Gleason, J. H. Gleason, P. M. Edwards, and John H. Ellis of Mexico, H. F. Howard of Dixfield, Wm H. H. Wood of Livermore Falls. The officers named were: Otis Hayford, Jr, H. P.; John D. Hodge, King; John H. Ellis, Scribe. The chapter was opened January 30, 1871, at Masonic Hall in Canton, which had been erected the previous summer for this purpose, and duly organized, with these officers: M. E. Otis Hayford, Jr, H. P.; ex-Comps. John D. Hodge, King; John H. Ellis, Scribe; Comps. Henry F. Howard, Treas.; Hiram A. Ellis, Sec.; C. T. Gleason, P. S.; George W. Moore, C. H.; Charles A. Coolidge, R. A. C.; C. E. Philoon, M. 3d V.; R. E. Hathaway, M. 2d V.; W. H. H. Wood, M. 1st V.; P. M. Edmunds, Sent. It received its charter, dated May 3, 1871, June 26, 1871, when these officers were chosen: M. E. Otis Hayford, H. P.; John D. Hodge, King; John H. Ellis, Scribe; Oscar Hayford, Treas.; Hiram A. Ellis, Sec. October 6 there were present M. E. Stephen J. Young, G. H. P.; Comp. Warren Phillips, G. Sent.; Comp. Dura Bradford as G. C.; Comp. Geo. W. Moore as G. C. of H., and the chapter was duly constituted, after which the above officers were installed by M. E. Stephen J. Young, G. H. P., as were also these appointed officers: Geo. W. Moore, C. H.; Wm H. H. Washburn, P. S.; C. A. Coolidge, R. A. C.; C. S. Brown, M. 3d V.; Wm K. Decoster, M. 2d V.; John N. Read, M. 1st V.; Isaac A. Ellis, S. S.; C. E. Philoon, J. S.; Rev. O. H. Johnson, Chap.; F. M. Mayo, Sent.

August 15, 1872, Masonic Hall, Canton, was dedicated, these taking part: Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore; King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, Dixfield; Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, Turner; Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, Buckfield; Whitney Lodge, No. 167, Canton; Androscoggin R. A. Chapter; Grand Lodge of Maine, M. W. David Cargill, G. M.; Grand Chapter of Maine, M. E. John

W. Ballou, G. H. P. Comp. Gideon Ellis, the oldest member of the chapter, died November 1, 1872, in his 77th year. December, 1873, Comp. Gilbert L. Heald died. January 1, 1876, the chapter had 60 members; the following from this county: Wm H. H. Wood, Frank Garcelon, Elijah and Marshman E. Wardsworth, Roswell C. Boothby, *Livermore Falls*; Welcome F. Fuller and Henry Clay Munson, *Turner*; Charles Jones, *Livermore*. Elected officers: June 17, 1872, Otis Hayford, H. P.; John D. Hodge, King; Dura Bradford, Scribe; Oscar Hayford, Treas.; H. A. Ellis, Sec. June 9, 1873, John D. Hodge, H. P.; Dura Bradford, King; George W. Moore, Scribe; Oscar Hayford, Treas.; H. A. Ellis, Sec. June 29, 1874, M. E. Dura Bradford, H. P.; W. H. Washburn, King; John H. Ellis, Scribe; Oscar Hayford, Treas.; H. A. Ellis, Sec. June 14, 1875, the only change is that of Otis Hayford, Sec.

For some years the chapter was prosperous, then interest waxed cold, payment of dues was neglected, only a faithful few preserved its vitality, and the roll of the officers would be very nearly the annual repetition of their names. Things grew from bad to worse as the years wore on. In 1887 the chapter was holding its meetings in the hall of the brick store, as the old Masonic Hall was let and occupied for other than Masonic purposes since the fire of January 28, 1887, and in October a chapter was opened. Finding the old hall not in condition to hold said meeting, it was voted to act with Whitney Lodge to see what should be done with the furniture and other fixtures, and to see what arrangements could be made with the lodge to use said hall in common with the lodge; also voted to write for a dispensation to elect officers at the regular convocation in November, having failed to do so at the annual meeting. November 28, Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr, was chosen H. P.; Thos. Raymond, King; A. Delano, Scribe; James H. Burbank, Treas. Again the chapter failed to elect officers, and August 20, 1888, a dispensation was again asked for, and the visit of some grand officer with whom to consult was requested. The dispensation was granted, and September 15 officers were elected, and October 15, installed: Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr, H. P.; Thos. Reynolds, King; John D. Hodge, Scribe; E. R. Oldham, C. H.; C. M. Holland, R. A. C., with others. December 17 a convocation was held in Grange Hall, Canton, under a dispensation, and a counsel was held with the Grand Scribe. At a later convocation 14 members were deprived of membership for arrearages of dues. April 15, 1889, voted 13 to 1 in favor of removal to Livermore Falls.

The first meeting at Livermore Falls was the annual convocation, June 10, 1889. R. C. Boothby was chosen H. P.; B. C. Waite, K.; W. S. Treat, Scribe; who were installed by M. E. Dura Bradford, P. H. P. June 30, 1890, R. C. Boothby was elected and installed H. P.; W. S. Treat, K.; D. S. Thompson, S. J. G. Ham was then appointed C. of H.; E. Eaton, P. S.; S. E. Perkins, R. A. C.; C. R. Loring, M. 3d V.; E. S. Goding, M. 2d V.; D. C. Searles, M. 1st V. Comp. David Cargill was made an honorary member. November 25

A. M. Roak, H. P. of Bradford Chapter, by request confers the R. A. degree on several substitutes. There are now (June 1, 1891,) 54 members, seven having been received the past year and one dimitted. In its new home the chapter is in good condition, and bids fair to have a flourishing future. Among its treasures the chapter cherishes a gavel made in Jerusalem; the head is of olive wood from Mt Olivet, the handle of wood grown on the banks of the Jordan. This was a present from Rev. A. C. Herrick.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., Lewiston, was instituted March 19, 1853, by D. G. M. John Read, assisted by J. B. Ham as Grand Marshal, Ebenezer Ham as Grand Secretary, Stephen H. Read as Grand Treasurer, Ham Brooks as Grand Warden. The petition was signed by Jordan K. Piper, George Webb, E. D. Clark, George Latham, and Charles J. Greene, all residents of Lewiston. It is not known when or where they joined the order. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge in July, 1853. The lodge was unquestionably instituted in a small hall in the upper part of Jones's Block, which was occupied by them for some time, renting it of a temperance society who controlled it and subsequently leased it. The first officers installed were: Geo. Webb, N. G.; Geo. Latham, V. G.; E. D. Clark, R. Sec.; Charles J. Green, Treas. Geo. W. Farr, Hermon L. Guild, Benj. Dexter, Hanson W. Small, David S. Parker, and James Lewis were elected and initiated at the meeting. This was the first lodge instituted in Lewiston, and entered upon a season of unusual prosperity, additions being made to its membership at nearly every meeting. This prosperity continued for several years; but from 1855 to 1861 the order in the state was suffering much from depletion in membership owing, in a large measure, to the imperfect administration of its financial affairs. At that time the relation between dues and weekly benefits was not properly adjusted. During these years many of the lodges throughout the country were financially ruined. The lodge was involved in the general depression, but continued to administer its affairs until September 20, 1858. From that time until October 3, 1859, there are no records of any sessions. It met October 10, 1859, in the hall over Keyes's store. This was on the northerly side of Haymarket Square, the building next to the Frye house. This hall they secured for \$25 per annum. Subsequently another room for an anteroom was leased for \$5 per annum, which made comfortable and convenient rooms for a short time. The installation of officers, October 21, 1859, was in the hall of Androscoggin Lodge, in Auburn. They were installed by D. G. M. Nahum Morrill, as follows: Geo. W. Farr, N. G.; J. W. Hutchinson, V. G.; E. D. Johnson, Rec. Sec.; George Webb, Treas. These rooms were soon too small, and a committee was raised January 16, 1860, to ascertain if the lodge could procure Cutter's Hall, which was obtained for \$55 per year, and January 25,

1860, it was occupied, holding the first meeting January 30. The lodge did some repairing in the hall, had it lighted with gas, and the floor neatly carpeted. Prosperity was now assured. Accessions were made at almost every meeting. In 1864, owing in a great measure to increase in membership, a committee was appointed to secure a hall better adapted to their needs, and sufficiently large to give them ample accommodations. This reported September 28, 1864, in favor of rooms in Central Block. The lodge voted to occupy the rooms, which were fitted up at an expense of \$96.68, the carpet being paid for by subscription. These were comfortable and convenient quarters, with sufficient room for work, and the lodge was supplied with ample means to carry on its charitable and fraternal labors. This hall was occupied until June, 1870. On Sunday morning, June 12, 1870, the westerly portion of Central Block, which included Odd Fellows Hall, was destroyed. The lodge lost its furniture, and the most of its paraphernalia. The loss was \$800, with an insurance of \$500. From June 15 to September 14, 1870, the lodge held weekly sessions in the hall of Androscoggin Lodge, in Auburn. At the first session after the fire, June 15, the lodge chose Geo. A. Callahan, Warren E. Pressey, and Geo. A. Drew to act with a committee of Androscoggin Lodge in procuring and furnishing a new hall. Rooms were found in Union Block. They were completed, fitted up, furnished, and formally delivered to the joint committee, Tuesday evening, September 13, 1870, and were occupied by this lodge on the following evening. The hall was also occupied by Androscoggin Lodge and Worombus Encampment. At this time Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge entered upon a period of marked prosperity. It has constantly increased in numbers as well as influence, and is to-day among the large and strong lodges of the state. Desiring larger and better accommodations, the lodge in connection with Golden Rule Lodge, leased the upper story of Odd Fellows Block for the use of the order in this city. The expense to this lodge in finishing and furnishing was about \$1,500, and the members joined with Golden Rule Lodge in the dedication, January 8, 1877, with pride and satisfaction. The hall and adjoining rooms are among the best in the state and are especially adapted to the needs of the lodge. They were occupied for the first time by this lodge, in January, 1877. The lodge has expended for the relief of its members about \$27,000, an average of more than \$700 per annum. Its membership is 408. In 1872 Geo. A. Callahan of this lodge was elected Grand Master, and filled the office with much satisfaction to the order throughout the state. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1873, he was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the work of the order, and undoubtedly did more than any of his predecessors to perfect it among the lodges of this jurisdiction.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., Lewiston, was instituted September 26, 1873, by Grand M. O. B. Whitten, assisted by Grand Sec. Joshua Davis,

Past Grand Masters Benjamin Kingsbury and J. E. Haseltine. The charter members were George A. Callahan, Silas W. Cook, George A. Drew, George W. Maxfield, Arthur S. Melcher, Fred A. Hall, Eben J. Atwood, Samuel O. Wood, Edwin Wakefield, Ai Brooks, Abel D. Cook, Isaac H. Estes, Milton C. Wedgwood, Wm F. Garcelon, Thos W. Murch, Thos A. Eastman. Eleven of them came from Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge, and five from Androscoggin Lodge of Auburn. The following were initiated in Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge: George A. Callahan, February 18, 1863; Silas W. Cook, January 31, 1872; George A. Drew, June 19, 1869; George W. Maxfield, February 5, 1867; Arthur S. Melcher, February 19, 1873; Fred A. Hall, February 19, 1873; Eben J. Atwood, May 4, 1869; S. O. Wood, May 21, 1873; Edwin Wakefield, February 27, 1872; A. D. Cook, August 6, 1873; I. H. Estes, May 31, 1871; and the following in Androscoggin Lodge: William F. Garcelon, January 10, 1870; M. C. Wedgwood, October 3, 1870; Ai Brooks, May 17, 1869; T. W. Murch, January 23, 1871; T. A. Eastman, March 25, 1872. The grand officers installed Ai Brooks, N. G.; S. W. Cook, V. G.; S. O. Wood, R. Sec.; Fred A. Hall, P. Sec.; and T. W. Murch, Treas. The charter was granted August 11, 1874. The lodge purchased one-half of the furniture and paraphernalia of Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge, and became joint tenant of its hall, where it held weekly sessions until January 11, 1877, when it occupied its present rooms in Odd Fellows Block. At this session, the first in the new hall, these officers were publicly installed: Thos H. Jordan, N. G.; D. Horace Holman, V. G.; J. G. Elder, R. Sec.; Fred A. Hall, P. Sec.; L. C. Peck, Treas. This hall was jointly fitted up by Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge and this lodge, at an expense of \$3,000. It contains a hall for regular sessions, a banquet hall, and several anterooms. The hall was publicly dedicated January, 1877, by G. M. Stephen K. Dyer. In his communication to the Grand Lodge, held in Portland, August 14, 1877, the Grand Master said:

January 8, 1877, I visited Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge, No. 62, and Golden Rule Lodge, No. 73, in the city of Lewiston. Assisted by S. P. Getchell, G. M., Chas H. Blake, G. Chap., J. E. Haseltine and J. N. Read, P. G. Representatives, and Past Grands A. D. Smith, O. G. Douglass, and S. W. Cook, I publicly dedicated their beautiful hall, one of the largest and finest in the state, and I congratulated the brethren upon the prosperity that has attended them in thus providing themselves with such a comfortable home. At the conclusion of the dedicatory service we had the pleasure of listening to an able address delivered by Rev. Bro. Bolton, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

The officers were publicly installed by the Grand Master, January 7, 1878. This was the first installation by the Grand Master, and we quote from his annual communication to the Grand Lodge his reference to it:—

January 7, in the presence of a large assembly of invited friends, with the assistance of the Grand Marshal and Past Grands Pressey, Snow, and Cook, I installed the officers of

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 73, at Lewiston. Here I found Odd Fellowship in its most luxuriant growth. Our brethren here had prepared a rich and bounteous banquet in the commodious anterooms of their beautiful hall, to which at the close of the installation ceremony, all present were invited. The warm greeting the officers of the Grand Lodge received will never be forgotten.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge held at Auburn, August 8, 1882, Silas W. Cook of this lodge was elected Grand Master and held the position with honor to himself and fidelity to the order. In 1883 he was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and held the office for two years. Geo. W. Goss was elected Grand Master at the session of the Grand Lodge held in Portland, August 9, 1887. He was an able officer and served with much acceptance. In 1888 he was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, holding the office for two years and occupying positions upon important committees. The lodge has expended more than \$12,000 in relief of its members, and is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 256.

Worombus Encampment, No. 13, I. O. O. F., Lewiston.—The warrant for the institution of Worombus Encampment was dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Benjamin Kingsbury, G. P., and Nathaniel F. Deering, G. S. The petitioners were J. C. Lane, S. P. Gorham, Elisha Turner, Benjamin Dunn, Temple Tibbetts, Nelson B. Reynolds, Uriah Read, Levi A. Gould, and William T. Plaisted. The institution took place at Odd Fellows Hall in Auburn, April 27, 1848, under the direction of Nathaniel F. Deering, Acting G. P.; Edward P. Banks, Acting G. H. P.; Wm E. Kimball, G. S. W.; Fred W. Nichols, Acting G. S.; Nathaniel Walker, Acting G. T. After the institution of the encampment these patriarchs were elected and installed: Levi A. Gould, J. W.; Elisha Turner, Treas.; Benjamin Dunn, Scribe; S. P. Gorham, S. W.; N. B. Reynolds, H. P.; J. C. Lane, C. P.; W. T. Plaisted, G.; Temple Tibbetts, S. W.; Uriah Read, T. W. In the evening Geo. W. Foss, Dan Read, 3d, Almon C. Pray, Stephen Blethen, Daniel B. Hawks, and Ai Brooks received the degrees.

The encampment experienced usual prosperity, holding regular sessions until August 10, 1857. Then followed a period of great depression, from which the order throughout the country suffered. It was largely occasioned by the false basis on which the financial principles of the order rested. From the above date until January 26, 1869, no session was held. The charter had not been recalled, having been cared for by some of the members. The few patriarchs who remained in the vicinity were anxious to have the encampment revived, and the officers of the Grand Encampment appointed a meeting for January 26, 1869, and reorganized under the old charter. Not enough of the old members could be found to constitute a quorum, and the grand officers were compelled to initiate new members before the organization could be perfected. The grand officers were: James E. Haseltine, G. P.; C. C. Hayes, Acting G. H. P.; George A. Walden, G. S. W.; Charles H. Rich,

G. J. W.; George F. Mariner, G. S.; Charles B. Nash, G. T.; N. G. Cummings, G. S. The officers were: Almon C. Pray, C. P.; Geo. A. Callahan, H. P.; John Holt, S. W.; C. S. Emerson, J. W.; J. M. Cook, Scribe; Frank H. Riggs, Treas. With this new lease of life the encampment commenced a period of usefulness and unremitted prosperity. It has now a large and steadily increasing membership, and is bestowing its bounties as well as its charities to those deserving. The past chief patriarchs are: J. C. Lane, S. P. Gorham, N. B. Reynolds, Benjamin Dunn, Geo. W. Foss, Almon C. Pray, Samuel Stetson, Everett H. Jones, Nahum Morrill, Dan Read, 3d, Uriah Read, John Holt, Geo. A. Callahan, J. M. Cook, Geo. A. Drew, Wm F. Garcelon, Hiram Snow, Wm Pulverman, Ai Brooks, J. D. Johnson, S. W. Cook, J. O. Nickerson, C. B. Heath, Frank A. Conant, Thomas W. Murch, Arion C. Peirce, John L. Peabody, Melvin J. Googin, D. H. Holman, Thomas H. Jordan, Geo. W. Furbush, J. G. Elder, Lewis C. Peck, Albert L. Wells, Geo. F. Turner, Chas H. Hobbs, John S. Manson, Albion K. Ordway, E. T. Hatch, L. P. Woodbury, Geo. W. Goss, Chas H. Osgood, R. W. Clark, Fred I. Morrell, Fred J. Hodgkins, Everett E. Read, Aubrey G. Lothrop, Thomas F. Palmer, James M. Sherman, Robert W. Keist, Chas O. Morrell, E. O. Carll, J. E. Bailey, L. W. Daly.

Grand Canton Worombus, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—The organization of a military branch of the order was a matter of special legislation by the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1885. In 1884 a special committee was appointed, authorized to present a plan for such an organization at the next session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The plan presented, with slight modifications, was adopted at the session of 1885, a commanding officer elected, and measures adopted to institute cantons throughout the United States. Inspired with the belief that such an organization would give a healthful enthusiasm to the order, some of the members in this community took measures to secure the institution of one at Lewiston. The organization was perfected and a Grand Canton instituted February 16, 1886, by Lieut-Gen. J. C. Underwood, assisted by Lieut-Col Henry A. Cox as aide-de-camp. The officers were Henry M. Sprague, Com.; Chandler H. Barron, Lieut; J. M. Sherman, E.; J. M. Fernald, C.; L. W. Daly, A. The charter members were: Oscar G. Douglass, Leonard P. Woodbury, Geo. W. Goss, Geo. A. Callahan, Geo. A. Drew, Edgar J. Riker, Arthur S. Melcher, John E. Miller, Lewis C. Peck, John Davis, Geo. W. Maxfield, Geo. H. Harmon, Wm H. Roberts, James Cooper, Wm Pulverman, Horace C. Beal, Dennis Harris, Chandler H. Barron, Rendall W. Clark, Fred I. Morrell, Fred J. Hodgkins, Israel B. Merrill, Rendall Dresser, Eben W. Dresser, Chas F. Goss, Benjamin F. Getchell, Henry T. Haskell, John Richardson, John L. Frost, Wm A. Shackford, Geo. W. Monk, Chas H. Foster, Jas S. Randall, Albert B. Nealey, John L. Peabody, Jas M. Fernald, Frank A. Conant, D. Horace Holman, Edwin Wakefield, Edward M. Lowell, Phil P. Getchell, Geo. F. Turner, Henry M. Austin, Byron A. Bearce, Chas

F. Cornish, Reuben M. Gordon, Chas W. Hill, Lucius C. Robbins, Palmer O. Spinney, Geo. W. Furbush, Albert A. Foss, J. Frank Pickering, Fred Olfene, James O. Nickerson, Robert W. Keist, Jas M. Sherman, J. G. Elder, Herbert A. Cole, Alvah Doten, Jas T. Small, Ivory D. Stevens, Chauncy B. White, Fred G. Payne, Abner Linnell, Edwin O. Carll, John Corrigan, Edwin A. Lane, Aubrey G. Lothrop, Samuel H. Foster, Lorenzo W. Daly, Edwin N. Hutchins, Charles G. Corliss, Melvin J. Googin, Clinton B. Heath, Frank W. Dana, Daniel Guptill, John F. Lamb, Benj. Palmer, Silas W. Cook, Albion K. Ordway, Nahum Morrill, Wm E. Longley, Edward H. Kimball, Geo. W. Metcalf, Everett E. Read, Wm Dixon, Anson O. Wight, Thos Casson, Arthur E. Madison, Geo. L. Read, Henry B. Stearns, Wm A. Haines, Benj. B. Bradford, Anson Gilman, Warren E. Riker, Geo. W. Proctor, Fred A. Hall, Alvin T. Neal, Hiram A. Morrell, Chas H. Osgood, Chester M. Lord, David Williams, David P. Field, Henry H. Hanson, Fred S. Weymouth, Levi Greenleaf, John Harper, William Olfene, Charles Davis, Orrin A. Horr, Geo. H. Harris, Isaiah Merrill, Frank E. Sleeper, Wm H. Newell, Leonard C. Moore, Frank L. Noble, Wm Dickey, Henry A. Torsey, Horace C. Little, Frank G. Ham, Chas H. Hinckley, Wm Entwistle, Jos. H. Day, Chas W. Dexter, Chas S. Crowell, Geo. M. Coombs, Rufus Carr, Sewell H. Bagley, Thomas W. Murch, Marshall Emery, John T. Hale, Thomas F. Palmer. The canton has a drill corps of 34 members and three officers, which has been thoroughly trained, under the direction of Major Brabson. At a tournament at Cincinnati, July 26, 1888, participated in by drill corps throughout the country, they won the sixth prize, which was a banner, valued at \$300, a purse of \$200, and a gold medal valued at \$100.

*Sabattus River Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., Lisbon,*¹ was instituted March 17, 1874, by G. M. O. B. Whitten, assisted by W. F. Garcelon, D. G. M., Geo. A. Callahan, G. S., Daniel Lucas, G. G., I. Hicks, G. M. The charter members were A. Callahan, J. M. Corbett, Thomas Judd, C. H. Keopka, John Marsden, F. H. Amback, E. M. Shaw, G. L. Stone. The officers installed at the first meeting were E. M. Shaw, N. G.; F. H. Amback, V. G.; J. M. Corbett, Treas.; William Sheehan, Sec. From its organization Sabattus River Lodge has added constantly to its membership, and is socially and financially one of the best lodges of the order in the state. There are 109 members in good standing. The lodge owns its hall building, purchased in 1875, and valued at \$2,000, has a paraphernalia second to none in Maine and valued at \$500, and has a handsome amount in its treasury, with a large sum in investments. *Past Grands*—Augustus Callahan, E. M. Shaw, F. H. Amback, Wm Sheehan, N. J. Shaw, G. R. Avery, John Willard, A. H. Macurda, J. C. Moore, N. J. Wedgwood, M.D., A. Wakefield, Wm H. Miles, Frank Miles, Simeon Stone, Harrison Glidden, Thomas Douglass, A. W. Potter, M.D., H. G. Spear, Frank

¹ By C. A. Jordan, Secretary.

A. Jordan, H. P. Thompson, R. G. Greene, B. F. Thorn, Virgil Crockett, W. D. Byrnes, E. T. Smith, C. H. Foster, M. D. Officers, December, 1890: Charles Slater, N. G.; Frank Haley, V. G.; Charles A. Jordan, Sec.; Arthur Wakefield, Treas.

Monami Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., Mechanic Falls.—This lodge was instituted by G. M. F. N. Laughton and other grand officers, November 20, 1874, at J. A. Bucknam's hall. In the previous September Alvin Reed, Charles Dwinal, F. A. Millett, G. L. Reed, and D. N. McCann held an informal meeting to consider the propriety of an organization. Their petition for a charter was granted, and the lodge entered upon a career of continued prosperity. A. C. Denison, A. J. Weston, C. M. Cram, A. L. Gaubert, Luther Perkins, J. H. Fernald, Charles Lane, J. I. Martin, D. B. Perry, J. W. Pray, J. J. Bucknam, and D. F. Cummings were accepted and instructed in the degrees at the first meeting. The first officers were: Alvin Reed, N. G.; D. N. McCann, V. G.; G. L. Reed, Sec.; Wm Whitney, Treas.; C. H. Dwinal, W.; F. A. Millett, C.; D. F. Cummings, O. G.; John Pray, I. G.; A. J. Weston, R. S. N. G.; A. L. Gaubert, L. S. N. G.; D. B. Perry, R. S. V. G.; Charles Lane, L. S. V. G.; J. I. Martin, R. S. S.; J. J. Bucknam, L. S. S. In 1888 the lodge had 211 members in good standing, and owned real estate and other property to the amount of \$3,000. This membership had increased to 223 in April, 1891. During ten years prior to 1888 it relieved 161 brothers, paid out for sick benefits \$4,182, for burying the dead \$2,200, and to widows \$1,800. Colfax Lodge, No. 27, Daughters of Rebekah, connected with this lodge, is in a flourishing condition. Among the officers, June, 1891, are: R. C. Mayberry, N. G.; A. B. Clapp, V. G.; E. K. Holbrook, R. Sec.; O. H. Guptil, P. Sec.; Z. Lane, Treas.; A. S. Ellsworth, W.; C. P. Lawrence, C.; F. Newport, Chap.; F. A. Millett, M.; Geo. E. Moore, L. The Past Grands are Alvin Reed, A. Lewis Gaubert, George L. Reed, Palmer T. Murray, Nathaniel Gammon, Hiram Perkins, David F. Cummings, Charles F. Brown, Herbert A. Gerry, Addison E. True, Albert V. Hathaway, Frank E. Thurlow, E. F. Bradford, T. D. Sale, O. H. Guptill, C. H. Dwinal, Andrew J. Weston, F. A. Millett, John W. Pray, Calvin M. Cram, Dimon B. Perry, John F. Briggs, Jesse M. Libby, Luther Perkins, John E. Saunders, George W. Robbins, J. K. Denning, W. W. Dennen, Ernest K. Holbrook, Charles Lane, George Andrews.

Orion Encampment, No. 27, I. O. O. F., Mechanic Falls.—November 20, 1878, Orion Encampment was instituted by G. C. P. E. C. Chamberlain, assisted by other grand officers, a charter having been granted on the petition of G. L. Reed, F. A. Millett, E. A. Gammon, Wm Whitney, Hiram Perkins, J. J. Bucknam, D. B. Perry, I. A. Denison, P. T. Murray, and W. M. Greenleaf. The first officers were: G. L. Reed, C. P.; F. A. Millett, H. P.; P. T. Murray, S. W.; J. J. Bucknam, J. W.; W. M. Greenleaf, Scribe; Hiram Perkins, Treas. The encampment has grown steadily from its organization,

and is now in a prosperous condition with sixty members. The officers for term ending June 30, 1891 are: O. H. Guptill, C. P.; A. V. Hathaway, H. P.; A. E. True, S. W.; A. B. Clapp, J. W.; L. W. Mason, Scribe; J. J. Bucknam, Treas.; R. C. Mayberry, G.; Charles Lawrence, I. S.; W. E. Morton, O. S. The past chief patriarchs are: George L. Reed, F. A. Millett, Dimon B. Perry, Hiram Perkins, P. T. Murray, Wm M. Greenleaf, P. D. Herrick, Luther Perkins, A. J. Weston, A. L. Gaubert, E. A. Thomas, G. W. Robbins, S. T. Rowe, F. E. Thurlow, A. V. Hathaway, H. E. Thurston. The Past High Priests are: Frank A. Millett, Hiram Perkins, P. T. Murray, Wm M. Greenleaf, John W. Pray, E. A. Thomas, A. E. True, W. W. Dennen.

Livermore Falls Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., East Livermore, was organized June 9, 1881, with these charter members: David Cargill, D. F. Blount, A. B. Swift, H. H. Dyke, O. A. Barker, Granville Richmond, J. F. Lamb, S. E. Perkins, J. W. Dunham. The first officers were: David Cargill, N. G.; John W. Dunham, V. G.; D. F. Blount, Sec.; G. Richmond, Treas.; O. A. Barker, W.; C. B. Knapp, C.; J. F. Lamb, R. S. S.; C. F. Brown, L. S. S.; H. W. Bailey, I. G.; W. S. Francis, O. G.; A. B. Swift, R. S. N. G.; H. H. Dyke, L. S. N. G.; S. E. Perkins, R. S. V. G.; R. W. Weed, L. S. V. G. The first year 27 joined the lodge, 15 during the second year, 16 in the third, nine in the fourth, 12 in the fifth, 20 in the sixth, 11 in the seventh, 12 in the eighth, and in its ninth year 37 became members. The membership March, 1891, was 148. The officers then were: C. H. Dean, N. G.; F. H. Foss, V. G.; C. H. Gibbs, Sec.; G. Richmond, Treas.; Alfred Riggs, W.; J. Ridley, Con.; A. S. Wyman, R. S. S.; C. H. Thurston, L. S. S.; F. A. Millett, I. G.; S. Smith, O. G.; C. P. Brown, R. S. N. G.; R. J. Mitchell, L. S. N. G.; Carroll D. Cargill, R. S. V. G.; F. A. Wendell, L. S. V. G.; David Cargill, Chap. *Past Grands*—David Cargill, J. W. Dunham, R. W. Weld, F. A. Millett, H. E. Haines, James Ridley, C. H. Gibbs, H. C. Burcely, E. C. Dow, C. E. Knight, I. T. Monroe, Wilder Pettingill. The lodge has had a most prosperous existence, and has erected Odd Fellows Block on Depot street. This block, an ornament to the village, cost \$7,000, is 70 x 40 feet in size, and has three stories; the first one contains two stores, which, with the two suites of rooms in the second story, are rented, while the third is devoted to lodge purposes. The hall was dedicated June 11, 1891.

Worumbo Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., Lisbon Falls,¹ was instituted in Masonic Hall, Parkin's Block, June 25, 1884, by J. Henry Crockett, G. M., assisted by R. B. Capen, G. W., Joshua Davis, G. Sec., Stephen K. Dyer, G. Treas., Wm E. Plummer, G. M., and Geo. W. Goss, D. D. G. M. Its charter members were: *Simeon Stone*, N. G.; *Wm E. Stevens*, V. G.; *Benj. F. Thorn*, Sec.; *Thos C. Rogers*, Treas.; *Geo. H. Lancaster*, *Geo. D. Frost*, Geo. R. Foster, A. D. Sawyer, Jeremiah Philbrook, A. T. Bibber, *Chas E. Appleby*, Jas E. Berry,

¹ By William Parkin, Secretary.

Frank Maines, E. C. Tarr, Luke B. Taylor, *Chas H. Keopka*, and Harris Ginsburg. Names in italics are those of Past Grands. Having been very prosperous both financially and in other ways, April 3, 1889, the lodge removed from Masonic Hall into the large hall adjoining, which they leased for seven years, and furnished to the satisfaction of every member. At this date (July 23, 1890,) the lodge is in a flourishing condition, with the following named members admitted since its institution: L. L. Barrell, Wm Maines, Geo. E. Philbrook, Frank A. Coombs, Vincent A. Hogan, G. Eugene Robbins, *Wm H. Foster*, Elmer E. Gordon, W. T. Brodmerckel, Geo. W. Pratt, Reuben Harmon, A. D. Holmes, Jas H. Eaton, *Edward M. Holland*, Jno. S. Randall, Wm Gyngell, Thos B. Brooks, Joseph H. Rabner, Jas S. Sakind, Albert Risska, Jas H. Eacott, Walter E. Plummer, *Wm A. Brimijoin*, Moses Sheehy, Geo. H. White, *Otis S. White*, Geo. W. Beal, Jas A. Beal, Frank Wagner, Chas F. Hackett, Wm Schellsmidt, *Geo. E. Huskins*, Fred W. Jordan, Clarence L. Proctor, Geo. W. Keene, Geo. W. Curtis, Alden A. Appleby, Joshua Wakley, Fred F. Prosser, G. E. Reynolds, Jno. M. Dennison, Frank L. Smith, Willard Jones, Benj. F. Leavitt, Jno. C. French, Robert L. Dwelley, Herbert E. Lombard, Wm Parkin, Lorenzo D. Libby, E. R. Campbell, C. E. Huskins, L. Irving Philbrook, Boothroyd Fearnley, Geo. A. Prosser, Harry H. Severin, Herbert W. Pike, and Fred E. Crosman. Meetings are held on Wednesday evenings. The officers installed January 14, 1891, were: B. F. Leavitt, N. G.; Wm Parkin, V. G.; W. E. Stevens, Sec.; F. C. Rogers, Treas.; C. E. Huskins, W. L. I. Philbrook, C.; W. H. Foster, R. S. N. G.; B. Fearnley, L. S. N. G.; O. S. White, R. S. V. G.; Geo. N. Pratt, L. S. V. G.; W. Jones, R. S. S. C.; F. Hackett, L. S. S.; G. E. Reynolds, Chap.; L. D. Libby, O. G.; H. E. Lombard, I. G.; W. E. Stevens, W. A. Brimijoin, O. S. White, Trustees.

Androscoggin Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., Auburn,¹ was organized under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge in February, 1845, with these charter members: Alonzo Garcelon, Temple Tibbetts, George W. Foss, Freeman Newell, S. P. Gorham, Wm R. Frye, Edward P. Weston, Nelson B. Reynolds, W. R. French, Charles Clark, Daniel B. Hawk, James F. Davis, John Herrick, John H. Durgin, Joel Lane, Samuel Stetson, Isaac C. Thompson, James Dingley. The charter is dated May 2, 1845. Edward P. Weston was elected the first Noble Grand. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1849, and principal of Lewiston Falls Academy. He was afterwards state superintendent of schools, principal of Gorham Seminary and Little Blue School of Farmington. He died in Chicago, where he was president of a college. He was one of the best educators in Maine. Dr A. Garcelon, Hon. Wm R. Frye, Rev. W. R. French, and others, were extensively known, and the lodge commenced under favorable circumstances. Many applications were soon sent in; quite a number from adjoining towns. Several came from

¹ By H. G. Garcelon.

Canton and Durham, and Lewiston was equally represented with Auburn. The lodge soon became a strong one, and has always been regarded one of the best in the state. *Past Grands*—Edward P. Weston, Frank W. Brooks, George W. Bumpus, George W. Curtis, James Dingley, George L. Duston, Richard Dresser, Clarence A. Davis, Ira W. Fitz, Horatio G. Garcelon, Lewis W. Haskell, John T. Hale, Rev. James J. Hall, Frank M. Jordan, Charles A. Jordan, Horace G. Kingsley, Josiah P. Longley, Edmund Libby, A. P. Lamb, Thomas Littlefield, Frank L. Lowell, Nahum Morrill, R. M. Mason, S. P. Miller, Franklin Martin, Clark Mitchell, Rev. Jason Marriner, Henry W. Oakes, O. C. Phillips, Merritt I. Paine, John Read, Levi N. Smith, L. M. Starbird, L. L. Small, E. G. Spofford, Benjamin L. Tuttle, Albert E. Verrill, Dr L. P. Woodbury, Daniel Wood, George W. Yeaton, Clarence Young, Roscoe P. Wood, Frank C. Currier. *Permanent Secretaries*—Benjamin Dunn, H. G. Garcelon, J. M. Steadman, Joseph Littlefield, F. M. Brooks, George W. Bumpus. Mr Dunn served 12 years, Garcelon 10 years, Brooks 11 years. Bumpus has held the place since 1885. *Treasurers*—Wm S. Young, J. P. Longley, F. M. Jordan, Daniel Wood, James Dingley, L. W. Haskell, Frank A. Rendall. *Recording Secretaries*—James G. Read, John Read, Dana Goff, A. T. Bean, C. C. Frost, F. W. Gamage, W. H. Foss, H. G. Garcelon, A. M. Peables, O. C. Phillips, John March, H. A. Thompson, N. B. Reynolds, F. M. Jordan, C. F. Dunlap, Philip Briggs, J. F. Davis, Henry M. Sprague, L. L. Small, A. E. Verrill, Clarence Chase, George L. Duston. Since the lodge was organized it has had about 700 members, and now has (1890) 400. It has changed its place of meeting several times. For the last few years it has been located in Goff Block, the lodge leasing the entire upper story when it was built, and it was finished under its direction, so they have fine and convenient accommodations, and a long lease of them. This hall is sublet to the other lodges of the order. The relief Androscoggin Lodge has afforded in times of sickness has been a great blessing to brethren when pecuniary aid was needed, and also when a few kind words and a warm grasp of the hand, with a "God bless you, my brother," has brought joy and comfort to the sick and afflicted. The words of a visiting brother Odd Fellow have often been like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Higher Officers from this Lodge.—P. G. John Read has held the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. P. G. Dr L. P. Woodbury holds an office in the Grand Encampment. P. G. H. G. Garcelon has been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. P. G. Read is secretary of Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association.

Most of the old members have gone to their immortality. Their record has been made up. They ever had the respect of the community at large. The influence they imparted to the lodge endures, and the good deeds it has

done, and the virtues it has inculcated have been in line with the principles of the order, and it has always stood well with the lodges of the state.

*About Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., Auburn.*¹—Although this lodge is the youngest of this order in this vicinity, its organization and subsequent work make it worthy a place beside any kindred organization in this city, and it has had a marked influence in bringing the order to the high position it occupies in Auburn and Lewiston. In 1872 Odd Fellowship was almost unknown to the writer, he knowing, like many others, that such an order existed, but being entirely ignorant of its aims and purposes. At that time Lewiston and Auburn had but one lodge each, and such low ebb had the order touched that Androscoggin Lodge, of Auburn, held its meetings in Odd Fellows Hall, Lewiston. With such a state of affairs, it is but reasonable to suppose that some residents of Auburn joined Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge who would have connected themselves with Androscoggin Lodge had it met in Auburn. The writer was one of that number, but in looking back he feels quite satisfied that he was ignorant of the situation, for it has enabled him to assist in a work that otherwise would have fallen to another. About this time the members of the order seemed to awake from their lethargy. Androscoggin Lodge began to agitate a return to its original home, new life seemed to be given it, a deeper interest soon prevailed, and, as a result, rooms were leased in Phoenix Block, Auburn, and a hall fitted up, which was considered second to none in the state. In the fall of 1873 the Lewiston brethren felt the need of another lodge in Lewiston to such an extent that enough members of Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge and Androscoggin Lodge withdrew from their respective lodges and formed Golden Rule Lodge. This is mentioned to show the rapid strides taken by the order inside of three years, and how, indirectly, the above events aided the organization of this lodge and are closely allied with its formation. With this addition of a lodge and a rapidly increasing membership, it seemed possible to some of the brethren of Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge who resided in Auburn, to add greater interest to the order and a contribution to its membership by forming another lodge in Auburn. A few of them had been quietly at work for some time to accomplish this object, which was at first met by opposition and thought to be downright folly by those who opposed it. They argued that in a city which so short a time before could not support even one lodge, a second could but be a failure. It sometimes happens, however, that the greater the opposition, the more complete the success. It was so in this case. To C. M. Lander, Enoch Perkins, Geo. B. Briggs, and Chas S. Yeaton must be given, in a large measure, the credit for the existence of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge. They were residents of Auburn and believed in Auburn institutions. They met opposition with one answer: "We are bound to have another lodge."

¹ By Charles S. Yeaton, P. G.

The sympathies of seven brothers of Androscoggin Lodge were enlisted, who, in conjunction with the 15 from Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge, were able to present quite a strong petition to the grand officers for the formation of another lodge. The Grand officers acted favorably upon it. Rooms had been secured by hiring of Androscoggin Lodge their beautiful hall. This lodge also kindly loaned its regalia and paraphernalia that the new lodge might be ready for business the night of its institution. Everything being in readiness, the grand officers were notified, and March 15, 1875, Grand Master Frederick M. Laughton, assisted by Joshua Davis, Grand Secretary, Hiram Snow, Deputy Grand Master, Henry P. Cox, Grand Guardian, Silas W. Cook, Grand Marshal, instituted Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, with these charter members: Isaac A. Johnson, Geo. B. Briggs, Henry L. Johnson, John D. Johnson, Martin W. Penley, Horace E. Penley, Chas S. Yeaton, Chas M. Lander, Enoch Perkins, Augustus M. Pulsifer, Chas E. Cook, Jas F. Cook, Chas A. Merrill, Nathan H. Lander, Henry D. Donovan, Geo. F. Stetson, Lyford N. Reynolds, Henry A. Noyes, Eliphalet C. Noyes, Almon W. Swett, Geo. H. Glover, Philip Briggs. Bros. Reynolds, E. C. and H. A. Noyes, Briggs, Swett, Glover, and H. E. Penley were from Androscoggin Lodge; the others from Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge.

After the institution ceremonies a dispensation was granted by the Grand Master to receive and act upon applications for membership the same evening. The following names were presented and accepted: Chas Donovan, M. B. Preble, W. E. Irish, J. B. Jordan. P. G. M. Geo. A. Callahan being present, he was called to the chair by the Grand Master, who took that of the P. G., and the candidates were duly initiated. The election of officers resulted as follows: C. M. Lander, N. G.; Geo. F. Stetson, V. G.; Philip Briggs, R. S.; M. W. Penley, P. S.; H. D. Donovan, Treas.; Isaac A. Johnson, Enoch Perkins, A. W. Swett, Trustees. Grand Master Laughton then installed the officers. These minor officers were then appointed: Geo. B. Briggs, W.; H. A. Noyes, Con.; H. L. Johnson, I. G.; L. N. Reynolds, O. G.; N. H. Lander, R. S. N. G.; H. E. Penley, L. S. N. G.; C. S. Yeaton, R. S. V. G.; Geo. H. Glover, L. S. V. G.; J. F. Cook, R. S. S.; C. E. Cook, L. S. S. Seventeen applications were then read, making 21 received the evening of institution. The first regular meeting was held April 1, 1875, when two applications were received, and three candidates initiated. At the second meeting, April 9, two more applications were received, and ten initiated. June 30 (a little more than three months from its institution) the lodge voted "that an order be drawn on the treasurer, for \$300, to be placed at interest."

The elective officers for the second term were: George F. Stetson, N. G.; Philip Briggs, V. G.; Charles Donovan, R. S.; H. D. Donovan, Treas. The first death occurred this term, that of Bro. Elias M. Stevens, September 24, 1875. His death gave the lodge an opportunity to exemplify one of the great

principles of Odd Fellowship—"Bury the dead"—and he was buried with all the honors of the order. October 7 Bro. Philip Briggs tendered his resignation as V. G. Bro. George B. Briggs was elected and received the full honors of the term. December 30 George B. Briggs was elected N. G.; Enoch Perkins, V. G.; Isaac A. Johnson, P. S.; F. W. Hunton, R. S.; H. D. Donovan, Treas. The term following Enoch Perkins was chosen N. G. Bro. Perkins completed his term and was succeeded by C. S. Yeaton.

Thus far none but charter members had been elected to the important office of N. G. At the election held to choose a successor to Bro. Yeaton, Bro. J. B. K. Drake, a young member, was elected N. G. Then followed Bros. F. W. Hunton, J. W. Mitchell, Charles W. Campbell, S. S. Smith, and George F. Sturtevant, all new members. It was now a charter member's turn, and Bro. Henry A. Noyes was elected, and up to date (1890) he was the last of the charter members to hold that office. These names are given, as upon its officers depend almost wholly the success or failure of a lodge. They were the ones to place the lodge upon a solid foundation, shape its policy, and, in many cases, establish precedents for future lodge rulings. "As a twig is bent the tree is inclined." So with a lodge. If it takes pains to instill into its members the necessity of aiming as near perfection as possible in conducting lodge affairs, every member who takes office comes better equipped than he would be if no attention were paid to properly conducting the business of a lodge. That the above officers tried hard to do this is not saying too much; how well they did their work the standing of the lodge to-day is evidence. Now, what has been accomplished? Has it been of benefit to the community? Has it carried out the teachings of the order—"We command you to visit the sick," "relieve the distressed," "bury the dead," and "educate the orphan?" There have been initiated 234 members. There has been paid out for sick benefits alone \$4,000; for watching with the sick, \$200; for special relief (and by this I mean aside from any lodge obligations—*specially* needy cases), \$400; for burying the dead, \$500: a total of over \$5,000. In addition \$300 has been paid for the relief of unfortunate lodges, etc. The lodge has been very liberal, yet it has a fund (on hand and invested) of \$5,000. It has an active membership, and has had fully organized degree staffs in order to more effectually perform lodge-work. Abou Ben Adhem and Androscoggin lodges own jointly very fine paraphernalia, and some is owned separately.

During the fifteen years of its existence this lodge has had many public installations, and has observed a number of its anniversaries, by addresses by members of the lodge, music, readings, etc. Fifteen brethren have "joined the majority." One was our most valuable member. Connected with all the degree staffs, and holding an important place in each, the death of Charles W. Campbell, P. G., was a severe blow. These are the names and dates of death of the deceased brethren: 1875, September 22, Elias M. Stevens; 1877, Feb-

ruary, Frank Wilson; 1881, April 8, Elmer W. Metcalf, April 25, Joseph Niles, November, J. F. Tarr; 1883, May 26, L. R. Lovejoy; 1884, January 12, M. B. Preble, November 15, Chas E. Smith; 1885, January 11, Benj. Conant; 1887, January, M. W. Penley, March 11, Chas W. Campbell, P. G., July 5, Nathan Briggs; 1888, January 20, R. M. Jordan, August 22, W. A. Cobb, December, F. A. Williams.

While this lodge is composed largely of laboring men, it has some of our most distinguished citizens as members. First we might name Hon. A. R. Savage, mayor and representative of this city, who has been Supreme Dictator of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Honor. Bro. Savage has a large law practice; all combined makes him a very busy man, and few men in this section equal him in ability. Tascus Atwood, ex-county attorney, a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability, has long been a brother of upright character; he is a credit to his lodge and his profession. J. W. Mitchell, Esq., is a Past Grand, and until a rapidly increasing business compelled him to devote his time to his profession, was an active worker. Judge Geo. C. Wing, Chas E. Wing, N. W. Harris, A. M. Pulsifer, N. H. Woodbury are, or have been, members. Among its representative business men are Murray B. Watson, of the Ara Cushman Company, a thorough gentleman and consequently a good Odd Fellow, quite an active, working member; S. B. Smith, at present District Deputy Grand Master; J. W. Peables, one of our old and respected citizens, and a prominent business man; J. H. Twombly, and many more I might name who give influence, character, and aid to the lodge. While these men impart dignity to any order they are connected with, yet, as a rule, it is upon the men who labor for a living (wage workers) that the work of the lodge falls. Every day, in the shops, in the factories, in the various trades, they encounter circumstances calling for just such work as Odd Fellowship is organized to perform. Of limited means, their sympathies are easily aroused, for they see how liable they are to need the aid and sympathies of others. The Vice Grand is chairman of the sick committee, and in a lodge of large membership, or when it is sickly, he must be active and see that none are neglected. Our business men are too busy, as a rule, to do this. They keep their dues paid and call themselves Odd Fellows; but the laboring men have plenty of time. If a brother is sick they find time to visit him. If watchers are needed, they can sit up and attend to their work the next day, and if, after all their tenderness and devotion, the brother die, they are the ones who escort his body to the tomb and give him an Odd Fellow's burial. Of the 32 Noble Grands of this lodge, 25 were laboring men, three were in business, two were book-keepers, one a cashier, and one a lawyer. Of the 25, 21 were shoe-makers, and from the ranks of the others I could take two who worked years at the shoe-bench. We are in one sense a shoe-makers' lodge, and yet it is not too much to say that during our existence our record will compare favorably

with any similar organization in the state for the intelligence and efficiency of our officers, and the business-like manner in which the work has been done.

The following is a complete list of those who have been honored with the highest office. The first two held the office of N. G. in M. and M. Lodge, and attained the rank of P. G. there: Isaac A. Johnson, John D. Johnson; 1875, Chas M. Lander, Geo. F. Stetson; 1876, Geo. B. Briggs, Enoch Perkins; 1877, Chas S. Yeaton, J. B. K. Drake; 1878, Fred W. Hunton, J. W. Mitchell; 1879, Chas W. Campbell, S. S. Smith; 1880, Geo. F. Sturtevant, Henry A. Noyes; 1881, Geo. A. Decoster, T. Lloyd Pratt; 1882, B. F. Metcalf, J. B. Hunton; 1883, J. R. Brett, B. F. Green; 1884, S. B. Smith, A. T. Gammon; 1885, W. R. McGibbon, H. C. Whitman; 1886, W. H. Keith, E. G. Sprague; 1887, E. A. Lothrop, E. E. Randall; 1888, N. S. Rand, George W. Chase; 1889, M. C. Hunton, Frank Rackliff; 1890, H. J. Reckard, George W. Merrill. These are the men who were instrumental in the upbuilding of this lodge, and many of them are active in lodge work. This list embraces none who have had the benefit of anything but a common-school education; none who can lay claim to any great distinction; none who are possessed of great wealth (reckoned from a worldly standpoint), yet among them are those who possess riches (measured by a higher standard—the possession of character), and an earnest desire to aid and assist their fellow-men. The names of a few like Bros. Pratt, Sturtevant, Metcalf, Rackliff, Green, Brett, Sprague, Whitman, S. B. and S. S. Smith are a sufficient guarantee of this.

Pejepscot Encampment, No. 8, Auburn,¹ was instituted April 10, 1874, by Grand Patriarch W. E. Pressey, assisted by Chas W. French, G. H. P.; O. G. Douglass, G. J. W.; A. D. Smith, G. S. W.; N. G. Cummings, G. Scribe; F. T. Littlefield, G. Treas.; Jos. H. Wentworth, G. Sent.; Chas H. Rich, G. Rep. The following named patriarchs were the charter members: Dana Goff, Chas M. Lander, John F. Davis, Jacob S. Parker, Jas S. Robbins, H. G. Garcelon, F. M. Gammage, Geo. F. Stetson, Clarence C. Frost, Isaac A. Johnson, Edmund Libby, A. T. Bean, Enoch Perkins, Chas S. Emerson, Jas S. Steadman, B. F. Wood, Seth P. Miller, Daniel Wood, Fred Kelley, Henry L. Johnson, J. M. Cook, W. H. Jordan, Geo. H. Harmon, John Read. The following officers were elected and appointed: John Read, C. P.; C. C. Frost, H. P.; S. P. Miller, S. W.; J. S. Parker, J. W.; Fred Kelley, Scribe; Isaac A. Johnson, F. S.; A. T. Bean, Treas.; Henry L. Johnson, O. S.; J. F. Davie, I. S.; Jas M. Steadman, G.; C. S. Emerson, 1st W.; Jas S. Robbins, 2d W.; C. M. Lander, 3d W.; H. G. Garcelon, 4th W.; F. M. Gammage, 1st G. of T.; W. H. Jordan, 2d G. of T. There were 36 applications made at the first meeting. August 1, 1874, the membership was 61, and November 14, 1890, 170. The encampment is in good working order, and has purchased new paraphernalia at a cost of \$350. Officers, November 14, 1890: C. B. Currier,

¹By B. L. Tuttle.

C. P.; Royal Pearl, S. W.; M. C. Hunton, J. W.; Isaac Goddard, H. P.; S. B. Smith, F. S.; J. T. Hale, Treas.; B. L. Tuttle, Scribe; J. H. Brabson, O. S.; B. L. Ware, I. S.; S. H. Lovejoy, 1st W.; S. B. Cushman, 2d W.; E. C. Andrews, 3d W.; W. S. Walker, 4th W.; F. C. Currier, 1st G. of T.; G. F. Keith, 2d G. of T. Meetings the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

*Blake Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., Turner.*¹—In the winter of 1884-5, a number of Odd Fellows being located in Turner, a few conceived and put in rapid execution the plan of procuring a charter and instituting a lodge of I. O. O. F. in Turner village. Of the leaders there may be mentioned as most active, W. B. Beals, H. L. Irish, Henry Morriss, J. W. Littlefield, and Caleb Blake. A petition to the Grand Lodge for a charter was drawn up by Dr H. L. Irish, and the requisite number of signers soon obtained. The christening of the embryonic lodge caused considerable discussion, but it was finally decided that it should be named in honor of Caleb Blake, to whose indefatigable zeal it would be largely indebted for its existence, and the name "Blake Lodge" was accordingly chosen. On March 30, 1885, the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Turner village, Grand Master E. W. Conant presiding. The following petitioners appeared and were duly instituted a "Lodge of the I. O. O. F., to be known and hailed as Blake Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine": James M. Allen, Caleb Blake, Fred W. Bonney, H. W. Burdin, W. B. Beals, S. W. Cary, H. A. Chase, C. H. Humphrey, A. H. Harlow, D. Y. Harlow, H. L. Irish, John Kimball, J. W. Littlefield, L. E. Merrill, Henry Morriss, J. W. Newell, A. H. Pratt, H. J. Pratt, J. F. Quimby, G. W. Snell, J. M. Virgin. On the same evening G. M. Conant installed the officers as follows: N. G., H. L. Irish; V. G., D. Y. Harlow; Sec., W. B. Beals; P. S., J. F. Quimby; Treas., Caleb Blake.

Rapid additions were made to the membership, so that at the end of the year 23 had been initiated and one admitted by card. Since that time the lodge has steadily increased in number and strength. The upper room in the newly-built Methodist church was secured for a term of years for lodge purposes; and in this favorable location the lodge met until July 1, 1891, when it moved into Roberts's Hall, which they have leased for a term of years. The lodge owns an excellent building lot opposite W. H. French's store, purchased from the C. Blake estate, April 7, 1888. A new hall on this lot, which shall be a credit to the village and to the brotherhood, is a vision which is hoped and expected to become a reality in the near future. The plan and design of Odd Fellowship make the order popular everywhere among young men. Blake Lodge, young in years, is composed largely of young men; and the additions made from time to time are from the ranks of those who, while in the prime of their manhood, understand the advantages that come of belonging to an order

¹ By O. A. Sprague, M.D.

which looks so carefully after the physical and moral welfare of its members. In January, 1891, the lodge numbered 77 members. Of these the following are Past Grands: H. L. Irish, D. Y. Harlow, L. E. Merrill, A. H. Pratt, F. T. Faulkner, H. J. Pratt, J. S. P. H. Wilson, Henry Morriss, A. L. Robinson, C. A. Bonney, W. B. Bradford; S. D. Andrews, P. G. of Nonantum Lodge, Massachusetts; and E. H. Cole of Nezinseot Lodge. Of these, H. L. Irish has been and J. S. P. H. Wilson now is District Deputy Grand Master. Officers, January, 1891: W. B. Beals, N. G.; Frank W. North, V. G.; O. A. Sprague, R. Sec.; L. H. Blossom, P. Sec.; F. T. Faulkner, Treas. *Deaths*.—Caleb Blake, in honor of whom the lodge was named, was the first to be called from the lodge by death. He died July 20, 1885, in less than four months after the charter was granted. James M. Allen, Past Grand of Blake Lodge, died September 22, 1886. Walter Hutchinson died January 16, 1888; and W. L. Blossom, October 14, 1890.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Press of Androscoggin—County Medical Association—The Grange—Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE PRESS OF ANDROSCOGGIN.—In 1844 Holland & Lane, merchants of Lewiston, published 12 numbers of an advertising sheet, *The Lewiston Falls Advertiser*, edited by Francis Lane, and in 1846 Joseph D. Davis, merchant of Goff's Corner, issued a small advertising sheet, *The Cosmopolite*, gratuitously for some weeks. These did not attain the rank of newspapers.

LEWISTON.—*The Lewiston Journal*, the pioneer newspaper of this county, was first published May 21, 1847, as a weekly, by William H. Waldron and Dr Alonzo Garcelon as W. H. Waldron & Co. Dr Francis Lane was editor for some months, and Dr Garcelon and Mr Waldron were the principal contributors. The office was in the second story of an old wooden building on Main street, standing where Jones Block was erected later. The *Journal* then was a folio of 33x23 inches, and was printed on a Franklin hand-press. Col William Garcelon was much interested in the office, and brought the press from Portland with his own team. He also "pulled" the impression for the first copy printed, and preserved the paper until his death. Dr Garcelon's business operations and professional duties occupied so much of his time that Mr Waldron had entire charge of the business, and on Dr Lane's retirement he became the editor. When the *Journal* was established, Lewiston and Auburn

had only 4,000 inhabitants, the water-power of the falls was almost wholly undeveloped, the towns later formed into Androscoggin county held political relations with four different counties, and the newspaper had no advantage of location. It was neutral in politics, acquired but a small circulation, and was kept alive only by careful management. Dr Garcelon retired in 1850. The circulation was then nearly 700. The *Journal* paid little attention to politics, gave brief summaries of domestic and foreign news, with such local news as came to hand, and kept the columns full of advertising, which did not yield much revenue. In 1851 the office was removed to the third story of Garcelon's building. The next three years were marked by anxiety, struggle, and faith. Then fortune smiled, Androscoggin county was formed, Lewiston Falls became a political center, and the county looked to the *Journal* for information. Business advertising and job work increased on both sides of the river. In 1854 the *Journal* warmly supported the new Republican party, and about this time Nelson Dingley, Jr, then a senior of Dartmouth College, began to contribute political articles. In 1855 Mr Waldron erected a brick block on Main street, removed the office to it, and introduced a Guernsey press. In September, 1856, Mr Dingley purchased one-half interest, and in 1857 became sole proprietor. Mr Dingley strove to make the *Journal* of such value that no resident of the county, whether favoring or opposing its politics, could afford to do without it, placed it among the leading journals of the state, and it soon largely increased its business and circulation. April 20, 1861, the first number of the *Daily Journal* was issued, a sheet 29x19 inches in size. For one year the *Daily Journal* added nothing to the profits of the office, and very slowly secured a permanent foothold and financial strength. It, however, in time attained a large subscription and advertising patronage and the reputation of being the ablest and most influential daily in Maine. In 1862 the *Journal* was moved to its present location, Journal Block being built to accommodate it. In 1863, Frank L. Dingley, brother of Nelson Dingley, Jr, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1861, who had been on the editorial staff since his graduation, became a member of the firm of Nelson Dingley, Jr, & Co., which now publishes the paper. In 1866 the weekly became a quarto, and in 1868 the *Journal* was increased in size, and steam-power presses, folders, etc., were introduced. In 1887 the daily was made an eight-column paper with a double number Saturday, and in 1891 an eight-page paper regularly and a sixteen-page paper on Saturdays; and the *Weekly* was made a sixteen-page paper. In 1890, Mr H. E. Andrews, who had been on the staff for several years, was admitted to the firm. Both the *Daily* and *Weekly Journal* have the largest circulation in Maine of any newspaper. The objects and aims of the publishers have been expressed thus:—

It is the intention to so conduct the *Journal* as a progressive Republican and family newspaper, that it may be indispensable to all citizens of Maine who desire the completest

news, and a profitable visitant at every fireside. We shall use extraordinary exertions to obtain the fullest local and state news, and the latest foreign and domestic intelligence, and labor to give a valuable summary of the transactions of this and other nations. Its agricultural department will be made both interesting and instructive. In many respects the *Journal* will bear a literary character, and, as it is here that we shall take especial pride, the pearls that are washing about in the great ocean of literature will be carefully gathered, and the original matter that comes under that head will not suffer in comparison with the selections. We shall not cease to make war on intemperance while we are able to strike a blow for the public good. The internal interests of the state we deem of vital importance to its prosperity, and, under all circumstances, we shall keep them prominently before us and strive for their promotion.

The Lewiston Republican was established in 1860 by H. C. Johnson, which was succeeded by the *Lewiston Herald*, a neutral paper, with daily and weekly editions, published by Johnson & Hale. Both were discontinued within a year. Mr Hale has been in charge of the *Journal* book-and-job department for the past 30 years. In 1868 two attempts were made to establish Democratic papers. In February one number of *The Conservative* was issued, and, during the campaign, Hon. E. K. Smart, of Camden, issued *The Jacksonian*.

The Lewiston Daily News, George A. Callahan, editor and proprietor, was started December 9, 1879, as a one-cent daily, independent in politics. It was published for 11 weeks.

The Sunday Sun, Bowles & McVay, publishers, began a short existence November 6, 1881.

The Labor Advocate was established as a five-column weekly, July 17, 1884, D. W. Smith, proprietor and editor. A stock company, The Advocate Publishing Company, came into possession September 1, 1888, changed the name to *The National Advocate*, and now publish it from 82 Main street. It is an eight-column paper. D. W. Smith is president of the company; W. H. Weeks, clerk and treasurer; D. W. Smith, W. H. Weeks, H. S. Hobbs, directors. *The Lewiston Daily Advocate*, a paper of Democratic tendencies, was published from December 4, 1889, to May 13, 1890, by the Daily Advocate Co., C. S. Gurney and D. W. Smith, editors. Both the daily and weekly *Advocate* were printed by W. H. Weeks.

The Farmer and Mechanic was published in Lewiston for eight months, in 1852, by M. V. Stetson and J. B. Jones.

Dr Young, an eccentric druggist, began the publication of a religio-philosophical journal, *The Pansophist*, in 1852. After a year it was discontinued, but the Doctor soon issued *The Touchstone*, which lived two years.

The Maine Evangelist, a Congregational weekly, was removed to Lewiston in 1856, and was published from the *Journal* office until its discontinuance in 1862. *The Christian Mirror* was also published at the *Journal* office for a time.

Once a Month, a literary monthly, was started June, 1866, by George M.

Stanchfield & Co. It claimed 3,000 circulation and was published until Mr Stanchfield's removal to the West a year or so later.

The Bates Student is a monthly magazine, published by the students of Bates College during the 10 months of the school year. The first number was issued January 1, 1873. The first editor, F. B. Stanford, has since filled with ability editorial positions on the *Sunday-School Times* and the *Independent*.

Once a Week, a literary quarto, published and edited by Miss S. W. Sanford and Mrs E. S. Getchell, began a brief existence April 12, 1873.

The Cross and Crown was a religious monthly, published under the auspices of the Young Men's Covenant Band of the First Baptist Church of Lewiston. It was first issued in the fall of 1877 and was published several years.

The Growing Pines, a juvenile monthly, was started in March, 1886, by Augusta Lee Swift, the fifteen-year-old daughter of E. S. Swift, of the Journal book-and-job department, and grand-daughter of J. S. Swift, the veteran journalist of Franklin county. It was published six months.

Le Messenger, a French newspaper published weekly, was established in May, 1880, by L. J. Martel, M.D. It was purchased by E. Provost in 1881, and later by a company composed of E. Provost, Dr L. J. Martel, J. N. L'Heureux, and Dr F. P. Vanier. In 1886 it became the property of Dr L. J. Martel and E. H. Tardivel. In 1887 Dr Vanier became sole proprietor. The first editor was J. D. Montmarquet. He was followed by a committee of editors, they by E. H. Tardivel, and he by Dr Vanier. *Le Messenger* was first published on Chestnut street where Provost Block stands; later its office was on Main street at the head of Lincoln street. In 1889 it was removed to Wiseman Block on Chestnut street. *Le Messenger* is an independent Democratic journal with a circulation of 2,500, principally in Lewiston, Brunswick, Biddeford, Westbrook, Waterville, Augusta, and Aroostook county. Another French newspaper, *L'Republique*, had a brief life a few years since.

AUBURN.—*The Democratic Advocate* was started in May, 1852, by George W. Chase, Esq., printed for six months in the Journal office, and removed to Auburn. After the death of Mr Chase, July 18, 1853, it was conducted by George H. Merrill until October 14, 1853, when Dr P. Dyer became editor, the firm becoming Dyer & Merrill until December 27, 1854, when Dr Dyer bought Merrill's interest. November 15, 1855, he sold to Calvin Record & Co. In 1857 C. B. Stetson became proprietor until 1861, when it and the Lewiston *Republican* were united in the Lewiston *Herald*.

The *Union* was established as a Democratic newspaper, January, 1855, in Auburn by Abbott & Waterhouse. John Abbott, editor. It was discontinued in March.

The Auburn Clipper was first published June 2, 1873, by Kimball & Rowe, No. 2 Phoenix Block. It passed into the hands of George C. Boomer, who

afterward published the comic *Moon* for a brief period. Later the *Clipper* became the property of Oliver N. Otis. It attained quite a circulation.

The history of the *Auburn Gazette* dates from the foundation of the *Lewiston Gazette*, of which it was the successor. The *Gazette* was started by Col William H. Waldron, the pioneer journalist of this county, February 8, 1872. The *Gazette* was the last newspaper enterprise in which this veteran publisher was engaged. His first venture in this field was the *American Eagle*, a penny daily, published in Boston in the early forties by an association of journeyman printers, as the organ of the Native American party. Out of this, in 1846, grew the *Boston Herald*, of which Mr Waldron was one of the five original publishers. In 1847 he removed to Lewiston, where he was one of the founders of the *Lewiston Journal*. In 1853 he began the publication of the *Brunswick Telegraph*, which he sold in 1856 to Mr A. G. Tenney. In 1857 he sold out his interest in the *Lewiston Journal* to Nelson Dingley, Jr. In 1859 he became senior partner in the firm of Waldron, Little & Co., which bought the *Portland Advertiser*, and secured the services of James G. Blaine as editor. In 1861 the *Advertiser* was sold to F. O. J. Smith. Shortly afterwards the war broke out and Mr Waldron raised Company I of the Sixteenth Maine, and went to the front. Colonel Waldron established the *Lewiston Weekly Gazette*, February 8, 1872. In 1876 Thomas E. Calvert, Colonel Waldron's son-in-law, entered into partnership with him and became editor of the *Gazette*, which position he has since filled. In 1881 Colonel Waldron died, and the *Gazette* was published by Calvert & Waldron, the Mr Waldron being Colonel Waldron's son. July 12, 1886, the daily edition of the *Gazette* was established as the *Lewiston and Auburn Daily Gazette*, and was printed under that name for the six months following, when it was sold to the Auburn Gazette Company.¹ The *Gazette* was moved from Lewiston to Phoenix Block, Auburn, where its first issue as the *Auburn Daily Gazette* appeared January 21, 1889, and the *Auburn Weekly Gazette* on January 24. This location, however, proving too small for its increasing business, December 15, 1890, the *Gazette* establishment was moved to its present commodious quarters, where its various departments are suitably equipped and located for business, from press-room in the basement, with its new two-revolution Cottrell press, and counting-room on ground floor, to the composing and editorial rooms above. An important and rapidly growing branch of the Auburn Gazette Company's business is the publication of the *Turf, Farm and Home*, a paper devoted chiefly to the horse interests of Maine. This is the only weekly paper of the kind in the state, and was established in May, 1889. It has met with marked success, its circulation being nearly 4,000 in Maine and the Provinces. It has correspondents and local agents in every county of

¹ An incorporation having as corporators T. E. Calvert, W. W. Stetson, E. T. Gile, Ara Cushman, N. W. Harris, C. W. Waldron, Charles Horbury, W. H. Newell, and T. E. Eustis.

Maine, and in all the horse centers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. All the leading horsemen of Maine are on its subscription list. The officers of the Auburn Gazette Company are: Thomas E. Calvert, president and editor; W. W. Stetson, treasurer; N. W. Harris, secretary; S. F. Merrill, N. W. Harris, W. H. Newell, W. W. Stetson, Thomas E. Calvert, directors.

MECHANIC FALLS.—“*The Down Easter* was the first paper printed at Mechanic Falls, by Wm Cady, in 1867, followed by the *Androscoggin Herald*, by Mr Moody, then by Wm H. Clark & Son; then *The Citizen*, by Allen & Moore, afterward by Charles S. Allen, then by Thurston & Garland, who continued till 1882. In 1884 *The Ledger* was started by Poole Brothers; it was the first newspaper started in Poland. Since establishment the paper has changed to *The Mechanic Falls Ledger*, and increased in size three times. In connection with the newspaper is run one of the largest book establishments in the state. This department employs from 20 to 30 hands. The Poole Brothers also run an electrotype foundry, the only job foundry in Maine. Most of the book work done is for Boston, New York, and Chicago publishers. In 1890 their two-story building, 30 x 60 feet, was erected on Pine street, the building being used exclusively in the manufacture of books, job printing, and the *Mechanic Falls Ledger*.”¹

The Beekeepers Advance, a monthly apiarian journal, is published by J. B. Mason & Sons.

LISBON.—There have been three papers published in Lisbon. *The Rising Sun* was published at Lisbon Falls for one year from January, 1858, under the patronage of the Free Baptist Association. George Plummer was proprietor, Rev. A. W. Hobbs, editor.

The Telephone had a brief life a few years since.

The Lisbon Observer was started at Lisbon Falls in 1886, by B. F. Thorn. June 28, 1890, he was succeeded as publisher and owner by Nutting & Worthing. It is an eight-page weekly paper, printed in Boston by the New England Newspaper Union.

LIVERMORE FALLS.—*The Livermore Falls Gazette*, John Morrill, publisher, was published for a few months, about 1857.

The Local Press was established October 18, 1889, by John M. S. Hunter, of Farmington, with E. I. Beck as editor. Mr Beck assumed the proprietorship April 10, 1891. The *Press* is a weekly four-page paper, 22 x 28 inches in size, devoted to the interests of Livermore Falls and vicinity.

TURNER.—Solon Chase began the publication at Chase's Mills of a weekly greenback newspaper, *Chase's Chronicle*, January 2, 1875. His connection with it continued until 1879, when it had a circulation of 6,000 copies. It was then moved to Portland, changed to *Greenback Labor Chronicle*, and

¹History of Poland.

suspended in a year. *Chase's Enquirer* was started in Turner, March 18, 1880, by a stock company, under the management of Solon Chase. The company took the paper from the editor and moved it to Lewiston in October, 1881. When removed it had a circulation of 3,000 copies, but it suspended in six months. March 15, 1882, Mr Chase started another paper called *Them Steers*, in Turner, in which the "anti-fusion idea" was advocated. But this was not sufficiently popular to enable even a popular editor to win success, and the paper was discontinued May 21, 1883.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—This society had its origin in a meeting of physicians called at the suggestion of Maine Medical Association, which met at the court house in Auburn, January 1, 1868. These physicians were present: Alonzo Garcelon, H. L. K. Wiggin, Silvester Oakes, R. L. Harlow, J. W. Beede, Dr Vaughan, Eli Edgecomb, J. M. Small, J. H. Blake, Oren A. Horr, H. L. Irish, R. R. Ricker, J. A. Donovan. The meeting was called to order by Dr Alonzo Garcelon, and Dr Kilbourne was chosen chairman; Dr Beede, secretary; Drs Sturgis and Oakes of Auburn, and Graves of Webster, committee on permanent organization; Drs Wiggin and Blake of Auburn, and Wedgwood of Lewiston, committee on constitution and by-laws. The organization was perfected January 8, 1868. The presidents have been: William Kilbourne, Alonzo Garcelon, N. C. Harris, Eli Edgecomb, H. L. K. Wiggin, Silvester Oakes, M. C. Wedgwood, J. M. Small, O. A. Horr, J. W. Beede, R. R. Ricker, R. S. Harlow, E. H. Hill, B. F. Sturgis, Roscoe Smith, J. A. Donovan, Jason Walker, Wallace K. Oakes, A. M. Peables, C. E. Williams, Elizabeth S. Horr, A. M. Garcelon, O. A. Horr, C. B. Andrews. C. E. Williams is corresponding secretary, and W. B. Small, recording secretary. The members in April, 1891, are: S. G. Bonney, F. L. Dixon, J. A. Donovan, G. P. Emmons, A. Garcelon, A. M. Garcelon, E. H. Hill, O. A. Horr, Elizabeth S. Horr, L. J. Martel, L. E. N. Matte, C. E. Norton, R. R. Ricker, E. W. Russell, J. M. Small, W. B. Small, Aurelia Springer, M. C. Wedgwood, N. J. Wedgwood, Lewiston; G. B. Andrews, J. W. Beede, E. S. Coan, W. K. Oakes, A. M. Peables, D. N. Skinner, R. Smith, B. F. Sturgis, S. E. Wentworth, C. E. Williams, Auburn; H. L. Irish, J. T. Cushing, Turner; J. Walker, Minot; F. E. Sleeper, Sabatis; I. Rounds, South Paris; C. H. Foster, Lisbon; G. W. Curtis, Lisbon Falls; E. A. McCollister, Gray; S. A. Vosmus, North Pownal.

THE GRANGE IN ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.—Androscoggin county holds the honor of being the birthplace of the Maine State Grange, and an important factor in the formation of the organization which now numbers over 17,000 Patrons of Husbandry, and 122 subordinate granges. The Maine State Grange was organized in Grand Army Hall, Lewiston, April 21, 1874, under the call of O. D. Hinkley, General Deputy of the National Grange. At this time there were only 18 subordinate granges in the state, six of which were in

Androscoggin county, namely: Lewiston, No. 2; Pine Tree, No. 3, of Lisbon; Auburn, No. 4; Excelsior, No. 5, of Poland; Eureka, No. 7, of Durham; and Androscoggin, No. 8, of Greene. These granges were represented in the meeting for organizing a state grange by Masters Nelson Ham, Lewiston; E. N. Chamberlain, Lisbon; N. B. Tracy, Secretary of Auburn Grange; C. H. Cobb, Poland; Hermon Sawyer, Durham; J. M. Jackson, Lewiston. Nelson Ham, of Lewiston, was the first Master of the State Grange; C. H. Cobb, of Poland, Treas.; J. M. Jackson, of Lewiston, Sec.; and Hermon Sawyer, of Durham, one of the four members of the Executive Committee. Nelson Ham has been an officer of the State Grange continually from the time of organization to the present, either as Master or a member of the Executive Committee. Hon. Rufus Prince, of Turner, was elected Master of the State Grange in 1889, and held that position until his death, March 27, 1891.

The members of the grange in Androscoggin county have ever been active, enterprising, progressive patrons. The membership in the county has steadily increased, until it now numbers nearly 1,400, with 15 subordinate granges and one county or Pomona Grange. It was in this county that the Patrons' Androscoggin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, at first as a local company; but its success was such that its territorial limits were enlarged to include the whole state. This company insures only the property of members of the grange and now carries risks to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000. The initial steps for organizing the Patrons' Mutual Aid Society were also taken by Androscoggin county patrons. The society was organized under the laws of Maine in 1889. The original officers were James L. Martin, of Auburn, Pres.; J. O. Keyes, Wilton, Vice-Pres.; John M. Jackson, Lewiston, Treas.; John L. Ham, Lewiston, Sec.; S. S. Smith of Norway, C. H. Cobb of East Poland, A. R. Bradford of West Minot, E. H. Libby of Auburn, and A. D. King of North Monmouth, Directors.

The subordinate granges meet from two to four times a month, and the Pomona Grange once a month. At these meetings a programme, so arranged with appropriate subjects that nearly all members can take part, is carried out. In this way the grange becomes a practical school for the farmer. In the grange he has learned to think, act, and talk for himself. Through its educating and refining influences the farmer finds himself occupying a higher position in the community and society than formerly. Those who sneeringly referred to the "grangers" as "old hayseeds," now recognize them as their equals in society as well as in business affairs. The grange has fairly lived down all opposition, and is now recognized everywhere as one of the best institutions in the land for elevating and educating the farmer and his family. It gives him social advantages which he finds nowhere else, and this one feature alone is worth to the farmer all it costs to become a member of the order. Although the grange is a non-political organization, and partisan politics cannot be

discussed in its meetings, still the farmers' political influence has been much enlarged through their connection with the grange, and both the great political parties are striving to secure its vote. The grange has encouraged co-operation in trade among members of the order, thus dispensing with the work of the middleman by buying direct of importers and manufacturers. The following is a quotation from the Declaration of Purposes of the order:—

United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country, and mankind. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece, less in lint and more in warp and woof; to systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will ensure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

Lewiston Grange, No. 2, was organized January 24, 1874, by National Deputy O. D. Hinkley, with 20 charter members, and Nelson Ham, Master; A. J. Clough, Secretary. It meets every Thursday, at South Lewiston, in a hall owned by the grange. The present membership is 78. G. G. Wagg, Master; H. J. Carville, Sec. Charter members: A. J. Hinkley, Martha Hinkley, O. Potter, Increase Gould, Nelson Ham, Harriet Ham, A. J. Clough, A. B. Holland, Minnie Holland, Calvin Spofford, L. B. Dingley, Dexter Blethen, Charlotte Blethen, W. S. Foss, Odrietta Foss, B. H. Morrill, Clarinda Morrill, H. M. Garcelon, Harriet Garcelon.

Pine Tree Grange, No. 3, Lisbon, was organized February 24, 1874, by O. D. Hinkley, with 20 charter members, and E. N. Chamberlain, Master; John Smith, Sec. It meets at Lisbon, Friday evening of each week. The present membership is 68. W. S. Merrill, Master; Gerbert G. Spear, Sec. Charter members: Joseph Nichols, L. R. Ross, J. L. Atwood, E. N. Chamberlain, John Smith, J. D. Hodgkins, Moses Abbott, Jas Ham, Jacob Whiting, Geo. D. Frost, Frank A. Jordan, Geo. P. Jack, Mrs M. S. Chamberlain, Arabella

Hodgkins, R. E. Ross, Minerva Ham, Christiana Whiting, Addie M. Frost, M. A. Jordan, Luey T. Jack.

Auburn Grange, No. 4, was organized March 2, 1874, by O. D. Hinkley, with 24 charter members: J. B. Cross, Annie J. Cross, N. B. Tracy, Hattie L. Tracy, L. I. Bumpus, I. A. Johnson, C. E. Johnson, E. O. Wood, A. W. Davis, Hannah A. Davis, A. G. Mathews, J. K. Drake, Julia A. Drake, J. S. Robbins, Florence N. Robbins, Rebecca H. Robbins, R. H. Pettingill, A. A. Young, Elias N. Davis, J. D. Rowe, A. W. Larrabee, Z. T. Newell, Lizzie L. Yeaton, D. J. Rowe. J. S. Robbins, Master; N. B. Tracy, Sec. It meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at East Auburn. This grange owns, clear of all incumbrances, a building and lot worth, with the furniture, about \$2,000. The building contains hall and anterooms above, all nicely finished and furnished. The lower part is fitted up as a store, which is rented, and a dining-room with all the necessary fixtures. The present membership is 140. H. A. Whitman, Master; F. F. Vickery, Sec.

Excelsior Grange, No. 5, Poland, was organized March 5, 1874, by O. D. Hinkley, with 30 charter members: C. H. Cobb, N. P. Waterhouse, L. D. Cobb, A. G. Thurlow, Geo. A. Dockham, Alanson Briggs, Hiram Waterhouse, B. F. Cobb, L. D. Edgecomb, Henry True, Alexander Robertson, Samuel Goss, Josiah Small, D. W. Pulsifer, Nelson Haskell, C. N. Burns, T. H. Durell, J. F. Edgecomb, H. W. Sawtelle, N. H. Cobb, W. G. Cobb, Rhoda Strout, Lydia Cobb, Clara A. Edgecomb, Fostina B. Harris, Amanda S. Cobb, Mrs O. H. Durell, Mary E. Waterhouse, M. A. Cobb, Annie F. Waterhouse. C. H. Cobb, M.; V. P. Waterhouse, Sec. It meets Saturday evenings, owns a good, well-furnished hall, containing a library, also a large stable for horses. The present membership is 139. P. P. Pulsifer, M.; F. O. Everett, Sec.

Eureka Grange, No. 7, Durham, organized March 16, 1874, by O. D. Hinkley, with 23 charter members: David Crockett, Herman Sawyer, C. E. Knight, C. W. Harding, C. H. Bliss, Henry Sylvester, S. B. Libby, Albert Day, D. Dyer, Wm B. Newell, Wm W. Knight, Freeman Newell, Wm T. Osgood, Mrs Belinda Crockett, Ora L. Knight, Etta L. Bliss, Nealia W. Libby, Amelia Dyer, Susan G. Knight, Cora J. Sylvester, Mary E. Newell, Hattie C. Sawyer, Maria A. Harding. Herman Sawyer, M.; C. E. Knight, Sec. It meets every Saturday evening, and practices, to some extent, co-operation in buying groceries, grass seed, etc. The present membership is 131. E. L. Macomber, M.; S. B. Libby, Sec.

Androscoggin Grange, No. 8, was organized in Greene, March 24, 1874, by O. D. Hinkley, with 23 charter members, and J. M. Jackson, M.; W. F. Mower, Sec. It meets at Barkerville, Lewiston, on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The present membership is 33. T. B. Norris, M.; Lizzie A. Norris, Sec. The charter members were: John M. Jackson, A. E. Jackson, O. H. Merrill, J. M. Shaw, Eli Hodgkins, A. B. Parker, W. S. Wilkins, Nelson

Coburn, W. F. Mower, C. R. Daggett, C. A. Bradbury, J. M. Richardson, Ingerson Parker, Mrs H. L. Jackson, Mrs R. J. Jackson, Mrs M. J. Merrill, Mrs Emily Shaw, Mrs E. A. Parker, Mrs M. A. Wilkins, Mrs Rosauna Coburn, Mrs C. A. Mower, Mrs A. P. Daggett, Mrs L. W. Bradbury.

Turner Grange, No. 23, was organized May 23, 1874, by J. S. Robbins, state deputy, with 21 charter members, and L. P. Bradford, M.; H. C. Haskell, Sec. It meets at Turner Center, on the first and third Saturdays of each month, holding an all-day meeting, and having dinner served in the dining-room connected with the hall. Nearly 100 members, on an average, attend these meetings. This grange owns the hall in which the meetings are held. It also has a reading-room in connection with the hall, which is neatly carpeted and furnished with chairs, tables, and pictures. In this room is a large and valuable library, to which additions are made each year. Turner Grange is one of the largest and best conducted granges in the state. The farmers of Turner appreciate the advantages which the grange offers to them, and a large part of them are members of the grange. The present membership is 207. R. D. Leavitt, M.; C. W. Skillings, Sec. Charter members: Wallace Cary, S. S. Merrill, Augustus Haskell, Alden Fuller, E. H. Haskell, W. L. Blossom, W. B. Bryant, Henry Turner, G. W. Blossom, B. F. Hodgdon, D. J. Briggs, Hiram Bryant, Mrs Sarah Fuller, Sybil P. Turner, Rose S. Blossom, Annie C. Briggs, Eunice C. Bryant, L. P. Bradford, Flora A. Bradford, L. M. Beals, H. C. Haskell, Zoe J. Haskell.

Lake Grange, No. 24, West Poland, was organized May 17, 1874, by C. H. Cobb, state deputy, with 21 charter members, and N. M. Faunce, M.; L. C. Herrick, Sec. It owns a hall at West Poland, and meets there every Saturday evening. The present membership is 110. S. O. Keen, M.; L. C. Herrick, Sec. Charter members: L. C. Herrick, N. M. Faunce, Reuben Dunn, Nathaniel Keene, Lewis J. Lunt, A. H. Dunn, W. W. Wilkins, Wm W. Lunt, F. B. Haskell, O. W. Thurston, J. H. Stanton, N. E. Tenney, N. E. Stowe, Jerry Emery, B. B. Campbell, D. H. Millett, J. W. Morse, John S. Dunn, Elias Doughty, J. B. Stanton, Mrs Lydia Herrick, Mrs L. E. Dunn, Mrs Jennie M. Emery, Mrs Ann M. Stowe, Mrs E. J. Tenney, Miss Mary E. Brooks, Mrs Sarah M. Dunn, Mrs Elvira Dunn, Mrs Olive M. Snell, Mrs Caroline Millett, Mrs Clementine Lunt, Mrs Abby F. Morse.

Wales Grange, No. 40, was organized October 10, 1874, by Nelson Ham, with 30 charter members, and T. W. Ham, M.; Frank A. Ham, Sec. It meets Saturday evening on or before the full moon. The present membership is 76. J. L. Stewart, M.; Alden Moulton, Sec. Charter members: David S. Sanborn, Thomas T. Jenkins, T. W. Ham, Charles Collins, Evander A. Ham, Albert F. Jenkins, A. M. Donnell, I. S. Jenkins, S. A. Jenkins, Stanwood Given, Alonzo Taylor, J. M. Given, Furber Libby, Alonzo Perkins, Robert Sawyer, Alden Moulton, H. S. Marr, R. C. Jones, Geo. I. Sanborn, Frank A. Ham, Annie E.

Ham, Rebecca Smith, Sarah T. Perkins, Flora A. Taylor, Betsey K. Jones, Fannie R. Given, Olive A. Ham, Ella N. Collins, Annie L. Donnell, Sarah Jenkins.

West Minot Grange, No. 42, was organized October 16, 1874, by C. H. Cobb, state deputy, with 30 charter members, and J. G. Hilborn, M.; G. W. Millett, Sec. It meets in a hall of its own at West Minot, Saturday evening on or before full moon. The present membership is 61. A. P. Allen, M.; Mrs George B. Perkins, Sec. Charter members: Adam Richardson, Joseph Crooker, Benjamin Dudley, F. M. Woodman, James M. Farris, Joseph R. Bearce, Samuel Stearns, C. S. Barrows, L. T. Millett, J. G. Hilborn, S. R. Howard, A. F. Decoster, Calvin Bucknam, Abraham Dean, George B. Perkins, Jasen Hilborn, Almon Bucknam, Wm A. Crooker, Joel Crooker, Elisha P. Churchill, Hiram M. Everett, U. G. Millett, Moses Young, Joseph L. Merrill, Ezekiel Merrill, Mrs E. O. Woodman, Mrs E. A. Farris, Mrs S. B. Millett, Mrs S. R. Howard, Miss Helen Crooker, Miss I. Bucknam, Mrs Martha J. Crooker, Mrs Emily M. Crooker, Mrs Cordelia B. Everett, Mrs E. A. Bearce.

Danville Junction Grange, No. 65, Auburn, was organized December 5, 1874, by C. H. Cobb, state deputy, with 30 members, and Jeremiah Stinchfield, M.; Moses Fitz, Sec. It meets at Danville Junction Thursday evenings. The present membership is 37. Luther Allen, M.; Wm A. Arris, Sec. Charter members: Frederick Goss, Dyer E. Goss, Orville Swett, Nelson H. Hood, Geo. W. Woodbury, Geo. W. Arris, Moses Fitz, Jr, Addie Swett, Christina Goss, Ada Bane, Hannah S. Fitz, Sarah C. Goss, Hattie Robinson, Almeda Flagg, Louisa Ware, Jeremiah Stinchfield, Leonard Hicks, James Hicks, P. M. Austin, Chas Thurston, Daniel Field, Wm Robinson, Jude Robinson, Elbridge G. Robinson, Chas Robinson, J. L. Flagg, Jas F. Ford, Benjamin Ware, Sarah Thurston, Hannah S. Field.

Leeds Grange, No. 99, was organized February 1, 1875, by S. J. Robbins, with 24 charter members, and Davis Francis, M.; A. J. Foss, Sec. It meets on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. This grange within a few years has built and furnished a large and convenient hall in which it now holds its meetings. The present membership is 104. R. S. Loring, M.; Miss A. E. Deane, Sec. Charter members: R. S. Loring, A. J. Foss, A. J. Lane, B. C. Thomas, J. F. Jennings, G. B. Lane, Geo. Parcher, Mrs R. S. Loring, Mrs A. J. Foss, Mrs A. J. Lane, Mrs B. C. Thomas, Mrs J. F. Jennings, Davis Francis, G. Lane, A. Beals, Wm B. Sumner, Mrs Geo. Parcher, P. Lane, C. S. Knapp, G. A. Jennings, Mrs Wm B. Sumner, Mrs Davis Francis, Mrs A. Beals, Mrs G. A. Jennings.

Lake View Grange, No. 249, Auburn, was organized March 31, 1883, by F. A. Allen, with 22 charter members, and A. A. Young, M.; P. L. Wyman, Sec. It meets in a hall owned by the grange, on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. The present membership is 35. H. M. Baker, M.; C. V.

Manley, Sec. Charter members: Eugene H. Libby, James R. Anderson, Clarence V. Manley, Wallace I. Gowell, Calvin S. Fassett, Ebenezer J. Hodgkins, Samuel J. Mills, Guy Mills, Pliny L. Wyman, I. Sanford Keith, Oland B. Upton, David S. Curtis, Albert A. Young, Joseph P. Sawyer, Rev. L. B. Green, Mrs Mary E. Anderson, Mrs Louisa M. Hodgkins, Mrs Eva F. Libby, May Mills, Mrs Eliza A. Crafts, Mrs Margaret Sawyer, Mrs Lavina Fassett, Mrs Emma M. Upton.

Minot Centre Grange, No. 266, was organized April 29, 1884, by F. A. Allen, with 30 charter members, and S. W. Shaw, M.; C. H. Downing, Sec. It meets in a hall owned by the grange on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. The present membership is 77. C. C. Washburn, M.; A. B. Downing, Sec. Charter members: Stillman W. Shaw, Samuel Shaw, Albert Quimby, Roger B. Durgin, Nathan P. Downing, John Andrews, Samuel Washburn, F. C. Collier, Zebulon Davis, Elisha Hall, Moses C. Hodge, Henry Jackson, Charles Ray, Noble Saunders, Edward M. Verrill, Clarence H. Downing, Walter G. Durgin, Edward Washburn, Lois A. Downing, Olive Shaw, Amanda Durgin, Josie Collier, Lizzie Andrews, Susan Washburn, Martha Quimby, Almira Davis, Hattie Jackson, Mary Shaw, Lizzie Washburn, Zillah Hodge.

Stevens's Mills Grange, No. 294, Auburn, was organized December 15, 1887, by F. A. Allen, with 32 charter members, and J. M. Woodman, M.; R. A. Stevens, Sec. It meets Thursday evenings, owns a good hall, finished and furnished, with dining-room and all necessary fixtures. The present membership is 64. Geo. L. Lyseth, M.; Elmer Clark, Sec. Charter members: Walter Stevens, Ulysses Greenlaw, Charles Lyseth, G. W. Stone, E. M. Stevens, N. M. Fay, Roscoe G. Pulsifer, Hattie L. Woodman, Emma R. Stevens, May A. Fay, Mattie J. Pulsifer, R. A. Stevens, G. W. Harradon, Albert W. Lyseth, G. L. Lyseth, D. H. Chase, C. S. Hicks, B. E. Chase, Lizzie M. Stevens, Emma R. Harradon, Fannie Lyseth, Susie V. Lyseth, Deborah Stevens, Caneriss Haskell, Lena F. Hicks, Etta F. Dascomb, James M. Woodman, W. G. Stevens, J. C. Whitney, S. S. Stevens, Lena G. Whitney, Fannie Stevens, Annie Greenlaw, Susie Stevens.

Androscoggin County Pomona Grange, No. 1, was organized in Auburn, September 28, 1875, by Nelson Ham, then Worthy Master of Maine State Grange. The name "Washington Pomona, No. 1," was adopted, but was changed by vote October 1, 1879, to "Androscoggin Pomona, No. 1." Charter members: Wm W. Lunt, C. H. Cobb, A. D. Garland, Hiram Waterhouse, D. G. Skinner, Wm Small, Jr, L. C. Herrick, A. J. Hinkley, N. B. Tracy, N. M. Faunce, O. H. Merrill, Eli Hodgkins, Nelson Haskell, John W. Weymouth, L. P. Bradford, Mrs F. A. Bradford, G. W. Blossom, Mrs Rosa S. Blossom, John M. Jackson, Mrs Hattie L. Jackson, D. Blethen, Mrs Wealthy J. Cobb, James F. Ford, George W. Haskell, Henry Turner,

Nelson Ham. John M. Jackson was elected Master, and N. B. Tracy, Secretary. The meetings are occasions of great interest. Subjects touching the welfare of the home, the family, the farm, and the community, are discussed in a manner which brings the questions of economy and progress home to every patron, and incites him to improvement.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (1890).¹—Androscoggin county has not been backward in its recognition of the impress of the women of the century upon its history; that of its homespun mothers, whose reverence, patriotism, and sacrifices have, in the inevitable sequence of heredity, shaped the character of its sons and daughters. The industrial prosperity and intellectual culture which characterize the county are largely due to woman, represented as she is in its various industries, its literature, art, and educational departments. To its moral, religious, and philanthropic development has she consecrated her noblest powers. December 23, 1873, marks the greatest moral movement in the history of woman, when, for the protection of the home, the mother sentiment of the land banded itself, and under the inspired leadership of Mrs Eliza Thompson, one of Ohio's most cultured mothers, went forth from the old Presbyterian church, amidst the hills of Hillsboro, to battle the liquor traffic. In this wonderful uprising, or "whirlwind of the Lord," came that "arrest of thought" that imbued a peerless soul with the sacredness of the cause, and enlisted in its ranks one destined to be a leader among the women of the nations, Frances E. Willard, the honored president of the grand organization called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an evolution of the Woman's Temperance Crusade. Chautauqua, "the birthplace of grand ideas," was the home of its nativity, and Cleveland, Ohio, the proud city of its completed organization, where in council, November 18, 1874, included in the resolutions adopted, were the following:—

Whereas, Much of the evil by which this country is cursed comes from the fact that the men in power, whose duty it is to make and administer the laws, are either themselves intemperate men or controlled largely by the liquor power; therefore,

Resolved, That the women of the United States in this convention represented, do hereby express their unqualified disapprobation of the custom so prevalent in political parties of placing intemperate men in office.

Resolved, That we will appeal to the House of Representatives by petition for their concurrence with the Senate bill providing a commission of inquiry into the effects and results of the liquor traffic in this country.

Resolved, That all good, temperance women, without regard to sect or nationality, are cordially invited to unite with us in one great battle against the wrong and for the right.

Resolved, That in the conflict of moral ideas we look to the pulpit and the press as our strongest earthly allies, and that we will by our influence as Christian women and by our prayers, strive to increase the interest in our cause already manifested by their powerful instrumentalities — gratefully recognized by us.

Resolved, That, recognizing the fact that our cause is and will be combated by mighty, determined, and relentless forces, we will, trusting in Him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer.

¹ By Mrs Abbie Capen Peaslee.

The preamble of the constitution adopted reads:

We, the women of this nation, conscious of the increasing evils, and appalled at the tendencies and dangers of intemperance, believe it our duty, under the providence of God, to unite our efforts for its extinction.

Thus with a determined purpose and an invincible courage was the W. C. T. U. equipped for its divinely appointed mission with its broad scope for intellectual culture and Christian activity in its forty distinct departments of work for the moral and spiritual uplift of humanity, and, only "in the light of God can be apprehended the tremendous power for good this 'White Ribbon Army' is to be to the world." The echo of the bells of Hillsboro with the thrill of electric enthusiasm reached Maine, August 18, 1875, and within sound of the murmuring waves and whispering pines of Old Orchard was founded the Maine State Auxiliary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the wife of Rev. Dr Charles Allen as its first president, followed by Mrs M. G. Sargent, of Sedgwick, who served two years; Mrs L. M. N. Stevens of Portland, a woman noted for her sweetness, broad philanthropy, and executive ability, was treasurer for two years. At the third annual meeting she was elected president, and has for twelve years led the van of temperance women in our state, winning the love and esteem of all interested in temperance and moral reform by her generous gift of self, time, and means to the cause. Much is due this grand worker in the procuring of the concession of the legislature in raising the age of protection for our girls, the passage of the law requiring temperance instruction in the public schools, and the law against the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to boys. It is gratifying to know that in securing these desirable measures, she received the active co-operation of the Androscoggin Union.

December 1, 1879, at the invitation of the state president, a band of women organized to do temperance work in Lewiston became the first auxiliary of the county of Androscoggin to both the state and national W. C. T. Unions, with Miss Emma L. Porter as president. Through the untiring labor of this union, under the leadership of its present president, Mrs E. M. Blanchard, the crowning achievement of its many noble deeds culminated December 4, 1889, in the opening of a nursery and home for sick and needy children, in a small tenement on the corner of Lowell and Bates streets. After a few months the need of larger and permanent quarters became so apparent that the ladies went to work to secure funds to purchase a building for this purpose, the movement resulting in the purchase of the large house and lot, No. 81 Bartlett street, for which part payment was made. From the first the interest in the work has been constantly increasing, and many a helpless little one has here found a refuge under healthful and comfortable surroundings. During the year from twenty-five to thirty different children have been cared for, the largest number at any one time being nine. Three children have found homes

by adoption. The last case was a remarkable one. An English gentleman of distinction and rank, from a distant province, in great grief at the loss of an infant son, came to this country in search of a child for adoption. As the mother was a member of the W. C. T. U., she naturally appealed to Mrs Stevens, and through her learned of the Lewiston Nursery. A baby boy was here found almost the exact age of one they had lost—a poor, forsaken little one brought to the nursery when less than two months old, so feeble and wretched that it seemed he could live but a few days. The necessary papers being obtained, he was taken by the parents to their distant home of culture and refinement, perhaps never to know the story of his humble birth, or what he owed to this institution. In carrying on this work the ladies look to the fathers and mothers of the county for aid. To those disposing of property by will or otherwise, it may be a “word in season” to suggest this charity.

June 2, 1886, the second union of the county was formed by the state and county presidents, assisted by Miss Henrietta Morse, one of the national organizers, with Dr Mary Bates Stevens as president, a woman eminently fitted by her noble qualities of heart and intellect for the position which she honorably filled until ill health forced her to decline a re-election in September, 1889, when Mrs Abbie Capen Peaslee was elected, serving in 1889 and 1890. In the walks of her profession the need of the White Cross and White Shield departments had forcibly been presented to Dr Stevens, and in the earliest history of this union social purity engaged its attention, resulting in the appointment of Mrs Jeffrey Parsons as superintendent for this department. The gratuitous services of two years of this valuable officer in her care for the destitute, the homeless, and the erring, impressed the union with the importance of this work, and in consideration of the time required of its faithful servant, and encouraged by the appreciation shown by the citizens, the union appointed her to the permanent position of Special Purity Worker at a salary of \$400, toward which friends have kindly contributed. Through her influence several young girls have been sent to the Industrial School at Hallowell and the Temporary Home in Portland; many children have been induced to attend school that were truants in the street; little ones have been adopted into families; the aged made comfortable, and the sorrowing comforted by her thoughtful care. The success of the year led to her re-election, and in addition to her former services, she engaged, through the W. C. T. U., to extend the hospitality of her home, under the name of the Young Woman's Christian Home of Auburn, to young women of good moral character, with the purpose of assisting them in obtaining employment, and also the privileges of a Christian home. It is hoped this will prove but a nucleus of a permanent home for young women in this fast-growing city.

This union has always been remarkable for the earnestness and activity of its members, they ever keeping in view its object, “to educate public senti-

ment to total abstinence, train the young, save the inebriate, and secure the complete banishment of the liquor traffic." Public meetings have been held, in which members of the union and the local clergy have participated, and addresses have been given by eminent speakers from abroad. Club-rooms have received their sentence of banishment, while under the direction of efficient superintendents the work of nearly all the departments of the organization has been prosecuted. At the suggestion of one of the members of this union, prize diplomas for essays on the evil effects of alcohol were offered to the pupils of the grammar and intermediate schools. Through the kindly encouragement of the superintendent and teachers, 650 essays were written, and 51 diplomas conferred. This commendable undertaking was imitated by other unions of the county, with satisfactory results.

Meetings of unusual interest and helpfulness have been held in the county jail from month to month. The county superintendent of the Flower Mission, Miss Flora Newman, of Lewiston, has celebrated the yearly anniversary of Flower Mission Prison Day (June 9) by holding services in the jail, where, laden with these choice tokens of God's loving thought, cells and hearts have been brightened with a bouquet of "something white, something bright, and something sweet" tied with a white ribbon, with a card attached on which has been written an appropriate scriptural text. The following tribute addressed to the writer was handed to her on one of these occasions, written evidently by a man of education and refinement, and in a clear, legible hand:—

Madam:—Allow me to thus thank you and all others who took part in the happy occasion of to-day for your beautiful surprise. I assure you I, for one, appreciate your efforts, and sincerely hope that you will meet with the success you justly merit.

Who knows but the life of a flower is immortal,
And its soul pours forth in its breath of perfume,
And rising, it enters through heaven's bright portal
To blossom anew into beauty and bloom?

Who knows but the flower so fragile and fleeting
As tints of the rainbow, or drops of the dew—
The blossoms you bring us in beauty and sweetness,
Are emblems of thoughts that are tender and true?

Mrs A. J. Benner is the present efficient president of the Auburn W. C. T. U. The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union (the Y's, so-called) through this department has done a work beautiful in its purpose and in its mission to the sick and the sorrowing.

The Turner Union was organized June 19, 1888, with Mrs Mary Irish as president. Upon the decease of Mrs Irish, Mrs Ella T. Mabry was appointed president. Through the department of scientific temperance instruction, text-books have been introduced into the schools. Their latest work has been to help establish a public library at Chase's Mills, which they hope "will be a blessing to the people for years to come."

The Mechanic Falls Union was organized August 2, 1888, Mrs S. I. Jewett, president. The departments of work engaged in have been those of scientific temperance instruction in schools, Sabbath-school work, juvenile work, temperance literature, evangelistic work, parlor meetings, flower missions, fairs, impure literature, social purity, and Sabbath observance. The testimony of this effective union is this: "While we have not accomplished much, we are striving to do what we can for 'God and Home and Native Land,' leaving the result with him who hath said all things work together for good to them that love Him."

In the midst of a severe storm, warm hearts greeted a delegation of W. C. T. U. workers at Greene, January 17, 1889, where was organized a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with Mrs George W. Parker, president. The following departments of work have been engaged in: Sunday-school work, flower mission, and Sabbath observance, and a committee appointed to consult with teachers in regard to prize essays on temperance. The work of 1889 consisted chiefly in holding gospel temperance meetings, and the distribution of temperance literature. In 1890 the union was specially interested in the Day Nursery at Lewiston. The corresponding secretary writes: "Although the work done in our union is small compared with larger unions, its members are thoroughly interested, and earnestly working for 'God and Home and Native Land.'" Thus again comes our glorious motto to the front, and our hearts are thrilled with the melody of its meaning, as up from the little unions along the line is sounded its magic numbers. Mrs R. S. Thomas is the president for 1891.

The Lisbon Falls Union was formed February 22, 1889, with Mrs Jordan White as president. Mrs M. A. Witham is the president for 1891. Into the hearts of this union has been adopted the Day Nursery of Lewiston, and for the comfort of these "God's little ones" have they been busily engaged, aside from other interests that have appealed to them. May this union of patriotic virtue be ever inspired by its anniversaries, which celebrate the birthday of the father of our country, and it could be called the Washington Union.

Earnest workers from unions in the vicinity of Lisbon visited that thriving place March 14, 1889, to organize an Auxiliary to the W. C. T. U. A union was formed, and Mrs A. H. Macurda elected president. The work among the children was soon taken up, and a branch of the Loyal Legion organized. The departments of Sunday-school work, scientific instruction in schools, flower missions, and Sabbath observance, have received special attention.

East Auburn reports through its secretary that under the auspices of the Lewiston and Auburn unions, invited by Mrs H. B. Marshall, wife of the Baptist pastor, and formerly a member of the W. C. T. U. in the West, a union was formed June 18, 1889, with Mrs Marshall as president. Mrs Henry Townsend is the present president. Inspired by our motto, they hope a good work has been accomplished. Several public temperance meetings have been

held, temperance literature disbursed, and prizes offered in the schools for best essays on alcohol and tobacco, have served to strengthen public sentiment. God's messengers, the flowers, sent to the homes of the sick and aged, have been gratefully received. So they believe their work has not been in vain, and that seed they have planted will spring up to bless other generations.

Livermore Falls Union was organized March 14, 1890, with Mrs Charles R. Loring, president. Mrs A. D. Gilbert is the president for 1891. Though in its infancy it has a bright outlook in the efficiency of its board of officers and the cheerful courage of its members. Its secretary says that, while ignorant as yet of ways and means, they hold profitable meetings, and are deeply interested in the work, hoping to do much of good. Special attention has been given to the distribution of temperance literature.

In 1887 the unions of Lewiston and Auburn established a restaurant at the State Fair Grounds, with the combined purpose of helping to elevate the moral tone of the people through the distribution of temperance literature, lessening the temptation to the use of intoxicants, and the furnishing of meals to obtain funds to forward the local work of the organization.

Three Demorest medal contests in oratory of unexceptional interest have been held in the county. The successful contestant of the East Auburn contest was Miss Edna C. Thomas. The contest in Auburn was participated in by pupils of the Nichols Latin School and the Lewiston and Auburn high schools. Miss Josephine H. Hodsdon, of the Latin School, won the prize. Prominent citizens of Lewiston and Auburn served as judges; appropriate and interesting remarks were made by Mayor A. R. Savage. Lisbon held an enthusiastic contest. Its object was the purchase of a flag for the high school; the movement originated with Mrs A. N. Moffat, National Assistant Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. There were six contestants. Miss Belle Miles won the medal. Distinguished speakers of national fame, and Mrs Laura Ormiston Chant, of England, have addressed public audiences in this county in this cause. *Past and Present State Officers and Superintendents, Residents of the County:* Mrs E. M. Blanchard, Lewiston, treasurer; Mrs M. K. Mabry, Turner, vice-president for the county; Mrs Susan French, Auburn, temperance work at fairs; Mrs Nellie R. Sprague, Greene, co-operation with other societies; Mary L. French, Auburn, press work, also editor of the state official organ, *Star in the East*, established January, 1890; Mrs Abbie Capen Peaslee, Auburn, state organizer. Past superintendents—Dr Mary B. Stevens, Auburn, hygienic reform and heredity; Dr Aurelia Springer, Lewiston, franchise. The officers of the county organization elected in June, 1891, are: Mrs R. A. Springer, Livermore Falls, Pres.; Mrs R. A. Pratt, Auburn, Sec.; M. E. Perkins, Mechanic Falls, Treas. Mrs E. M. Blanchard, Dr Mary B. Stevens, Mrs M. K. Mabry have served as county presidents of the W. C. T. U. Several county conventions have been held.

"Wrought into the granite of deeds" is the history of the unions of Androscoggin county, unflinching in their loyalty, and true to the sentiment that makes no compromise with error, or with the adoption of an expedient at the cost of an interest that is eternity-bound, their success and prosperity have been undiminished. Trusting for the glorious result for which they labor, the prohibition of the liquor traffic and its attendant evils, they press to the front with their pure white banner entwined with the flags of the nations, while the tramp of little feet, as aloft they bear their ensign with its prophetic motto, "Tremble, King Alcohol, for we shall grow up," inspires with a never-dying courage the valiant host that marches on to conquest for "God and Home and Native Land."

CHAPTER XIV.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

United States Senators—Representatives in Congress—State Officers—Representatives to the Massachusetts Legislature—Members of the Constitutional Convention of 1819—State Senators—Members of Maine Legislature—Clerks of Court—County Attorneys—Sheriffs—Judges of Probate—Registers of Probate—County Treasurers—County Commissioners—Registers of Deeds.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.—U. S. SENATORS—William P. Frye, Lewiston, 1881–1883 (filled vacancy caused by appointment of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State), 1883–1889, 1889–1895. REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Ebenezer Herrick, Lewiston, 1821–1825; Charles W. Walton, Auburn, 1861 (resigned; appointed Justice S. J. Court); T. A. D. Fessenden, Auburn (filled vacancy caused by Walton's resignation), 1861–1863; Wm P. Frye, Lewiston, 1871–1881; Nelson Dingley, Jr, Lewiston, 1881–1883, 1883–1885, 1885–1887, 1887–1889, 1889–1891, 1891–1893.

STATE OFFICERS.—*Governors*—Nelson Dingley, Jr, Lewiston, 1874; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, 1879. *Presidents of Senate*—Job Prince, Turner, 1839; David Dunn, Poland, 1846; Chas W. Goddard, Auburn, 1859; Wm D. Pennell, Lewiston, 1885. *Secretaries of Senate*—Ebenezer Herrick, Lewiston, 1820; J. O. L. Foster, Lewiston, 1845. *Speakers of the House*—Charles Andrews, Turner, 1842; David Dunn, Poland, 1843; Nelson Dingley, Jr, Lewiston, 1863; Liberty H. Hutchinson, Lewiston, 1881. *Secretary of State*—Franklin M. Drew, Brunswick (now of Lewiston), 1868–1872. *Adjutant-General*—Henry

M. Sprague, Auburn, 1889. *Attorney-General*—Wm P. Frye, Lewiston, 1867–1870. *Reporters of Decisions*—Timothy Ludden, Turner, vols. 43 to 44; Josiah D. Pulsifer, Auburn, vols. 65 to 68.

REPRESENTATIVES to the *Massachusetts Legislature*.—None appear in the Massachusetts Registers until 1798 when John Herrick appears sent by Lewiston, and Samuel Merrill, by Durham. 1799—John Herrick, Lewiston, is given as the sole representative. 1800—Joel Thompson, Lewiston; Elijah Livermore, Livermore. 1801—J. Herrick, Lewiston; David Learned, Livermore. 1802—J. Herrick, Lewiston; Josiah Burnham, Durham; Noah Jordan, Thompsonborough; David Learned, Livermore. 1803—Noah Jordan, Lisbon; John Herrick, Lewiston; Sylvanus Boardman, Livermore. 1804—John Herrick, Lewiston; Cyrus Hamlin, Livermore; Noah Jordan, Lisbon; Benjamin Alden, Greene. 1805—David Learned, Livermore; Dan Read, Lewiston. 1806—Thomas Francis, Leeds; John Turner, Turner; Dan Read, Lewiston. 1807—Thomas Barnes, Poland; Christopher Tracy, Durham; John Herrick, Lewiston; Luke Lambert, Lisbon; Luther Robbins, Greene; Seth Howard, Leeds; John Turner, Turner; Simeon Waters, Livermore. 1808—Samuel Andrews, Poland; Joel Thompson, Lewiston; Luther Robbins, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Jr, Leeds; John Turner, Turner; Nathaniel Perley, Livermore. 1809—Samuel Andrews, Poland; Joel Thompson, Lewiston; John Daggett, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Jr, Leeds; John Turner, Turner; Simeon Waters, Livermore. 1810—Josiah Burnham, Durham; Robert Snell, Poland; Seth Chandler, Asaph Howard, Minot; Joel Thompson, Lewiston; John Daggett, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Jr, Leeds; John Turner, Turner; Simeon Waters, Livermore. 1811—Thomas Barnes, Poland; Seth Chandler, Nicholas Noyes, Minot; Gideon Curtis, Lisbon; Daniel Lothrop, Leeds; George French, Turner; Simeon Waters, Livermore. 1812—Secomb Jordan, Durham; Robert Snell, Poland; Nicholas Noyes, Minot; Aaron Dwinel, Lewiston; James Small, Lisbon; Luther Robbins, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Leeds; George French, Turner; Samuel Livermore, Wm H. Brettun, Livermore. 1813—Secomb Jordan, Durham; Robert Snell, Poland; Jonathan Nash, Minot; Joseph Roberts, Pejepscot; Joel Thompson, Lewiston; Nathaniel Eames, Lisbon; John Daggett, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Leeds; Joseph Bonney, Turner; Simeon Waters, William H. Brettun, Livermore. 1814—Josiah Burnham, Durham; Thomas Barnes, Poland; Jacob Hill, Minot; Joel Thompson, Lewiston; Nathaniel Eames, Lisbon; Luther Robbins, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Leeds; Joseph Bonney, Turner; William H. Brettun, Samuel Livermore, Livermore. 1815—Josiah Dunn, Poland; Jacob Hill, Minot; Aaron Dwinel, Lisbon; Luther Robbins, Greene; Martin Leonard, Leeds; Simeon Waters, Israel Washburn, Livermore. 1816—Josiah Dunn, Poland; Godfrey Grosvenor, Minot; Daniel Lothrop, Leeds; Joseph Bonney, Turner; Israel Washburn, Simeon Waters, Livermore. 1817—Josiah Dunn, Poland; William Ladd,

Seth Chandler, Minot; Luther Robbins, Greene; Daniel Lothrop, Leeds; George French, Turner; Samuel Waters, Ira Thompson, Livermore. 1818—Joseph Keith, Minot. 1819—Josiah Dunn, Poland; Benjamin H. Mace, Lisbon; Simeon Waters, Israel Washburn, Livermore. 1820—Josiah Dunn, Poland; George Ricker, Minot; Luther Robbins, Greene; Stillman Howard, Leeds; Philip Bradford, Turner; Israel Washburn, Livermore.

MEMBERS of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, held October 29, 1819.—Danville, Josiah Roberts; Durham, Secomb Jordan, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Asaph Howard, Chandler Freeman; Poland, Josiah Dunn, Jr; Livermore, Benj. Bradford, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, John Turner, Philip Bradford; Lewiston, John Herrick; Lisbon, James Small, Nathaniel Eames; Wales, Joseph Small; Greene, Luther Robbins; Leeds, Thomas Francis.

STATE SENATORS.—At the time of the incorporation of this county Auburn, Danville, Durham, Minot, and Poland were in the second senatorial district; Lewiston, Lisbon, and Webster in the third; Greene, Leeds, and Wales in the fourth; and Livermore and Turner in the fourteenth. The act incorporating the county provided that for the choice of senators and representatives the towns should remain in the same districts of which they were then a part. The names of the senators from these districts from 1854 are: 1854—*Second District*, Warren H. Vinton, Wm Lowell, James T. McCobb, Jacob Hazen; *Third District*, Elisha Clarke, Nathan H. Farwell, James Lowell, Alfred L. Berry; *Fourth District*, Henry P. Torsey, Stephen Stark, Isaac N. Tucker. No senators from the fourteenth district appear on the roll of the senate. 1855—*Second District*, Henry A. Boody, Nathaniel Pease, Aaron Quinby, Wm Willis; *Third District*, Alonzo Garcelon, Geo. Thorndike, Cornelius Turner, Sewall Watson; *Fourth District*, Joseph Eaton, Augustus Sprague, Henry P. Torsey. 1856—*Second District*, Abner B. Thompson, Horatio J. Swasey, Phineas Barnes, Josiah Blaisdell; *Third District*, Edward O'Brien, Jefferson Hathorn, E. Wilder Farley, Stephen H. Read; *Fourth District*, Lot M. Morrill, Emery O. Bean, Thomas Burrill. 1857—*Second District*, John B. Brown, Eleazer Burbank, John P. Davis, Clement Phinney; *Third District*—David C. Magoun, Hiram Chapman, Robert C. Webb, Aaron J. West; *Fourth District*, Joseph H. Williams, Thomas W. Herrick, Nathaniel Graves. 1858—*Second District*, William W. Thomas, Eleazer W. Burbank, John P. Davis, Charles W. Goddard; *Third District*, Aaron J. West, Hiram Chapman, Jason M. Carleton, Nathaniel A. Burpee; *Fourth District*, Alfred Fletcher, John Berry, Jr, Charles A. Wing. 1859—*Second District*, Charles Hannaford, Clement Skolfield, Edward Anderson, Charles W. Goddard (president); *Third District*, Nathaniel A. Burpee, Jason M. Carleton, Jesse S. Lyford; *Fourth District*, Alfred Fletcher, John Berry, Jr, Charles A. Wing. 1860—*Second District*, Charles Hannaford, Clement Skolfield, Edward

Anderson, Samuel F. Perley; *Third District*, Joseph Barron, Jesse S. Lyford, Robert E. Rider, Henry Kennedy; *Fourth District*, Josiah H. Drummond, James A. Bicknell. 1861—*Second District*, Nathaniel J. Miller, Sewall N. Gross, Nathaniel Pease, Warren H. Vinton; *Third District*, Jesse S. Lyford, Rufus Sylvester, Robert E. Rider, Henry Kennedy; *Fourth District*, Calvin Hopkins, James A. Bicknell, Warren Percival. By the apportionment of senators this year, Androscoggin was made a separate senatorial district, entitled to one senator. 1862–1863, Charles F. Jordan; 1864–1865, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr; 1866–1867, Adna C. Denison; 1868–1869, Mandeville T. Ludden; 1870, Daniel Holland. From this time two senators are sent from the county. 1871–1872–1873, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, Jesse Davis; 1874–1875, William H. Rounds, Edmund Russell; 1876–1877, Benjamin F. Sturgis, Charles B. Jordan; 1878–1879, J. L. H. Cobb, Rufus Prince; 1880, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, George Parcher. BIENNIAL SESSIONS. — 1881, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, George Parcher; 1883, William D. Pennell, William D. Roak; 1885, William D. Pennell (president), William D. Roak; 1887, Benjamin J. Hill, Frank E. Sleeper; 1889, Benjamin J. Hill, Frank E. Sleeper; 1891, Jesse M. Libby, John Harper.

MEMBERS OF MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — 1820—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Asaph Howard; Poland and Danville, Josiah Dunn, Jr; Lewiston and Wales, Dan Read; Greene, Luther Robbins; Leeds, Thomas Francis; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, John Turner. 1821—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Asaph Howard; Poland, Josiah Dunn, Jr; Lewiston, Dan Read; Lisbon, Nathaniel Eames; Greene, Luther Robbins; Leeds, Thomas Francis; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, John Turner. 1822—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Danville, Ebenezer Witham; Minot, Godfrey Grosvenor; Poland, Josiah Dunn, Jr; Lisbon, Benjamin H. Mace; Lewiston, James Lowell; Leeds, Thomas W. Bridgham; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1823—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Willard H. Woodbury; Poland, James Twitchell; Lisbon, Benjamin H. Mace; Wales, Joseph Small; Leeds, Thomas W. Bridgham; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1824—Danville, John Penley; Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Willard H. Woodbury; Poland, William Dunn; Lewiston, Dan Read; Lisbon, Nathaniel Eames; Greene, Alfred Pierce; Leeds, Thomas Francis; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1825—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Willard H. Woodbury; Poland, William Dunn; Lisbon, Nathaniel Eames; Wales, Joseph Small; Leeds, Thomas Francis; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1826—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Danville, Ebenezer Witham, Jr; Minot, Willard H. Woodbury; Poland, William Dunn; Lisbon, Aaron Dwinall; Lewiston, Dan Read; Greene, Alfred Pierce; Leeds, Thomas W. Bridgham; Livermore, Thomas Chase, Jr; Turner, Timothy Howe. 1827—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, W. H. Woodbury; Poland, Jabez True, Jr; Lisbon, Aaron Dwinall; Lewiston, Oliver Herrick; Greene, Alfred Pierce; Leeds, Thomas W. Bridgham; Livermore, Benjamin Bradford; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1828—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Charles Moody; Danville, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll; Poland, Jabez True, Jr; Livermore, Benjamin Bradford; Lisbon, Aaron Dwinall; Leeds, Stillman Howard; Wales, Joseph Small; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1829—Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Minot, Benjamin Johnson; Poland, Jabez True, Jr; Lewiston, Oliver Herrick; Lisbon, Aaron Dwinall; Greene, Moses Sprague; Leeds, Daniel Lothrop; Livermore, Benjamin Bradford; Turner, Ichabod Bonney, Jr. 1830—Danville, William Woodbury; Durham, James Strout; Minot, Benjamin Johnson; Poland, Daniel Waterman, Jr; Lisbon, Moses Tibbetts; Wales, John Andrews; Leeds, Stillman Howard; Livermore, Charles Barrell; Turner, Joseph Bonney. 1831—Durham, James Strout; Minot, George Ricker; Poland, Reuben B. Dunn; Lisbon, Moses Tibbetts; Lewiston, Oliver Herrick; Greene, Alfred Pierce; Leeds, John Francis, Livermore; William Snow; Turner, Asa Bradford. 1832—Durham, James Strout; Minot, Willard H. Woodbury; Poland, Reuben B. Dunn; Lewiston, William Garcelon; Lisbon, Benjamin D. Bryant; Greene, Benjamin Allen; Leeds, John Francis; Livermore, Reuel Washburn; Turner, Asa Bradford. 1833—Danville, John Stinchfield; Durham, Henry Moore; Minot, Godfrey Grosvenor; Poland, Benjamin

Waterhouse; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbetts; Wales, John Andrews, Jr; Leeds, Leavitt Lothrop; Livermore, Reuel Washburn; Turner, Daniel Hutchinson. 1834—Danville, James Goff; Durham, Henry Moore; Minot, Joshua Parsons; Poland, Benjamin Waterhouse; Lewiston, Stephen H. Read; Lisbon, Horace Corbett; Greene, Benjamin Allen; Leeds, Leavitt Lothrop; Livermore, Reuel Washburn; Turner, Job Prince. 1835—Danville, Benjamin Waterhouse; Durham, Joseph Warren; Minot, Nathan L. Woodbury; Poland, William Maxwell; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbetts; Wales, Joseph Foss; Leeds, Israel Herrick; Livermore, Reuel Washburn; Turner, Ajalon Dillingham. 1836—Danville, Benjamin Waterhouse; Durham, Joseph Warren; Minot, Nathan L. Woodbury; Poland, William Maxwell, Jr; Lewiston, William Garcelon; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbetts; Greene, Benjamin Allen; Leeds, Israel Herrick; Livermore, Benjamin Waterhouse; Turner, Ajalon Dillingham. 1837—Danville, Samuel Stinchfield; Durham, Jonathan C. Merrill; Minot, Enoch Littlefield; Poland, Stephen M. Marble; Lewiston, Thomas Hodgkin; Lisbon, Benjamin D. Bryant; Greene, Solomon Brown; Leeds, Issachar Lane; Livermore, Samuel B. Holt; Turner, Isaac Gross. 1838—Durham, Thomas Estes; Minot, William Lowell, Jr; Poland, Stephen M. Marble; Danville, John Penley; Lisbon, Mark Garcelon; Lewiston, James Lowell; Leeds, Solomon Lothrop; Turner, Isaac Gross; Livermore, Samuel B. Holt. 1839—Minot, Calvin Bridgman; Durham, Thomas Estes; Poland, John Megquier; Danville, Samuel Stinchfield; Lisbon, Philip M. Garcelon; Lewiston, James Lowell; Leeds, Solomon Lothrop; Greene, John Stevens; Turner, Charles Andrews; Livermore, Willard Kelsey. 1840—Poland, John Megquier; Minot, Charles Millett; Durham, Jonathan Strout; Danville, Ebenezer Witham; Lisbon, Philip M. Garcelon; Leeds, Joshua S. Turner; Turner, Charles Andrews; Livermore, Willard Kelsey. 1841—Poland, David Dunn; Minot, William Lowell; Durham, Jonathan Strout; Danville, Ebenezer Witham; Lisbon, Simeon Dwinel; Lewiston, Stephen H. Read; Leeds, John D. Millett; Greene, Nathaniel Robbins; Turner, Charles Andrews; Livermore, Reuel Washburn. 1842—Poland, David Dunn; Minot, James Goff, Jr; Danville, John R. Nutting; Durham, Joseph Warren; Lisbon, John Lewis; Lewiston, Temple Tebbetts; Leeds, Joshua S. Turner; Turner, Charles Andrews; Livermore, Samuel B. Morrison. 1843—Durham, Simeon Bailey; Poland, David Dunn; Auburn, James Goff, Jr; Lewiston, Gideon Perkins; Turner, William B. Bray; Livermore, Isaac S. Daly. 1844—Poland, David Dunn; Danville, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll; Minot, Jabez C. Woodman; Lisbon, Horace Corbett; Livermore, Samuel B. Morrison. 1845—Poland, Eliphalet Davis; Auburn, Enoch Littlefield; Durham, Alvah Marston; Lewiston, Asa Garcelon; Greene, Orrin Daggett; Leeds, Barnabas Davee; Turner, William B. Bray; Livermore, Isaac S. Daly. 1846—Auburn, Thomas L. Howard; Danville, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll; Poland, Freeland Marble; Lisbon, Joseph Moore; Webster, Jacob Hill; Livermore, Philip Munger; Turner, John F. Holt. 1847—Durham, Sewall Libby; Minot, Richard H. Ford; Poland, Freeland Marble; Lewiston, Stephen Davis; Leeds, Thomas W. Bridgman; Livermore, Benjamin Bradford. 1848—Danville, Edward T. Little; Minot, Richard H. Ford; Poland, David Dunn; Lisbon, John Whittemore; Greene, Martin Leonard; Wales, Daniel Larrabee; Livermore, James Chase; Turner, Luther Bailey. 1849—Auburn, Thomas Littlefield; Durham, Jonathan C. Merrill; Poland, Robert Martin; Lewiston, Stephen Myrick, Jr; Webster, Wentworth Jordan; East Livermore, Hanes L. Morrison; Leeds, Joseph Day, 2d; Turner, Isaac Strickland. 1850—Danville, George W. Chase; Minot, Richard H. Ford; Poland, Robert Martin; Lisbon, John Atwood; Greene, Augustus Sprague; Livermore, Nathaniel Norcross. 1851—Auburn, John Downing, Jr; Durham, Joseph Warren; Poland, David Dunn; Lewiston, James Lowell; Leeds, Peleg B. Caswell; Wales, Joel Small; Livermore, Nathaniel Norcross; Turner, Timothy Ludden. 1852—Auburn, John Downing, Jr, Durham, Joseph Warren; Poland, David Dunn; Lewiston, James Lowell; Leeds, Peleg B. Caswell; Wales, Joel Small; Livermore, Nathaniel Norcross; Turner, Timothy Ludden. 1853—Minot, Nathan C. Harris; Durham, William Newell, Jr; Auburn, George Ricker, Jr; Poland, Daniel Waterman; Greene, John Stevens; Lewiston, Alonzo Garcelon; Webster, Stetson L. Hill; Turner, Luther Bailey.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.—1854—Poland, George Bridgman, Jr; Auburn, Thomas Littlefield; Danville, Ebenezer Witham; Leeds, Giddings Lane; Lewiston, Charles Millett; Lisbon, Moses Whittemore. 1855—East Livermore, Gilman D. Garland; Lewiston, Jacob B. Ham; Greene, Tristram Hill; Auburn, Silvester Oakes; Poland, William Stanton; Minot, Isaiah Woodman; Turner, William Bray; Durham, Hezekiah Gerrish. 1856—Auburn, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr; Danville, Calvin Record; Poland, William Stanton; Leeds, Thomas Owen; Lewiston, Jacob B. Ham; Lisbon, Aaron J. West; Livermore, Reuben P. Brown. 1857—Auburn, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr; Durham, William D. Roak; Lewiston, Alonzo Garcelon; Livermore, Orison Rollins; Minot, David B. Sawyer; Poland, Thomas Lane; Turner, Samuel B. Holt; Wales, John Lombard; Webster, James Bryant. 1858—Auburn, Timothy Bailey; Durham, William D. Roak; East Livermore, Cyrus Knapp; Lisbon, George Plummer; Lewiston, Alcander Burbank; Poland, Thomas Lane; Danville, Daniel Field; Turner,

Samuel B. Holt; Leeds, Uriah Foss. 1859—Auburn, J. F. Cobb; Greene, Silas Sprague; Lewiston, Alcander Burbank; Minot, Joseph Bucknam; Poland, Charles F. Jordan. 1860—Auburn, T. A. D. Fessenden; Danville, William H. Rounds; Durham, Sewall Strout; Leeds, John Gilmore; Livermore, S. M. Norton; Lewiston, John B. Jones; Lisbon, Henry I. Holland; Poland, Charles F. Jordan; Turner, D. H. Teague. 1861—Auburn, Dexter Robinson; Poland, William Cousens; Lewiston, William P. Frye; Livermore, John Monroe; Minot, W. L. Bonney; Turner, D. H. Teague; Durham, Emery S. Warren; Greene, Harrison Rose. 1862—Auburn, Nelson Dingley, Jr; Danville, James Wagg; East Livermore, H. C. Wentworth; Lewiston, William P. Frye, Mark Lowell; Lisbon, Jesse Davis; Poland, H. G. O. Haskell; Turner, Solon Chase. 1863—Auburn, Nelson Dingley, Jr; Leeds, Davis F. Lothrop; Lewiston, Nathan W. Farwell, Mark Lowell; Lisbon, David F. Shea; Minot, William P. Bearce; Turner, Solon Chase; Poland, H. G. O. Haskell. 1864—Auburn, Edward T. Little; Danville, Eben Jordan, Jr; Durham, Nelson Strout; Greene, Converse R. Daggett; Lewiston, Nathan W. Farwell, Nelson Dingley, Jr; Livermore, Charles W. Fuller; Wales, Harding L. Watts. 1865—Auburn, Edward T. Little; East Livermore, Francis F. Haines; Lewiston, Nelson Dingley, Jr, Abial M. Jones; Lisbon, David S. Dunlap; Minot, William Moore; Poland, Adna C. Denison; Livermore, Daniel H. Kilbreth. 1866—Auburn, Oscar D. Bailey; Danville, Eben Jordan, Jr; Durham, James H. Eveleth; Leeds, Greenwood C. Gordon; Lewiston, Abial M. Jones, Daniel Holland; Poland, John R. Pulsifer; Turner, Phillips Bradford. 1867—Auburn, Oscar D. Bailey; Greene, Bradford D. Farnham; Lewiston, Daniel Holland, William P. Frye; Minot, Josiah A. Bucknam; Poland, John R. Pulsifer; Turner, Phillips Bradford; Webster, Jonathan B. Jordan. 1868—Auburn, T. A. D. Fessenden; Danville, Daniel Fields; Lewiston, George A. Clark, Nelson Dingley, Jr; Leeds, Wallace R. Leadbetter; Lisbon, Israel K. Estes; Livermore, Sylvan G. Shurtleff; Wales, Joel Ham. 1869—Auburn, Granville Blake; Durham, Jonathan Libbey; Greene, William M. Longley; Lewiston, George A. Clark, John S. P. Ham; Livermore, Albert C. Pray; Minot, Stillman W. Shaw; Poland, Andrew J. Weston. 1870—Auburn, Granville Blake; Leeds, Joseph G. Gott; Lewiston, Samuel R. Bearce, John S. P. Ham; Lisbon, Edward Plummer; Minot, Marshall Jordan; Poland, Andrew J. Weston; Turner, Zebulon H. Bearce. 1871—Auburn, Jeremiah Dingley; Danville, James Wagg; Durham, John D. Osgood; East Livermore, Cyrus Knapp; Lewiston, Henry A. Osgood, R. C. Reynolds; Poland, Luther Perkins; Turner, James M. Fish. 1872—Auburn, Oscar D. Bailey, John W. Perkins; Leeds, Oscar D. Turner; Lewiston, David Farrar, John W. Farwell, Nelson Howard; Poland, Luther Perkins; Turner, Rufus Prince; Webster, O. D. Potter. 1873—Auburn, Oscar D. Bailey, Ara Cushman; Greene, Oliver Mower; Lewiston, Nelson Dingley, Jr, Nelson Howard, Warren E. Pressey; Lisbon, Charles B. Jordan; Minot—Poland, William H. Rounds; Turner, James A. Carey. 1874—Auburn, Isaiah Woodman, B. F. Sturgis; Lewiston, Warren E. Pressey, Adelbert D. Cornish, J. L. H. Cobb; Livermore, Caleb Smith; Poland, Adna T. Denison; Lisbon, Oliver R. Small; Wales, David S. Sanborn. 1875—Auburn, Benjamin F. Sturgis, James Wagg; Durham, Leonard Macomber; East Livermore, John W. Eaton; Lewiston, Nathan W. Dutton, Seth D. Wakefield; Livermore, John Sanders; Poland, Adna T. Denison. 1876—Auburn, James Wagg, Hannibal R. Smith; Lewiston, Nathan W. Dutton, John G. Cook, Cyrus Greely; Minot, Charles H. Dwinal; Leeds, George Parcher; Turner, Lewis A. Farrar; Webster, J. W. Maxwell. 1877—Auburn, Ansel Briggs, Hannibal R. Smith; Durham, William Stackpole; Greene, Virgil H. Sprague; Lewiston, John G. Cook, Cyrus Greely, George H. Pilsbury; Poland, Jesse M. Libby; Turner, Lewis A. Farrar. 1878—Lewiston, George H. Pilsbury, Abial M. Jones, Joseph S. Garcelon; Auburn, Charles E. Smith, Ansel Briggs; Poland—Minot, Gideon Bearce; Lisbon—Durham—Webster, Charles B. Plummer; East Livermore—Greene—Leeds—Wales, John W. Eaton; Livermore—Turner, Samuel Boothby. 1879—Lewiston, Abial M. Jones, Joseph S. Garcelon, Liberty H. Hutchinson; Auburn, Charles E. Smith, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr; Poland—Minot, D. B. Perry; Lisbon—Durham—Webster, Nathaniel J. Shaw; Leeds—East Livermore—Greene—Wales, Charles H. Lane; Livermore—Turner, James N. Atwood. 1880—Lewiston, Liberty H. Hutchinson, Silas W. Cook, Isaac N. Parker; Auburn, Ebenezer Jordan, Ellery F. Goss; Poland—Minot, Thomas B. Swan; Durham—Lisbon—Webster, William H. Thomas; Greene—Leeds—East Livermore—Wales, Charles M. Washburn; Turner—Livermore, Horace C. Haskell.

BIENNIAL.—1881—Lewiston, L. H. Hutchinson (speaker), Silas W. Cook, Isaac N. Parker; Auburn, Ebenezer Jordan, Ellery F. Goss; Poland—Minot, Thomas B. Swan, succeeded by D. B. Perry; Lisbon—Durham—Webster, Elijah M. Shaw; Wales—Greene—Leeds—East Livermore, Joseph G. Bragg; Turner—Livermore, Horace C. Haskell. 1883—Lewiston, Wallace H. White, Oren A. Horr, Chas. S. Newell; Auburn, Benj. J. Hill, Arthur B. Latham; Poland—Minot, John S. Briggs; Webster—Durham—Lisbon, Roscoe D. Y. Philbrook; Wales—Greene—Leeds—East Livermore, Thomas W. Ham; Turner—Livermore, H. W. Copeland. 1885—Lewiston, Chas Walker, John M. Robbins, D. J. McGillicuddy, L. J. Martel;

Auburn, Benj. J. Hill, Silvester Oakes; Poland-Wales, Benj. H. Noble; Minot-Durham, Prescott R. Cobb; Lisbon-Webster, Jeremiah Philbrook; Leeds-Greene-East Livermore, Seth Howard; Turner-Livermore, John O. Palmer. 1887—Lewiston, Frank L. Noble, Albert B. Nealey, Joseph E. Cloutier, J. Harper; Auburn, David P. Field, Geo. G. Gifford; Durham-Minot, Chas W. Harding; Poland-Wales, Chas N. Burns; Lisbon-Webster, Alfred E. Jordan; Greene-Leeds-East Livermore, Eli Hodgkins; Turner-Livermore, John T. Cushing. 1889—Lewiston, Ivory W. Emerson, Albert B. Nealey, Joseph E. Cloutier, John Harper; Auburn, David P. Field, George G. Gifford; East-Livermore-Greene-Leeds, Alvin Record; Minot-Durham, Frank O. Purinton; Wales-Poland, Alden Moulton; Webster-Lisbon, James G. Jordan; Livermore-Turner, John O. Palmer. 1891—Lewiston, William Dickey, T. F. Callahan, Charles H. Osgood, Frank L. Noble; Auburn, Albert R. Savage, Albert M. Penley; East Livermore-Leeds-Greene, R. N. Maxim; Minot-Durham, Joseph H. Davis; Webster-Lisbon, Charles M. Ham; Poland-Wales, W. W. Dennen; Turner-Livermore, Roscoe Smith.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Clerks of Courts.*—Cyrus Knapp, appointed by the Governor, March 31, 1854—January 1, 1855; J. D. Pulsifer, January 1, 1855—December 31, 1863; Daniel P. Atwood, January 1, 1864—December 31, 1878; I. W. Hanson, January 1, 1879, present term expires December 31, 1892. *County Attorneys.*—Charles W. Goddard, Lewiston, 1854-5-6-7; Charles W. Walton, Auburn, 1858-9-60; Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Auburn, 1861-62; Mandeville T. Ludden, Lewiston, 1863-4-5-6; Emery O. Bicknell, Lewiston, 1867-8-9; Augustus M. Pulsifer, Auburn, 1870-1-2; George C. Wing, Auburn, 1873-4-5; Wallace H. White, Lewiston, 1876-7-8-9-80 (resigned 1880, and Albert R. Savage, appointed); Albert R. Savage, Auburn, 1881-2-3; Tascus Atwood, Auburn, 1885-6; J. M. Libby, Poland, 1887-8-9-90; William H. Newell, Lewiston, 1891, present term expires December 31, 1892. *Sheriffs.*—Charles Clark, Danville, 1854-5; Lee Strickland, Livermore, 1856; Charles Clark, Danville, 1857-8-9-60; Isaac N. Parker, Lewiston, 1861-70; Daniel H. Teague, Turner, 1870-1; W. H. Waldron, Lewiston, 1872; Thomas Littlefield, Auburn, 1873-4-5-6-7-8-9-80-1. Vacancy. Hillman Smith, Auburn, 1883-4-5-6-7-8; John F. Lamb, East Livermore, 1889-90-1, term expires December 31, 1892. *Judges of Probate.*—Nahum Morrill, Auburn, 1854-5-6; Reuel Washburn, Livermore, 1857-8, July, 1859; Edward T. Little, Danville, 1859-60-1-2-3; Enos T. Luce, Lewiston, 1863-4-5-6-7-8-9-70-1; Cyrus Knapp, East Livermore, 1872-3-4-5; George C. Wing, Auburn, 1876-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4; Albert R. Savage, Auburn, 1885-6-7-8; Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889-90-1, term expires December 31, 1892. *Registers of Probate.*—Stetson L. Hill, Webster, 1854-5-6; William P. Frye, Lewiston, 1857-8-9-60; George S. Woodman, Auburn, 1861-80; Nathan W. Harris, Auburn, 1881-88; Fred O. Watson, Auburn, 1889-90-1, term expires December 31, 1892. *County Treasurers.*—James Goff, Auburn, 1854; Jesse Hayes, 1855-6; A. H. Small, Lewiston, 1857-8; Philip A. Briggs, Auburn, 1859-60-1-2; I. G. Curtis, 1863-4-5; Joel S. Cobb, 1866; Joseph Littlefield, 1867; Alcander F. Merrill, 1868-82, Mr Merrill died in office and his son was appointed to serve out the term; J. F. Merrill, 1883-4; Daniel Lara, Auburn, 1885-6; Noel B. Potter, Lewiston, 1887-91, term expires December 31, 1892. *County Commissioners.*—1854—S. H. Read, Lewiston; Job Chase, Livermore; Emery S. Warren, Durham. 1855—Isaac S. Small, Wales; Job Chase; Benjamin Waterhouse, Poland. 1856—Isaac S. Small, Job Chase; Samuel F. Waterman, Poland. 1857—Job Chase, I. S. Small, S. F. Waterman. 1858-59—I. S. Small; Jonathan C. Merrill, Durham; Saml F. Waterman. 1860—Jonathan C. Merrill; Rufus Prince, Turner; Augustus Sprague, Greene. 1861-2—Rufus Prince, Augustus Sprague; William S. Cotton, Lisbon. 1863—William S. Cotton, Rufus Prince; Robert Martin, Auburn. 1864—Rufus Prince, Robert Martin; Jesse Davis, Lisbon. 1865-68—Robert Martin, Jesse Davis; Lee Strickland, Livermore. 1869—Jesse Davis; John Read, Lewiston; Lee Strickland. 1870—Lee Strickland, John Read; William D. Roak, Durham. 1871-5—John Read, William D. Roak; Davis F. Lothrop, Leeds. 1876—Davis F. Lothrop, John Read; Luther Perkins, Poland. 1877-8—John Read, Luther Perkins; H. W. Briggs, Livermore. 1879-80—H. W. Briggs, John Read; J. W. Maxwell, Webster. 1881—J. W. Maxwell, H. W. Briggs; O. D. Bailey, Auburn, 1882—H. W. Briggs, O. D. Bailey; Henry Turner, Turner. 1883-6—O. D. Bailey, J. W. Maxwell; R. C. Boothby, East Livermore. 1887—J. W. Maxwell, R. C. Boothby; W. B. Beals, Turner. 1888—R. C. Boothby, W. B. Beals, J. W. Maxwell. 1889-90-1—W. B. Beals, R. C. Boothby; Seth Chandler, Lewiston. *Registers of Deeds.*—J. H. Otis, Leeds, 1854-7; William F. Garcelon, Lewiston, 1857-68; Silas Sprague, Auburn, 1868-91, present term expires December 31, 1892.

CHAPTER XV.

THE COURTS AND BENCH AND BAR.

The Courts—Supreme Judicial Court—Probate and Insolvent Courts—Court of County Commissioners—Auburn Municipal Court—Lewiston Municipal Court—County Buildings—The Little Family—Bench and Bar.

THE COURTS.—When the county was organized, the present judicial system of a supreme judicial court, a court of county commissioners, and a court of probate and insolvency, had been in force for many years. Under this system, with the addition of the municipal courts of Lewiston and Auburn, the citizens of Androscoggin have lived and litigated.

Supreme Judicial Court.—This court is composed of a chief justice and seven associates, who exercise, as a full bench, the powers of a law court, and one of whom holds trial terms at Auburn for this county on the third Tuesdays of January, April, and September. This is the court of general jurisdiction in matters civil, criminal, and equitable. It has by statute general supervision over inferior courts for the correction of errors and abuses, and appeals lie to it from the lower courts of the county. At the trial term the grand jury and two petit juries are in attendance. The first term in this county was opened in Auburn Hall, then an unfinished wooden building, and immediately adjourned to Jones's Hall, in Lewiston, where its terms were held until Auburn Hall was completed, which was used until the county buildings were built.

Probate and Insolvent Courts.—The court of probate and insolvency is composed of a single judge and a register, both elected by the people of the county. This court has jurisdiction of all matters relating to the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians of children and insane persons, of the adoption of children, and in cases of insolvency. These courts were held in Engine Hall, on North Main street in Auburn, until the county buildings were completed.

Court of County Commissioners.—The County Commissioners are the general fiscal agents of the county. Claims against the county must be allowed, and the accounts of county officers audited by them. In their judicial capacity, they have jurisdiction in cases where roads and bridges are to be jointly built and maintained by two or more towns, and where a town unreasonably refuses to lay out public ways. They also have appellate

jurisdiction in cases in which a party is aggrieved by a town in laying out a public way, or by the valuation of property for purposes of taxation, and have authority to award damages to an individual whose property is taken by a railroad company for the construction of tracks or buildings.

Auburn Municipal Court.—This court had its origin in the Auburn police court, established in 1869, and presided over by Nathaniel French from 1869 to 1873, and by Thomas Howard from 1873 to its abolition in 1875, when the municipal court was created. Richard Dresser was the first judge, and has presided over the court since. The Legislature of 1891 increased its jurisdiction, made it a court of record, and provided for the appointment of a clerk. Albert E. Verrill, of Auburn, was appointed clerk.

Lewiston Municipal Court.—In 1859 a police court was created in Lewiston. John Smith was the judge, and held court in a building on Lisbon street, standing where does now the law-office of A. K. P. Knowlton. In 1871 a new court was established, and Enos T. Luce was appointed judge. Judge Luce held the office for about a year, when A. K. P. Knowlton was elected for a four years' term. In 1876 Adelbert D. Cornish was appointed. In 1872 the court moved into rooms in the City Building, where its terms were held until the building was burned, January 7, 1890. Since then it has been held in Tracy Block, on Lisbon street.

By the act establishing this county the erection of county buildings was delayed for one season until the people by ballot selected a shire-town and it was proclaimed by the governor. At the election held October 2, 1854, Auburn was chosen by a majority of 876 votes, and November 15, Governor Crosby proclaimed Auburn "the shire-town of the county, to all intents and purposes the same as if it had been designated in the act creating the county." In obedience to this proclamation, the board of county commissioners promptly removed the county offices from Lewiston to Auburn, providing the best accommodations attainable in the brick dwelling of Mrs Davis and in the wooden engine-house. There was, however, no building of suitable size within the legal limits of Auburn for the holding of sessions of the supreme court, and Judge Rice was compelled in January, 1855, to adjourn his court to Lewiston. By April, Auburn Hall was in readiness to be used for this purpose, and from that time courts have been regularly held in Auburn. Quite a difficulty was experienced in securing a location for county buildings, but the present site of nearly one acre was purchased November 1, 1855, for \$1,800. The contract for building was let to Hon. Albert Currier, of Newburyport, Mass., for \$69,753. Work was begun April 14, 1856, and the structure was to be completed January 1, 1857. Unforeseen delays prevented this, but the offices for county officials were occupied as fast as they were ready, and during the summer of 1857 the whole work was completed. The buildings are convenient, artistic, and centrally located. They give a pleasing effect to the

locality of Turner and Court streets where they are situated, and are truly ornamental in appearance. The three buildings are connected, arranged to form three sides of a hollow square, and are fire-proof. The exterior walls are brick with a granite basement. The south building on Court street is 97 x 54 feet in size, and two finished stories in height, exclusive of the cellar. The first story is occupied by county offices; the second by a court-room (55 x 50 feet), jury rooms, etc. The roof is slated, hipped to meet a "flat" in the center, and is surmounted by a cupola or dome light. The north building measures 96 x 85 feet and contains the jail and jailor's residence. The third building connects the others, measures 65 x 25 feet, and is one story high.

THE LITTLE FAMILY.¹—The searcher of land titles in Androscoggin county finds no family name of more frequent occurrence among the early grantors than that of Little. In fact, Colonel Moses Little, of Newbury, Mass., the first to interest himself in the region, at one time in his life must have held fee simple of the major part of eight of these thirteen towns. He was a shrewd old soldier of indomitable energy and natural abilities of no mean order. He served with much credit in the French and Indian War, and for several years afterward was surveyor of the King's woods, a position which gave him excellent facilities for becoming acquainted with the value of wild lands. The war of the Revolution found him over fifty years of age, but as active and earnest in the defense of his country's liberties as the youngest. Upon the first tidings of the encounter at Lexington, he marched with his company to the American headquarters at Cambridge. Tradition says the news reached Turkey Hill at midnight, and by six the next morning he was on the road at the head of his men. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was reported as having behaved with much spirit. Though not wounded, he had several narrow escapes. Men on each side of him were killed, and his clothes were bespattered with blood. Forty of his regiment were killed or wounded. He remained with his command at Cambridge, leaving it only two days when called home in August to attend the funeral of two of his children. He was the officer of the day when Washington took command of the army, and afterwards became personally acquainted with his commander-in-chief, who held him in high esteem. It is said that on one occasion, when several officers were complaining bitterly of the character of the provisions, Washington suggested that they confer with Colonel Moses Little, who had not found time to allude to hardships of this sort. He went with the army to New York after the evacuation of Boston, and was present at the disastrous battle of Long Island. He held command of Fort Greene, near the center of the American line, before the engagement, and during it was stationed at the Flatbush Pass. He also took part in the battle of Harlem Heights, but did not accompany his men in the retreat through New Jersey, being detained by sickness at Peekskill.

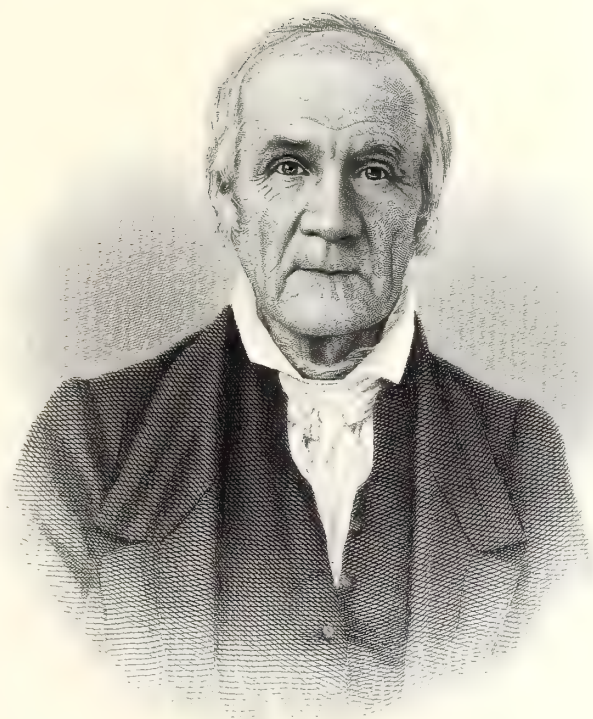
¹ By Professor George T. Little.

During the winter he was in command of an important encampment at the latter place, but in the spring of 1777 was forced to return home on account of ill health. Two years later he declined for the same reason the commission of brigadier-general and the command of an expedition raised by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to dislodge the enemy from their position on the Penobscot. After his return to Newbury he was pressed into the civil service, and represented his native town in the legislature for several years, as he had done before the war. In 1781 he lost, to a large extent, his power of speech by a stroke of paralysis. He lived, however, several years, dying 27 May, 1798.

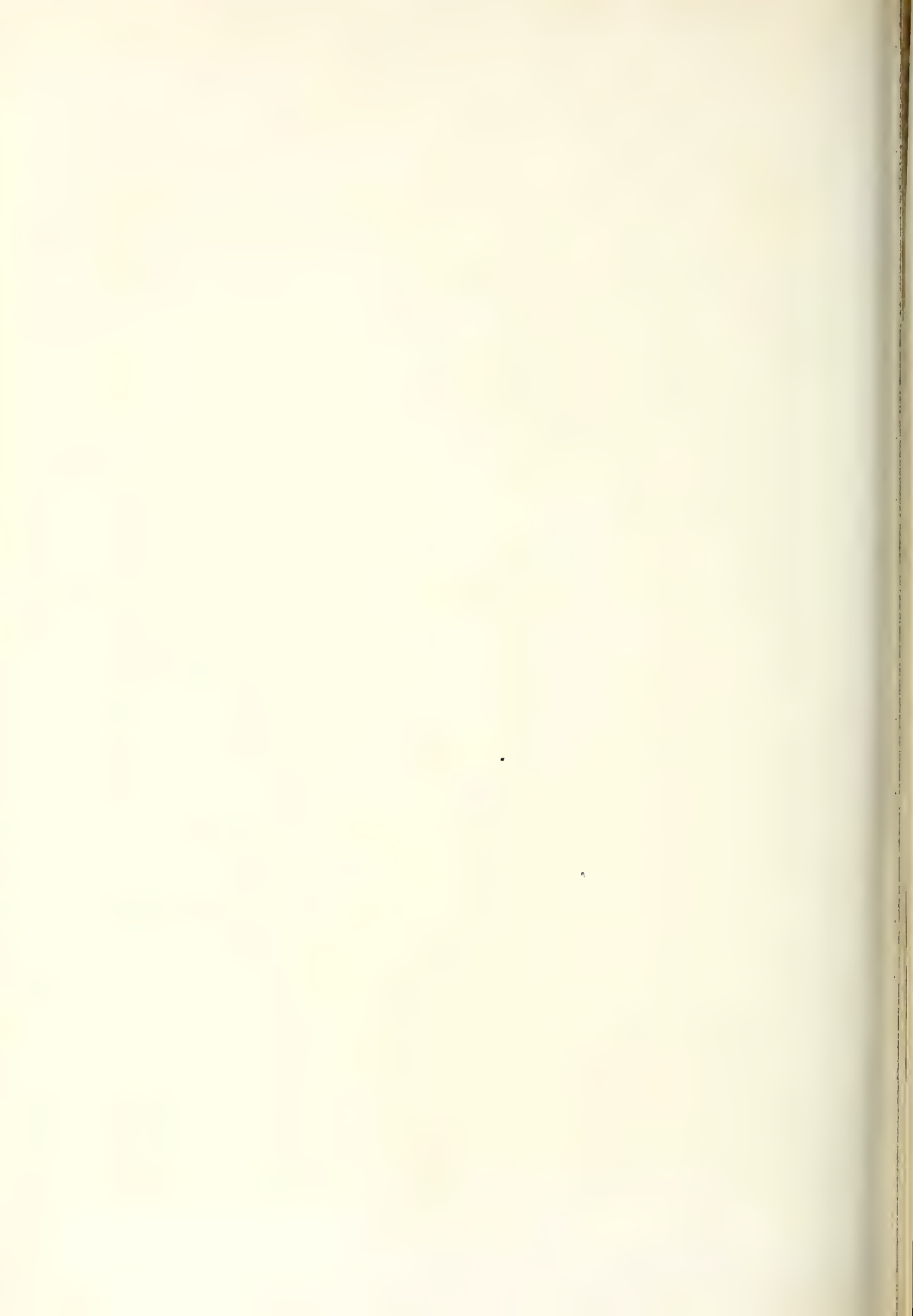
The greater part of Colonel Moses Little's land in Maine went by inheritance to his eldest son, Colonel Josiah Little, who became a leading proprietor of the Pejepscot Company. Like his father he was a man of great energy and executive ability. Every year till he was past 80 he used to visit his lands in Maine, driving over the rough roads alone even after he had lost one hand by a premature explosion while superintending the blasting of a passage through the rapids on the Androscoggin below Lewiston. As the claims of the Pejepscot Company, only established after prolonged litigation, were not always acknowledged, he was often brought into unpleasant relations with the squatters, who were then numerous in Maine. Several of his adventures are handed down, laughable enough were it not that his life was frequently endangered. He was an early and efficient friend of Bowdoin College, as his father before him had been of Dartmouth. His death, which took place 26 December, 1830, was the result of an accident by which his thigh was broken. In character he was a genuine son of the Puritans. Honest towards God and man, he expected the same of others. Though his indomitable will and a certain brusqueness of manner may at times have concealed the fact, he was possessed of a warm, generous heart. In 1826 Edward Little, the second son of Josiah Little, moved to Danville and took personal charge of his father's property. For the next twenty years no man exercised an equal or a more beneficent influence than he upon the growing community, now the cities of Lewiston and Auburn. Mr Little had been educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated at Dartmouth in 1797. He had studied law with Chief Justice Parsons and had practiced his profession with marked success for several years in his native town of Newburyport, Mass., serving repeatedly as delegate to the General Court, and as prosecuting attorney for the county. For a number of years he was publisher of the law reports of the commonwealth, and gradually abandoned his profession and engaged in publishing and selling books. In business he met with reverses, both at Newburyport, where he lost nearly all his property in the great fire of 1811, and subsequently at Portland where he experienced a similar misfortune. When he took up his residence at Lewiston Falls, fifty years of life had taught him the value of moral and intellectual, as well as of material prosperity to any community, while



James H. [illegible]



Edward Little.



they had not diminished in the slightest the energy and activity characteristic of youth with which he was ready to undertake any new enterprise. He also felt the personal responsibility resting upon him as owner of much of the neighboring soil. He took special pains in finding mechanics and artisans of good character and encouraging them to settle in the village. He started one of the first carpet mills in the state. He was prominent in building and maintaining the bridge across the Androscoggin.

He was interested in every endeavor to improve the magnificent water-power of which he was the owner, and when the necessity of outside capital for its complete development became manifest, he pursued a policy as generous as it was far-sighted, selling at what many would have considered a nominal price, and receiving a large part of this in the stock of the new corporation. To the interest he felt in education, ample testimony is given by his establishing and endowing Lewiston Falls Academy. He was a pioneer in the temperance reform, held radical views on the subject, and was not slow to express his displeasure with those who persisted in the use and sale of intoxicating liquors in the face of the resulting evils. All his moral earnestness did not, however, keep him from appreciating or occasionally from playing a joke. On one occasion the violent ringing of the academy bell in the early dusk had called forth him and many others, each equipped with leather fire-bucket to extinguish the conflagration presumably raging somewhere in or about the village. No one knew or could learn where it was. The bell continuing to ring with undiminished vigor, Mr Little, with the promptness that distinguished him, hastened to interview the ringer. This proved to be a native of the place decidedly under the influence of Medford rum. In reply to the question "Where is the fire?" he could only mumble, "Fire! Fire! Guess it's here." "Well," said the Squire, "let's put it out." And half-a-dozen buckets of cold water were promptly administered with decidedly good effect. In early life Mr Little's religious views were inclined toward the Unitarian wing of the Congregational churches, but under the preaching of Rev. Dr Edward Payson, of Portland, his religious convictions were greatly deepened and his opinions became in a most pronounced degree evangelical. He gave the land for the first church in the village, met nearly one-half the cost of its erection, and for some time supported public services practically at his own expense. Others were expected to contribute as they felt able, the balance being supplied by him. During the long life of 76 years, which closed on earth 21 September, 1849, he fulfilled to the letter the scripture motto aptly chosen as the text of his funeral sermon, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." No mention of Mr Little's life would be complete without allusion to his three sons and to his two daughters, who, with their husbands, became residents in the village, were active in the same lines of work as their father, and have all, save the youngest, passed to their reward. The eldest son, Deacon Thomas

B. Little, who survived his father only a few years, was particularly prominent in business activities, engaged in trade and manufacturing, and was interested in the purchase and sale of wild lands. He was elected county commissioner of Cumberland county in 1838, 1841, and 1853. Of his large family only a son and a daughter are now living, the son, Henry, well known as postmaster at Auburn for many years. The second son, Deacon Josiah Little, was a successful lawyer at Minot and at Auburn, and afterwards engaged in trade and manufacturing. He was resident for a shorter period than the others, but left as a silent witness of his stay here the noble elms that stand in front of the Elm House, Auburn, the site of his former home. Of his ten children only one, ex-Mayor Little, of Lewiston, is now resident in this county. The youngest son, Edward T. Little, was a lawyer, and for many years judge of probate for the county. His widow and two grandchildren are residents of Auburn. The eldest daughter, Hannah, married Samuel Pickard, and with her husband is held in grateful memory by many of the generation now passing off the stage of active life. Of their large family one son, John Pickard, a shoe manufacturer, occupies the homestead and maintains its traditions in both church and business circles. Mr Little's youngest daughter, Sarah, wife of Charles Clark, for many years United States marshal, survives at an advanced age, and with mental powers unimpaired is keenly alive to the interests of the present, as she has been to those of the past generation. By Mr Little's second marriage he came to stand in the place of father to several other residents of Danville, of whom one only, Mrs Harriet Chase Reynolds, the wife of Major Reynolds, is now living.

BENCH AND BAR.¹—In the history of Androscoggin county the bench and bar deserve a prominent place. Not only on account of the ability and learning for which it has been fairly and justly noted, but also for the integrity and honorable practice in the courts for which it has always been distinguished. At the time of the incorporation of the county, the members of the legal profession resident within its limits had, prior to that time, practiced their profession in the four counties out of which the towns forming this county had been taken. Coming together with somewhat different methods in the minor details of business, they, from the beginning, manifested a profound respect for the dignity of the court, and adopted and have, from that time forth, successfully maintained a high standard of practice, not only by the most respectful conduct towards the presiding judges, but also by honorable intercourse with each other, and faithfulness to the interests of their clients, striving in an eminent degree to accomplish the ends of justice in every cause, without unnecessary and prolonged litigation. Some of its members attained high positions in the courts of the state and in the councils of the state and nation, while others have obtained a well deserved reputation for their intellectual

¹ By Hon. Nahum Morrill.



Josiah Little.

abilities and accomplishments as counselors and advocates. The influence of the Androscoggin Bar Association, by its honest, wise, and generous professional conduct and high character, has promoted the pure and uncorrupted administration of the laws, the protection of the rights and property of the people, and a high standard of morals among the inhabitants of the county. Many of its early members have passed beyond the bounds of time. They have run their course, and "after life's fitful fever, sleep well."

Several gentlemen, educated for the bar, were residents within the limits of the county in the first quarter of the present century, and for a few years practiced their profession, but very early abandoned it for other pursuits, or moved to other parts of the state. Among them was EDWARD LITTLE, son of Josiah Little, of Newbury, Mass., the proprietor of the Pejepscot purchase. In early life he practiced in Newburyport, Mass., and was at one time county attorney of Essex county, but after coming to Maine he was principally engaged in prosecuting other business, and, after becoming a resident of Danville, the care of his father's and his own estates entirely engrossed his attention. He was chief justice of the Court of Sessions in Cumberland county from 1826 to 1828. Few men in any community have exerted a wider beneficial influence. He was a man of deep and abiding religious convictions, and had the courage to defend his views upon religious subjects upon all occasions. He contributed more than any other man to the formation and maintenance of the Congregational church and society at Lewiston Falls, both by personal influence and money. He was the means of founding and endowing Lewiston Falls Academy, now known as the Edward Little Institute, and is the high school of Auburn. His statue adorns the school grounds and park. He ardently espoused the cause of temperance from the inception of the crusade against the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, neither using them himself or countenancing the use by others. Every worthy young man who became a resident of the town, engaging in laudable and legitimate pursuits, always found a friend in Mr Little. His memory will ever be cherished for his disinterested benevolence, public spirited efforts in behalf of the town and community in which he lived, and as a benefactor of his race.

JOSIAH LITTLE, second son of Edward and Hannah (Brown) Little, was born in Newburyport, Mass., April 29, 1801, and was seventh in descent from his English ancestor, George Little, the line being ¹George, ²Moses, ³Moses, ⁴Moses, ⁵Josiah, ⁶Edward, ⁷Josiah. He was educated at Bowdoin College, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He practiced his profession in Minot and later in Auburn, where he built the Elm House and occupied it as his residence until about 1838. During this period he was interested in and gave much of his time to the business of the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, of which he was clerk and director, and a heavy stockholder. He was a director of Auburn Bank and of the

Maine Central Railroad, and was agent of the Lewiston Water-Power Company when its property and privileges were purchased by the Franklin Company. From the Elm House Mr Little moved to the Thompson farm, and later purchased and occupied the house where Mayor Savage now lives. In 1841 he disposed of his interests in Lewiston and Auburn, and after a few years' residence in Winthrop, where he had purchased an interest in a mill, engaged in the iron and steel business in Portland as member of the firm of Storer & Little, and later Stevens & Little. After he retired from active business his life was passed in leisure at Auburn, Portland, and Newburyport. He died August 9, 1865. Josiah Little married first, September 2, 1822, Mary H. Cummings, of Norway, Me; second, March 30, 1830, Nancy W. Bradford; third, May 26, 1835, Sally Brooks, a daughter of Thomas Brooks from Scituate, Mass., and Mehitable (Raymond) Brooks, of Lyman, Me, a cousin of the preceding, and fourth, May 25, 1850, Charlotte Ann Brooks, a sister of Sally, who survives him. His children were: Elizabeth M. T., Edward, Francis B., Mary C., Josiah, Nancy B., Horace C., and George. Horace Chapin Little was born in Auburn, January 14, 1840, and married, November 1, 1860, Rosa J., daughter of Jacob H. and Ellen (Blake) Roak of Auburn. Their children are Nellie R. (Mrs Prof. Charles H. Clark), Nancy B. (Mrs Dr Sherman G. Bonney), Jacob R., Lottie B., Rose, Lucy. He served in the late war, and was elected captain of Company B, Twenty-third Maine. He has been engaged in manufacturing and insurance business, has been postmaster at Lewiston, and mayor in 1888 and 1889. He is prominent in Masonic circles, possesses many of the traits of his father, and stands high in public esteem.

Josiah Little was a business man of sound judgment and untiring energy, prompt and accurate in all his dealings, judicious, enterprising, and successful in the execution of his far-sighted plans. He believed it the duty of every citizen to make the community better for his having lived in it. He was an ardent advocate of morality and progress, deacon of the Congregational church, an earnest supporter of Christian institutions and ordinances, and liberal in his contributions for worthy objects; his giving at one time one thousand dollars for the laboratory of the Lewiston Falls Academy (of which he was one of the trustees) is an evidence of this. His pleasant and winning manner, his frank and honest countenance, and his rare conversational powers, stamped him as a gentleman by nature as well as by refinement and culture, and made the stranger instinctively his friend. In every position in which he was placed in business life, as well as in the deeper and holier relations of the home circle as husband and father, he exemplified the highest virtues of a Christian character. His rare qualities of mind and heart made him loved by all who knew him, and respected by many who were acquainted with him only by his deeds of benevolence, and the lapse of years has not weakened the affectionate remembrance in which he is held.



Edward V. Sittler

EDWARD TAPPAN LITTLE, son of Edward Little, was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 29, 1809. He came to Danville (now Auburn) with his father's family and there resided the remainder of his life. His academical education was acquired at the Portland Academy, then under the charge of that noted master, Bazaleel Cushman, and at the Gardiner Lyceum under Rev. Benjamin Hale, D.D. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Cumberland Bar in 1833. He was a trustee of Lewiston Falls Academy (now the Edward Little Institute) and contributed liberally to its endowment. He held the office of selectman in Danville in 1847, 1848, and 1854; was also town agent, and a member of the superintending school committee; was a representative to the state legislature from Danville in 1847 and 1855, and from Auburn in 1864 and 1866. He was one of the directors of the Maine Central Railroad Company, and was also clerk of that company. He was judge of probate for Androscoggin county from June, 1859, to January, 1864. Judge Little was a sound lawyer and safe counselor, held in high esteem by the judges of our courts and members of the profession, as well as by his fellow-townsmen. He was a public-spirited citizen and used his influence to promote every enterprise that would benefit his town. He maintained through life a high character for integrity and honesty. No man ever justly charged him with dishonorable conduct, and few men have passed through life more generally and highly respected by all who knew them. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Melinda Adams, daughter of Rev. Weston B. Adams, of Lewiston Falls. Their son, Edward Adams Little, born May 15, 1841, was a merchant and manufacturer, a director of the First National Bank, a trustee of Auburn Savings Bank, and served as councilman of Auburn. He died April 14, 1876. He married Susan M. Jordan. Their children are Edwin T. (a lawyer of Denver, Col.), Horace (a manufacturer in Auburn), and Mabel. His second wife was Miss Lucy Bliss, daughter of Zeba Bliss, Esq., of Taunton, Mass. (afterward of Auburn), who, with one son, Prof. Geo. T. Little, of Bowdoin College, survive him. He died at Auburn, November 5, 1867.

HON. REUEL WASHBURN was born in Raynham, Mass., May 21, 1793. He graduated at Brown University in 1814. After graduating, he read law with Judge Parris three years and upon his admission to the bar established himself in business at Livermore, where he continued to reside until his death. He married Miss Delia King of Raynham, Mass., October 19, 1820, who survived him nine years. Soon after becoming a resident of Livermore he joined the Oriental Star Lodge of F. and A. Masons, of which lodge he was Master, and was also a Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and faithfully observed his obligations under all circumstances, especially during the dark days of Masonry, when public prejudice ran high against the order. The town of his adoption, early recognizing his ability, bestowed upon him municipal offices, and committed to him, in a large measure, the direction and supervision of

its financial affairs. He faithfully and economically discharged the trust. Recognizing the importance of educating the youth of the land, he fostered the common schools. Deeply imbued with the sentiments of religion, he always supported public religious worship according to the Universalist faith, not only by liberal contributions of money, but, what was of equal importance, by constant attendance thereon, and exemplified the purity and value of the religion he professed by a correct life. He was register of probate for Oxford county from 1821 to 1823, was state senator from Oxford county in 1827 and 1828, and a member of the executive council in 1829. He represented Livermore in the state legislature in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1843. He was general assignee under the bankrupt law of 1841, and judge of probate for Androscoggin county from 1857 to 1859, and president of the Androscoggin Bar Association from its organization until his death.

It was as a lawyer, as well as a public officer, that the strict integrity of his character appeared. He was a prudent and safe counselor. He deeply interested himself in his clients' welfare and faithfully advocated and protected their interests by every honorable means. He was most happy in his family relations, prizing above all things the pursuits and pleasures of the family circle. When death claimed him, he was in attendance upon the annual town meeting, March 4, 1878. He had just concluded an address to the assembly upon a matter of importance to the town, when, upon resuming his seat, he yielded up his life. He was faithful to every trust confided to him, whether as a citizen, lawyer, or judge.

SAMUEL MOODY was born in York, May 12, 1799. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1823, studied law in Fryeburg, in the offices of Stephen Chase and Judge Dana. He married Eliza Chamberlain in 1827, and soon after marriage opened his office in Lisbon, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was appointed postmaster in 1832, and held the office three years. He was county attorney for Lincoln county, which office he resigned in 1838. He was a proficient lawyer and advocate. He secured an extensive business while he devoted himself to his profession. During the latter part of his life he engaged in lumbering, agriculture, and other occupations, more than in his profession. He died November 28, 1874, leaving no children.

HON. SETH MAY was born in Winthrop, July 2, 1802. He received his education in the common schools of Winthrop, and at Monmouth, Litchfield, and Hallowell academies. In boyhood he evinced considerable aptitude for learning. He possessed an active and inquiring mind which led him in early life to form the habit of thorough investigation. The logical element of mind predominated. With a ready command of language and the power of discrimination he was forcible in arguments, quick to perceive the fallacy or sophistry of his opponent, and efficient in exposing and refuting it. In 1828 he entered the office of Dudley Todd, Esq., in Wayne, where he studied nearly three

years. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine in 1831, and subsequently admitted to practice in the courts of the United States. He commenced practice in Winthrop, and continued until 1855. He rose rapidly in his profession, and his practice extended throughout the state. He was especially successful as an advocate, and possessed great skill in the examination of witnesses, particularly in cross-examination, for which he became quite noted. As a lawyer it was his particular forte to expose the tissue of falsehood and the coloring of interest and prejudice, which so often accompany the testimony of witnesses in court. In May, 1855, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which he accepted, and discharged its duties ably, impartially, and acceptably to the public to the end of his term in May, 1862. He returned to the practice of law, and in 1863 moved his residence to Auburn, and opened an office in Lewiston with his son, John W. May, under the firm name of S. & J. W. May. He was appointed register in bankruptcy for the second congressional district of Maine in 1867, at the time the national bankrupt law of that year went into operation, which office he resigned in February, 1873, and was succeeded by his son. In his professional life he was associated with and on terms of intimate personal friendship with many prominent lawyers of the Kennebec bar and other parts of the state.

As a citizen, Judge May occupied a prominent place. He was liberal, public spirited, a friend to his country and humanity. He was early identified with the anti-slavery movement, one of the pioneers who did not hesitate to speak and act for that cause and its advancement at a time when it required great resolution and strong convictions of duty to encounter the opposition with which it was at first received. He co-operated with many of the first advocates in Maine of that great national reform, among whom were Professor Smith, of Bowdoin College, Rev. David Thurston, of Winthrop, and Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland. Notwithstanding its unpopularity, he always esteemed it a privilege and a pleasure to associate with and entertain the courageous men who persevered in the hard work of the early years of the cause. He died at Auburn, September 20, 1881.

JABEZ CUSHMAN WOODMAN, born January 23, 1804, in New Gloucester, graduated from Bowdoin in 1822, soon began practice at Poland Corner and moved to Minot Corner before 1834, and subsequently was a resident of Portland. He was a good counselor. He died November 8, 1869.

HORATIO GATES CILLEY was a son of Hon. Horatio G. Cilley, of Deerfield, N. H., from which place he came to Lewiston. He was born November 26, 1805. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826, and studied law under the direction of Hon. George Sullivan, commencing his professional life in Deerfield in 1830. He was a lawyer of respectable learning, a courteous gentleman, and was a representative of Deerfield in 1851 and 1852. After becoming a resident of Lewiston he did not acquire a very extensive business

in the practice of law. Having sufficient property for his maintenance, he, after a few years, relinquished practice. He died March 13, 1874.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, son of Captain Levi Ludden, was born in Hartford in 1807. He was educated in common schools, and at Farmington Academy, under the preceptorship of Nathaniel Greene, A.M. He was engaged in trade for a short time in Peru, and for several years was a town officer in Peru. Having a predilection for the legal profession, he read law in the office of Hon. Charles Andrews, then of Turner, and was admitted to the bar in Oxford county at the June term, 1841, of the Western District Court, and immediately opened an office in Turner, where he continued until 1858, when he moved to Lewiston and practiced until his decease. He was appointed judge of probate for Oxford county in 1852 and held the office until 1856. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1857 and 1858, comprised in volumes XLIII. and XLIV. of the Maine Reports. He married first, in 1831, Bethia Fobes, of Peru; second, in 1837, Miss Sara Conant, of Sumner. He died in Lewiston in March, 1859. Judge Ludden was a man of studious habits, a good lawyer, and an advocate of more than common ability. He could point with pride to his ancestry. His grandfather, Joseph Ludden, was one of the Boston Tea Party, and his mother, whose maiden name was Remember Soule, was a descendant of George Soule, one of the Pilgrim band that came over in the Mayflower and landed on Plymouth Rock.

HON. DAVID DUNN was born in Cornish, January 17, 1811, studied law with Gov. John Fairfield in Saco, and was admitted to the bar at Alfred in 1833. In 1834 he commenced the practice of law in Poland, where he has since resided, doing an extensive business as a lawyer, and actively participating in the affairs of the town, holding for many years town offices, viz.: one of the selectmen, clerk, treasurer, and one of the superintending school committee. A life-long Democrat, he was a representative from Poland in the state legislature in 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844. He was speaker of the house of representatives in 1843 and 1844. In 1843 Gov. J. M. Fairfield was chosen U. S. Senator, and was succeeded as governor by Hon. Edward Kavenagh, of Newcastle, then president of the state senate. In December, 1843, Governor Kavenagh's health failed him. He resigned the office of governor and died. Mr Dunn, then speaker of the house of representatives, succeeded him and held the office of governor in the last day of 1843 and the first day of 1844. He qualified the members of the legislature of 1844. Three of its members, John W. Dana, Abner Coburn, and Anson P. Morrill, who then took the oath of office before him, were afterward governors of the state. He was treasurer of Cumberland county in 1854, state senator from Cumberland county in 1845 and 1846, and president of the senate in 1846. In 1857 he was appointed a clerk in the Post-Office Department at Washington, holding that position until 1861. Mr Dunn is a ready speaker and advocate, genial and

pleasant in his intercourse with his associates—a man of “infinite jest.” He is the oldest member of the county bar at the present time, and active in the duties of his profession.

GEORGE W. CHASE was born in Bridgton, May 18, 1815. When he was six months old his father moved to Portland, and died there. He resided in Portland until he was 16 years old, when his mother married the late Hon. Edward Little. He then came to reside in Danville, now Auburn. He was educated at Portland, Belgrade, and Fryeburg academies and Bowdoin College, and studied law with Mr Little. In 1838 he went to Dixon, Ill., and was there admitted to the bar. He married Miss Jennete Clark at St Louis, Mo., September 30, 1841, after which he moved to Baton Rouge, La, and there taught school three years. From there he returned to Danville, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1850 he represented the district composed of Danville and New Gloucester in the legislature of Maine. In 1852 he founded and edited the *Democratic Advocate* (see History of the Press). He was an eloquent advocate, a terse and vigorous writer, and was highly esteemed by all his associates. He died July 17, 1853.

JOHN GOODENOW, son of Hon. Rufus Goodenow, was born in Paris, February, 1817. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1836. He then studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Oxford county at the November term, 1838, of the Court of Common Pleas. He commenced practice at Hiram. Afterwards he had an office at South Paris, and subsequently at Auburn. He had a position for some time in the Custom House in New York City. In later years he has resided in Baltimore, Md. He married Miss Sarah Appleton, daughter of General James Appleton, of Portland.

CALVIN RECORD was born in Minot, now Auburn, February 27, 1819. His academical education was acquired at the Lewiston Falls Academy and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He pursued his legal studies with James O. L. Foster, Esq., of Lewiston; was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar in April, 1849. He began business in Lewiston and continued practice there and in Auburn until 1889, when he went to Jersey City, N. J., where he is now established as a lawyer. His residence while in Maine was in Auburn and Danville. He was connected in business in Auburn and Lewiston with Judges Walton and Luce from January 6, 1856 to 1861, and with L. H. Hutchinson, Esq., from July 1, 1871, to March, 1875. He was one of the superintending school committee in Auburn in 1848, and of Danville in 1852 and 1853; one of the selectmen of Danville in 1854 and 1855, and represented the Danville and Minot district in the state legislature in 1856.

Mr Record has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the convention held at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1860, and at the adjourned convention held at Baltimore in June following, and was

also a delegate to the first convention after the war, held in Philadelphia in August, 1866, when all the states were represented. He devoted a great deal of time and services in the establishment of Androscoggin county, and assisted in drawing the bill establishing the county which was passed by the legislature of 1854. As a lawyer Mr Record is thorough and careful in the preparation of his causes, and an able advocate. He is esteemed by his brethren at the bar, and all others, for his kindly disposition and agreeable social qualities.

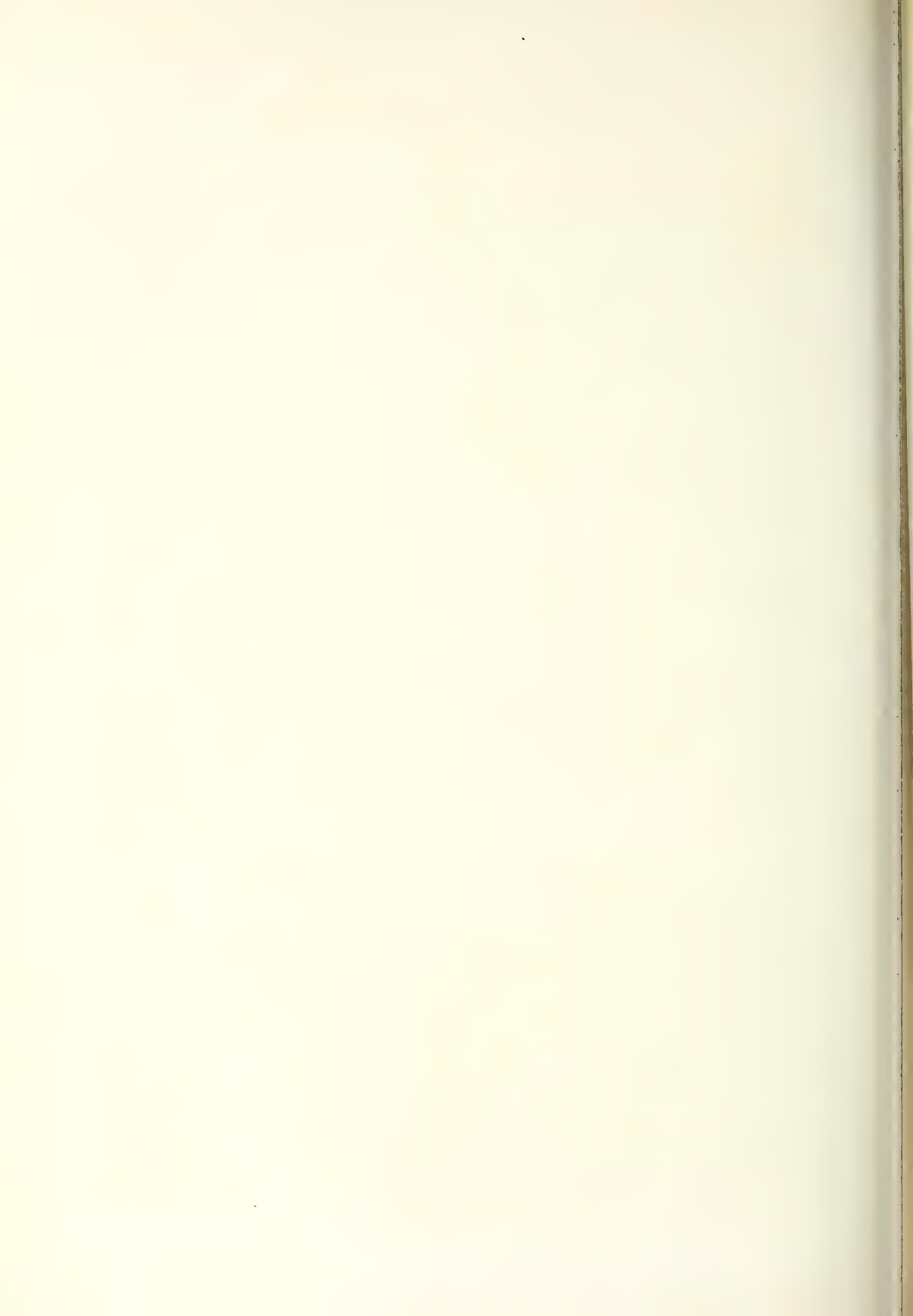
HON. C. W. WALTON, who has attained such high reputation on the bench, was admitted to the bar in 1843. Elected county attorney for the county of Androscoggin in 1857, was representative to Congress in the second congressional district in 1860, appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1862, and re-appointed in 1869. He was for some years a resident of Auburn.

JUDGE NAHUM MORRILL, son of Colonel John A. Morrill, was born at Limerick, Me, October 3, 1819. He was educated at Limerick Academy, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden Village, N. H., and one year in Dartmouth College. He studied law with his uncle, Hon. Moses McDonald, of Limerick, Samuel Bradley, Esq., of Hollis, Me, and a few months with Hon. John McDonald, of Bangor, and Charles P. Chandler, Esq., of Foxcroft, Me. He was admitted to the bar in Piscataquis county, at the District Court for the Eastern District, held at Dover, Me, on the fourth Tuesday of March, 1842. A few months thereafter he commenced practice in Wells, Me, where he remained about two years, and then moved to Durham. Remaining there about two years, he came to Lewiston Falls, now Auburn, August 26, 1846, and since that date has been a resident of Danville and Auburn. He was appointed judge of probate March 29, 1854, by Governor William G. Crosby, and held that office until it was made elective, when he declined to be a candidate. He was, without solicitation on his part, appointed provost marshal of the second district of Maine, September 27, 1864, and held that office until the close of the war of the Rebellion, receiving an honorable discharge October 31, 1865. He was admitted to practice in Circuit Court of the United States at Portland, July 1, 1868. While residing in Durham he was one of the superintending school committee one year, and held the same office one year in Danville. He is president of the board of trustees of the Edward Little Institute, also president of the Androscoggin Bar Association, both of which offices he has held several years last past. He has been several times appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, auditor, referee, and special master in chancery to hear and determine actions of considerable importance, and requiring careful investigation. He is a member of the law firm of N. & J. A. Morrill. He was married, April 30, 1851, to Miss Anna I. Littlefield, daughter of Walter Littlefield, Esq., of Wells, Me.

MAJOR JOSIAH DUNN PULSIFER was born near Worthley brook in Poland, May 13, 1820. His father, Moses R. Pulsifer, was a physician of ability, and



Nathaniel Morrill



his mother, Mary Strout (Dunn) Pulsifer, was a daughter of Hon. Josiah Dunn, a man of prominence. In 1823 Dr Pulsifer removed to the island of Mt Desert, where Josiah attended the town schools until at 14 years he became a student at Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, where he was fitted for college and took part of the first year's college course. He entered Waterville College in 1839, but did not remain. From this time for some years his principal business was teaching. (His first school was taught at Mechanic Falls, when he was 15.) In 1840, 1841, and 1842 he was principal of the high school at Minot Corner. During these years he had been studying law with Jabez C. Woodman, of Minot, James O'Donnell, of Gray, and Codman & Fox, of Portland. He was admitted to the bar of the state at Portland in May, 1843, and at once began practice at Somesville in Hancock county. Legal business being neither extensive nor highly remunerative, Mr Pulsifer taught the graded school at Ellsworth, the next winter, and afterwards attended Harvard law school, and then located as an attorney in Columbia, Maine, where he remained until 1849, the last four years being postmaster. During this time he became interested in Pitman's system of phonography, and devoted all of his spare time to the practice of this art, in which he became skilled. In the fall of 1849 he joined a company of 40 (of which he was a director) that purchased a bark of 250 tons, a river steamboat, a cargo of lumber, two years' provisions, etc. They took the steamer apart, loaded it in the bark, and went to California, arriving there in June, 1850. Selling out, the company separated, Mr Pulsifer going to the mines, where he dug gold one year, and came back to Maine. Soon after, he engaged in trade at Minot Corner for three years, and was postmaster, selectman, etc. In 1854 he was elected clerk of the courts of the new county of Androscoggin. His term was for three years from January 1, 1855. He was twice re-elected. In February, 1864, he was appointed paymaster in the U. S. service with the rank of major, and was in active duty until mustered out in 1865.

The value of stenographic reporting in the courts of Maine had impressed itself on the leading jurists, and Major Pulsifer was invited by Judge Walton to pass the winter of 1866-7 at Augusta and aid in procuring the passage of an act authorizing the employment of stenographic reporters by the courts. This act was passed in the spring of 1867, and Major Pulsifer was appointed court stenographer and for a year was the only one employed. From the first he has been continuously engaged in reporting court proceedings in every county and under nearly every judge in Maine, and was reporter of decisions for four years. He was official reporter of the state senate in 1867 and of the house in 1868. January 1, 1855, Mr Pulsifer removed to Auburn, where he now resides. He married May 24, 1848, Helen A., daughter of Willard H. Woodbury, of Minot. They have five children: Abbie, Pitman, Woodbury, Cornelia, and Harriet. Major Pulsifer has been interested in

education, and has served with ability on the school boards of Columbia, Minot, and Auburn. He has given his children educational advantages; they are thoroughly conversant with stenography, and all have reported for the courts. Pitman and Woodbury are at this writing clerks of important committees of the U. S. Senate. Abbie is reporting for the courts, and Cornelia is stenographer for the Ara Cushman Company. The children have all followed their father's profession with marked ability. Major Pulsifer is the father of stenography in Maine, one of its earliest teachers in New England, and as an instructor is unrivaled.

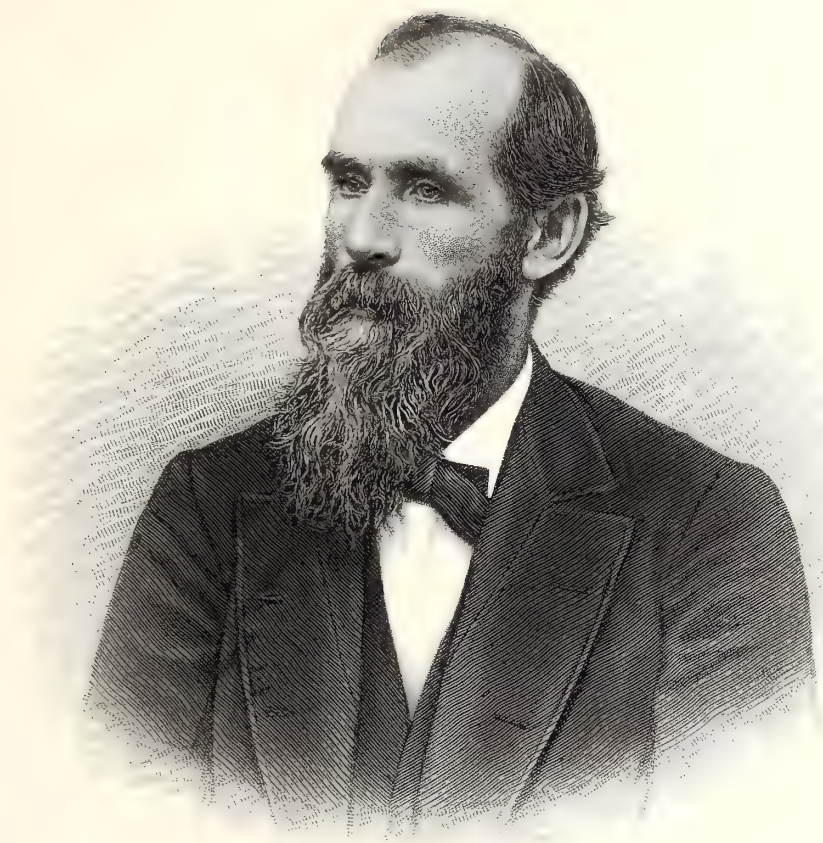
RICHARD DRESSER was born in Cape Elizabeth, Me. The family came to that place from Gloucester, Mass. His paternal grandfather with his two brothers participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements of the Revolution. From his tenth year Mr Dresser resided in Danville for four years, then in Pownal until 1854, when he made his home in Auburn. His education was obtained in the common schools. When 19 years old he began teaching and taught twelve successive winters. He was a carpenter until 1850. After that time he carried on the daguerreotyping and photographing business about 14 years. While engaged in this he gave his leisure time to reading law, and was admitted to the bar at Auburn in May, 1868. During his residence in Pownal he was one of the superintending school committee several years, and served one term as selectman. From 1850 to 1854 he was county commissioner of Cumberland county. He was at various times lieutenant, captain, and major in the militia. He has held the offices of town clerk and treasurer of Auburn seven years, and assessor four years. In 1875 he was appointed judge of Auburn Municipal Court, in which office he still continues, discharging its duties conscientiously and to the satisfaction of the community. In 1847 Judge Dresser married Mary A. Hammond, of New Gloucester. They have had two children.

ABEL BOYNTON was a practicing lawyer at Little River, now Lisbon Falls, for some years in the early settlement of the town. After him came one Stowell who remained but a short time, and was succeeded by one Alden who made but a short sojourn.

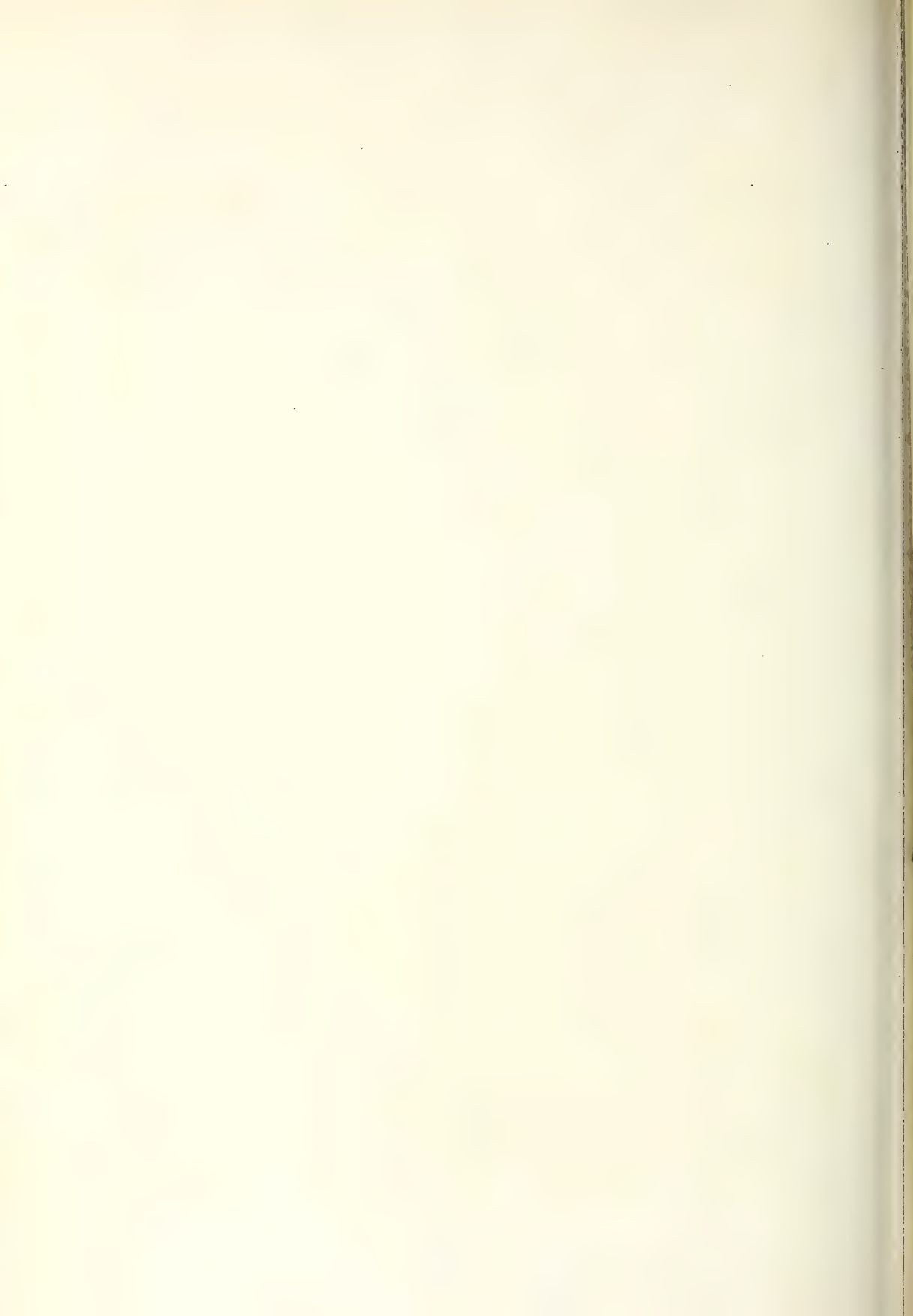
SAMUEL GOOCH came to Lisbon in 1822, practiced in Lisbon till 1827, when his place was taken by Samuel Moody.

STETSON L. HILL. [See page 255.]

HON. WILLIAM WHEELER BOLSTER was born in Rumford, Me, July 6, 1823. He is the son of General Alvan Bolster, of Rumford. He attended the public schools of his native town, and the academies of Bethel, Me, and Peacham, Vt, where he fitted for college, teaching in various towns in Maine and Vermont in vacations. In February, 1845, he commenced the study of law with Isaac Randall, Esq., and Judge Walton, at Dixfield. He graduated from Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., August 25, 1847,



W. W. Bolster



and is a member of the Harvard Law Association. He was admitted to the bar April 15, 1846, at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Portland, and entered upon his professional duties at East Rumford, and resided there till October, 1852, when he moved to Dixfield, where he followed his profession for the next twenty years. In October, 1872, he came to Auburn, where he formed a partnership with A. M. Pulsifer, with their law office in Lewiston. He has practiced with success in Oxford, Franklin, Androscoggin, and Cumberland counties. While in Dixfield he was senior member of the law firms of Bolster & Ludden, Bolster & Richardson, Bolster & Wright. In September, 1861, he was elected county attorney for Oxford county; re-elected in 1864 for three additional years. In 1871 he compiled the "Tax Collector and Form Book"; in 1880 the "Tax Collector's Book." Both are in general use throughout the state. In connection with these works, he compiled an "Invoice and Valuation Book," an "Assessment Book," a "Tax Collector's Book," and a "Highway Surveyor's Book" for the use of town officials. Since the adoption of the Revised Statutes of 1883, they have been revised by him and adapted to the present law.

While living in Rumford and Dixfield he served several terms in each town as a member of the superintending school committee. In 1877-8 he was alderman in the city government of Auburn; for three years after he was city solicitor. In May, 1848, he received the appointment of clerk in the office of secretary of state, which office he held by annual appointment until 1858, with the exception of a single year. During two sessions of the legislature he discharged the duties of miscellaneous clerk, and throughout six other sessions he had charge as engrossing clerk of the engrossing department; in 1857 the statutes of Maine were revised, and the engrossment of the revised code was under his supervision. For a year and a half he was commission clerk, which office he resigned in May, 1858, on account of ill health. In September, 1868, he was elected state senator from Oxford county; re-elected in 1869, and in 1870 was chosen president of the senate. January 15, 1873, he was appointed state bank examiner, and re-appointed February 2, 1876, holding the office six years. In January, 1883, he was elected to the executive council for two years. February 5, 1885, he was appointed a trustee of the State Reform School; re-appointed February 6, 1889, he now holds the office.

February 17, 1849, he was elected and commissioned first lieutenant in Company A of the Rumford Riflemen, of the Second Brigade of the Sixth Division of Maine Militia. July 12, 1851, he was promoted to the captaincy, which he resigned and was honorably discharged April 16, 1852. October 3, 1864, he was appointed to the office of division advocate, with the rank of major, on the staff of Major-General W. Wirt Virgin—now Judge Virgin—who commanded the Third Division of the State Militia. This post he held during General Virgin's term of office. At the breaking out of the Rebellion

in 1861, under orders from General Virgin, he was actively engaged in organizing the militia composing the Third Division. In 1846 he joined the Sons of Temperance and has ever since identified himself with temperance reform. December 9, 1856, at Livermore, he was admitted to the third degree of Masonry in Oriental Star Lodge. Since August, 1878, he has been president of the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company of Auburn. At the organization of the American Banking and Trust Company, succeeding the Maine Mortgage Loan Company, he was elected its president, which office he now holds.

In religion he is a Universalist; in politics, a Republican. Before the organization of the Republican party he was a Democrat. In August, 1852, he was a member of and actively participated in the memorable county convention of anti-slavery Democrats, Free Soilers, and Whigs, which met at Norway and formed the Republican party, and then first nominated a full set of county officers. While in practice Mr Bolster attained and maintained a high rank as a lawyer, and conducted trials of important causes. In later years he has devoted more time to other pursuits than to his profession, but still occasionally appears in court. He was married October 15, 1848, to Martha Hall, daughter of Joseph Adams, M.D., of Rumford. She died August 20, 1866. August 17, 1868, he married Florence Josephine, daughter of Colonel Lewis Reed, of Mexico.

ASA P. MOORE was born in Portland, August 23, 1823, and was educated in the public schools of Portland. After leaving school he went to sea and rose to the position of first officer of a ship. Becoming weary of a life upon the ocean, he left that occupation, removed to Lisbon, and entered upon the study of law. While pursuing his studies his services were often required as a magistrate, land surveyor, and conveyancer. He was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in April, 1860, and began business as a lawyer immediately thereafter at Lisbon, succeeding Samuel Moody, where he has since resided. He was supervisor of schools from 1851 to 1855, inclusive. He married, July 12, 1847, Miss Susan P. Andrews, of Lisbon, now deceased.

HON. CHARLES WILLIAM GODDARD, son of Henry Goddard, Esq., was born in Portland, December, 1825. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1844. He read law in the office of Howard & Shepley, and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county, October, 1846, began practice in Portland, remaining there about three years, when he came to Auburn, having his office in Lewiston, where he was in active practice 16 years, with the exception of four years, when he was U. S. Consul-General in Constantinople. He was appointed the first county attorney for Androscoggin county in 1854, and held the office to and including 1857, during which time he was, on account of the feeble health of the attorney-general, the leading counsel for the state in the famous trial of George Knight for the murder of his wife; he was a member

of the state senate from Androscoggin county in 1858 and 1859, and the last year was its president; was appointed U. S. Consul to Constantinople in 1861, which office he held until 1864. In 1866 he moved from Auburn to Portland. In 1867 he was placed, by appointment of Governor Chamberlain, on the commission for the equalization of municipal war debts of the state. The same year he was appointed justice of the Superior Court of Cumberland county and held that office until 1871, when he was appointed postmaster of Portland, which position he held twelve years. In 1872 Judge Goddard was appointed to the lectureship on medical jurisprudence in the Medical School connected with Bowdoin College, and was afterwards chosen by the boards of the college professor in that department. In 1881, by a resolve of the legislature, he was appointed commissioner to revise the general and public laws of the state of Maine. The duties of that commission were discharged with great faithfulness and ability. He was a director of the American Peace Society and a member of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. He married first, Caroline R. Little, daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Little, of Auburn, who died in 1853. In 1857 he married Rowena C. Morrill, daughter of ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill, of Readfield, who survives him. He died in Portland, March 9, 1889. Judge Goddard was a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, honest and faithful in all the relations of life, and possessing great decision of character. He believed that the laws of the land should be enforced, and acted upon that principle without fear, favor, or affection for any party brought before him, always striving to deal out exact justice in every case. He possessed a fine literary taste, was learned in the law, an accomplished gentleman, a sound lawyer, eloquent advocate, upright judge, a warm friend, and agreeable companion.

HON. THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS FESSENDEN, son of General Samuel Fessenden, was born at Portland, January 23, 1826. He was fitted for college at North Yarmouth Academy, and passed his freshman year in Dartmouth College, the other three at Bowdoin, and was graduated in 1845. He then began the study of law in the office of Willis & Fessenden, Portland. He was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county in April, 1848, and then opened an office at Mechanic Falls. In 1850 he moved to Auburn and formed a copartnership with Judge Morrill, which continued eight years, afterwards with Hon. William P. Frye, which lasted ten years. He was delegate to the Republican National Conventions which nominated General Frémont in 1856, and General Grant in 1868. He was elected representative from Auburn to the Maine legislature in 1861; was elected county attorney in 1861, which position he held until elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress for the unexpired term of Hon. Charles W. Walton, resigned. In 1868 he was chosen presidential elector. He married Miss Elizabeth R. Titcomb, daughter of Silas Titcomb, Esq., of Lewiston. He died in Auburn, September 28, 1868. The

historian of Bowdoin College makes the following just estimate of his character: "Possessing a fine person, winning manners, easy address, he was well fitted to wield influence over men, was successful at the bar and in legislative debate. With a character marked by true nobility, scorning intrigue or duplicity, of great purity and integrity, and of a genial humor, he had the confidence of men."

CYRUS KNAPP, of East Livermore, son of Joseph and Deborah Cushman Knapp, was born in Kingfield, January 4, 1827. His mother was the eldest daughter of Andrew Cushman, a Revolutionary soldier. He attended the common schools of his native town until he was 18 years of age, when he entered Monmouth Academy, where he continued until 1849. During his connection with Monmouth Academy he taught common and singing schools in the winters. After leaving school he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Seth May, in Winthrop. He was admitted to the bar in Kennebec county, October, 1852. In March, 1853, he commenced the practice of his profession at Livermore Falls. The following year he was elected one of the superintending school committee of East Livermore, and held the office, by successive elections, ten years, and later was chosen supervisor of schools for two years. March 29, 1854, he was appointed, by Governor Crosby, clerk of the courts of Androscoggin county, which office he held two years. He was elected representative to the state legislature from East Livermore in 1858 and 1871. April 7, 1871, he was appointed, by Governor Perham, judge of probate for Androscoggin county, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the resignation of Judge Luce, and subsequently was elected to the same office, which he held one term. He moved to Auburn in September, 1873, where he continued to reside until October, 1875, when he returned to Livermore Falls, where he has since resided. He married Miss Ellen S. Luce, daughter of Oren and Ellen C. Luce, then of Livermore Falls. Judge Knapp does not devote his whole time to the practice of his profession, but he is a lawyer of no mean ability, an ingenious and successful advocate, and has been a prominent attorney at the Androscoggin bar.

JOHN W. MAY, son of Hon. Seth May, was born in Winthrop, January 21, 1828. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1852. He read law with his father in Winthrop, and was admitted to the bar in Kennebec county in 1857. He practiced in Winthrop until 1863, when he removed to Auburn, and continued practice with his father, under the firm name of S. & J. W. May, in Lewiston until 1873. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. Circuit Court at Portland in 1867, was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1873, and held that office until the repeal of the bankruptcy law in 1878. He married, in 1869, Miss Hattie B. Wiggin, daughter of Dr H. L. K. Wiggin, of Auburn. Mr May, while not entirely relinquishing the practice of his profession, has for several years past given his attention to the management of his estate. He is

a gentleman of fine literary tastes, and has written several humorous and other poems, a volume of which was published by him a few years since and was received with marked favor by his friends, for whose pleasure it was printed.

ALBION K. P. KNOWLTON was born at New Portland, Me, December 10, 1829. He fitted for college at Hebron Academy, and was graduated at Colby University, then Waterville College, in 1854. He was principal of Thomaston Academy from 1856 to 1859, and of the Lewiston High School from 1860 to 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, having read law in the office of Fessenden & Frye, and has always practiced his profession in Lewiston. He was judge of the Lewiston Municipal Court from 1872 to 1876, and alderman of Lewiston in 1871, 1886, and 1887. He is Past Master of Rabboni Lodge, F. and A. M., Past High Priest of King Hiram R. A. Chapter, and a member of Dunlap Council and Lewiston Commandery, K. T.

BARTLETT C. FROST, son of Oliver P. and Esther Frost, was born in Leeds. He emigrated from the state several years since and is now attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery at Phillipsburg, N. J., and has attained prominence in his profession.

HON. MANDEVILLE TREAT LUDDEN was born at Canton, Me, February 17, 1830. He was educated at the public schools and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He studied law with Hon. Timothy Ludden, of Turner, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county, August, 1854, and was the first one admitted to the bar in the county after its incorporation. January 1, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary E. Jewett, at Kent's Hill, who survives him. He commenced practice at Turner with Hon. Timothy Ludden. In 1869 he moved to Lewiston, where he resided until his decease. In 1863 he was elected county attorney of Androscoggin county and re-elected in 1864. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected state senator. He was city solicitor of Lewiston from 1871 to 1881, was a member of the common council and of the board of aldermen, and was elected mayor in 1881. Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, in 1880. Mr Ludden died at Lewiston, September 21, 1882. The appendix to volume 79 of Maine Reports contains a truthful biographical sketch of Mr Ludden, written by his partner, Col. F. M. Drew, from which the following is taken:—

Mr Ludden was an able counselor and a successful advocate. . . . In his practice, while he was faithful to his client, he did not forget that in the temple of justice he was also a priest to guard its sacred shrine. . . . He was a kind and generous man. However humble or poor, no one ever in vain solicited his services from want of influence or money, and no client was ever oppressed for payment of the compensation he had justly earned. . . . But above all these good qualities and virtues, as the heavenly is above the earthly, he was a Christian man . . . respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE, LL.D., son of Colonel John M. Frye, born at Lewiston, September 2, 1831, was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class

of 1850, and admitted to the bar in Lincoln county at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1852. He was a member of the legislature in 1861, 1862, and 1867; was mayor of Lewiston in 1866 and 1867; was attorney-general of the state of Maine in 1867, 1868, and 1869; was elected member of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1872, re-elected in 1876, also in 1880; was elected a trustee of Bowdoin College in June, 1880; received the degree of LL.D. from Bates College in July, 1881; was presidential elector in 1864; was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1872, 1876, and 1880; was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maine in place of Hon. James G. Blaine, resigned, in November, 1881; was elected a representative from the second district in Maine in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James G. Blaine (appointed Secretary of State), and took his seat March 18, 1881; was re-elected in 1883, also in 1889. Mr Frye married Miss Caroline F. Spear, of Rockland, daughter of Captain Archibald Spear. He has been a leading member of the Androscoggin bar from the date of the incorporation of the county, a successful advocate, a brilliant orator, and among the foremost of the Republican leaders in the country, maintaining a high position in the U. S. Senate as a legislator and statesman.

HON. ENOS T. LUCE was born in Wilton, January 27, 1832. The expenses for his education were obtained by his own labors, teaching school and working in a mill. He fitted for college at Farmington Academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1856. In December, 1856, he became principal of Lewiston Falls Academy for one year. He studied law with Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Portland, and Record & Walton in Auburn. He was admitted to practice as an attorney January 27, 1859, and became a member of the law firm of Record, Walton & Luce. Mr Walton was elected to Congress in 1860, and retired from the firm. The firm of Record & Luce continued until September, 1862, when Mr Luce entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Maine. He was in the army until July, 1863. The next fall he was elected judge of probate. He continued the practice of law, occasionally taking a hand in politics, until 1869, when he was appointed U. S. assessor of internal revenue for the Second District of Maine. In 1869 he was a member of the common council of Auburn, also one of the superintending school committee. In 1871 he was appointed judge of the municipal court, Lewiston, and resigned the office of judge of probate. In 1872 he published the Maine Probate Manual for the use of practitioners in the probate courts. The manual is in use in most of the counties of the state. In 1873 he was connected with the U. S. geological survey of Colorado. In 1874 he moved to Somerville, Mass., and practiced law in Boston until 1881, when he was appointed judge of the



W. F. Lyle



Second District Court of Eastern Middlesex, holden at Waltham, Mass., where he now resides. He has served on the school boards of Somerville and Waltham, and for several years has been president of the Waltham Savings Bank. While in Auburn and Lewiston his attainments as a lawyer secured him the respect of the courts, the esteem of his brethren at the bar, and the confidence of his clients, and he was highly respected for his honorable character, and for his interest in and efforts for the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of the two cities. Judge Luce married first, Mrs Phebe L. Adams, of Wilton, who died in 1874; second, Miss Sarah J. Mills, in 1879.

SETH D. WASHBURN, son of Reuel Washburn, was born at Livermore, June 21, 1832. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Farmington Academy. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in January, 1861. He married Miss Julia C., daughter of Job Chase, Esq., of Livermore, March 8, 1871. He practiced his profession for about twelve years, when he abandoned the law for agriculture. While he takes a deep interest as a citizen in whatever appears to be beneficial to his native town, he has steadily refused all offices, although frequently solicited to accept them at the hands of his fellow-citizens, devoting himself to the management of his private affairs. He is esteemed by his townsmen and all others who know him as an honorable man.

AUGUSTUS M. PULSIFER, son of Moses Rust Pulsifer, M.D., formerly of Poland, and Mary Strout (Dunn) Pulsifer, was born in Sullivan, June 15, 1834, and was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1858. He read law with Record, Walton & Luce, in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in September, 1860. He has served as chairman of the school board, and as president of the common council of the city of Auburn. He was county attorney from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, and was one of the projectors and a director of the Auburn Aqueduct Company. The Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company was organized by him in 1870, and he has been a director and its treasurer and clerk since its formation. Mr Pulsifer retains his connection with the Bar Association, but his duties as an officer of the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company have so engrossed his attention and occupied his time that he has rarely undertaken the conduct of trials in the courts. He married July 2, 1863, Harriet, daughter of George W. Chase, Esq., of Auburn. They have seven children, the eldest of whom, Jeanie Deane Pulsifer, is an artist; and the next, James A. Pulsifer, is a graduate of Colby University, class of 1888, and of the National Law School in Washington, D. C., class of 1891.

JOHN D. STETSON was born in Durham in March, 1835, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1858. He taught the Lewiston High School four years, then read law in the office of Fessenden & Frye, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county, January, 1860. He

commenced practice in Lewiston, remaining there until 1877, when he removed to Red Wing, Minn.

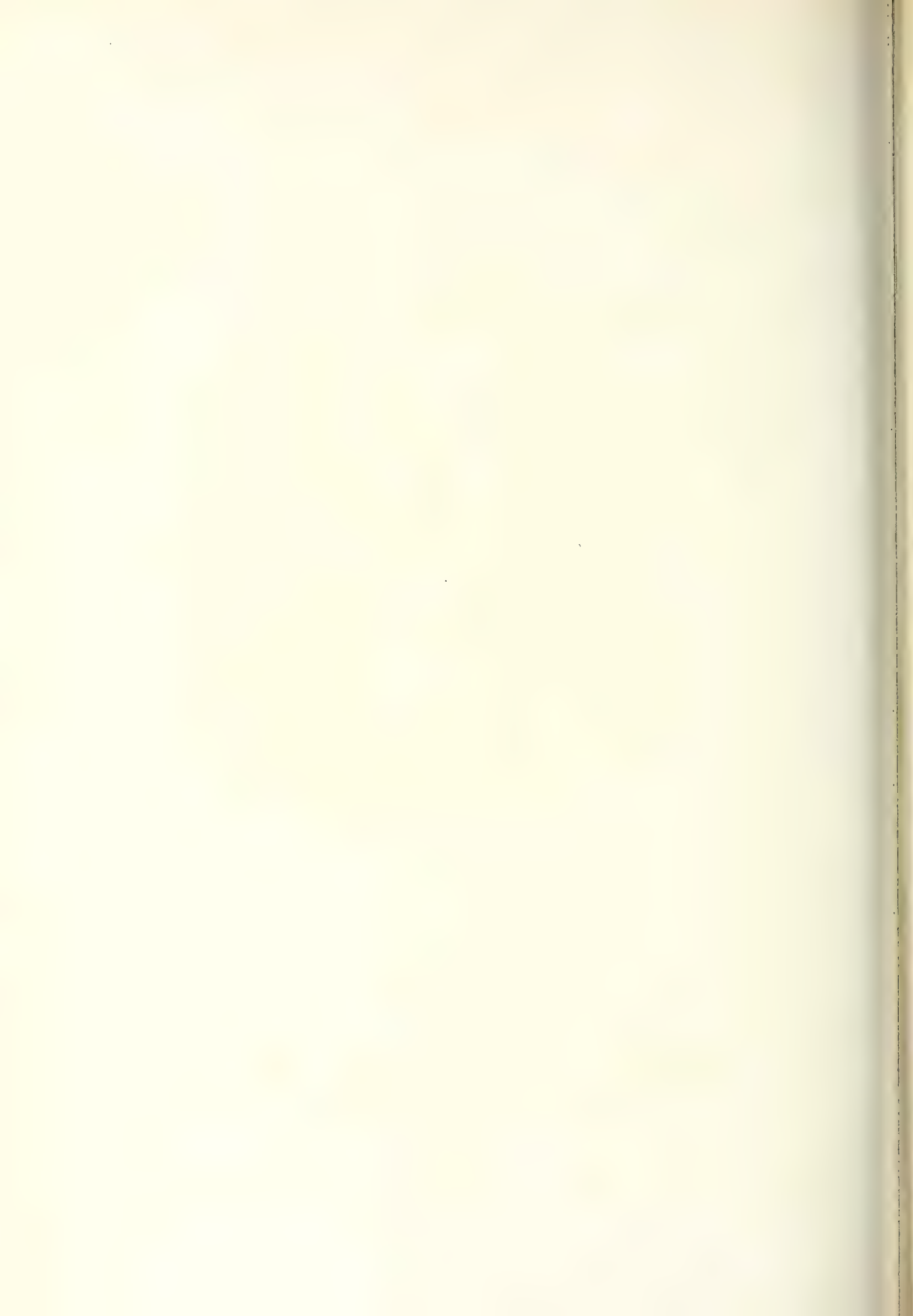
MARSHAL DIXEY CHAPLIN was born in Bridgton, October 18, 1836. He fitted for college at the North Bridgton Academy, graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1860, studied law with Hon. Henry C. Peabody, of Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar, January, 1864, and commenced practice in Lewiston, where he continued in business until his decease. He came to his death by being burned in his lodging room adjoining his office on Lisbon street in Lewiston, on the night of December 3, 1870. Mr Chaplin was rather retiring in his habits. A gentleman of fine literary tastes and acquirements, his kindly disposition secured him many friends.

EMERY O. BICKNELL was born in Paris, March 30, 1837, was educated at the Oxford Normal Institute and Bethel Academy, and took a special academic course, covering a part of a college course. He read law with Record, Walton & Luce, at Auburn, was admitted to the Androscoggin bar, September, 1860, and commenced practice in Lewiston. In June, 1869, he located in Boston, where he is in practice. He was elected county attorney of Androscoggin county in 1866, and held the office three years. He married Margaretta Tracy, June 24, 1868, at Lisbon.

COL. FRANKLIN M. DREW was born in Turner, July 19, 1837, was fitted for college at Hebron Academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1858. He read law with Bradbury, Merrill & Meserve in Augusta, and was admitted to the bar in Kennebec county April 3, 1861. He had been assistant clerk of the Maine house of representatives in 1860-1, and in June, 1861, he began practice in Presque Isle, Aroostook county. In August he was nominated for county attorney, but deciding to enter military service the nomination was declined. Volunteering for three years' service October 22, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Co. G, 15th Regt Me Vols, promoted major September 10, 1862, and was mustered out at expiration of service, January 26, 1865, and brevetted colonel U. S. V. for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." Returning to civil life he engaged in the practice of law at Brunswick and in 1886-7 was clerk of the Maine house of representatives. In 1868 he was elected secretary of state and served four years, and in 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 was U. S. pension agent at Augusta. In October, 1878, he formed a law partnership with Hon. M. T. Ludden in Lewiston (who died in 1882), and has been in practice in that city since, admitting L. G. Roberts, Esq., as a partner in 1891. He was elected judge of probate for Androscoggin county in 1888 and assumed office January 1, 1889. Colonel Drew has been identified with all the movements tending to the betterment of the community and country, has been active in the Grand Army of the Republic and was department commander in 1889; has been secretary of the board of trustees and *ex-officio* member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College since 1865; is a



Franklin M. Drew



member of the Maine Historical Society, and is prominent in Christian labors and Y. M. C. A. work.

WILLARD FRANCIS ESTEY was born at North Easton, Mass., August 30, 1839. He was educated in public schools and at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1862, and afterwards read law three years with the Hon. Ellis Ames, at Canton, Mass., and was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts courts in February, 1866, at Dedham; in 1870 was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston. In 1883 he removed to Lewiston, and was admitted to practice in Maine, in April, 1885, at Auburn, and became a member of the firm of Dana & Estey, Lewiston. He has practiced law at Hyde Park and Boston, Mass., and was a member of the firms of Estey & Andrews and Estey & Terry. From 1868 to 1872 he held the commission of trial justice for Norfolk county, and served on the boards of school committee in Dedham and Hyde Park, Mass., for a number of years. He married a daughter of William Withington.

JOHN B. COTTON was born in Woodstock, Conn., August 3, 1841, and soon after his parents moved to Clinton, Mass., remaining until he was 18, when his father removed to Lewiston. He fitted for college at Lewiston Falls Academy, and by the liberality of John C. Bradbury, Esq., of Saco, for whom he was named, he was enabled to pursue his collegiate course at Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1865. He read law at Lewiston in the office of Messrs Fessenden & Frye, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. Upon the decease of Mr Fessenden, in 1868, he became a member of the firm of Frye & Cotton, and continued in this firm and that of Frye, Cotton & White until 1889, when he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States, charged with the defense of the government in the court of claims, and removed to Washington, D. C. He served one term upon the school committee and one year in the common council while a resident of Lewiston. He married a daughter of Mark Lowell, Esq., of Lewiston.

HON. THOMAS HAWES HASKELL was born in New Gloucester, May 18, 1842. He fitted for college at Paris Hill Academy and Norway Liberal Institute, to enter in the fall of 1862; but, being drafted into the army, served nine months in the Twenty-fifth Maine. In the summer of 1863 he commenced the study of law with Hon. Nahum Morrill and continued until admitted to the bar, February 1, 1865. He then became partner of his instructor until he removed to Portland, July 5, 1866, with Hon. Charles W. Goddard, where they continued as law partners until the latter was appointed to the superior bench in 1868, when he joined in professional business Hon. William W. Thomas, Jr, until February 1, 1878; then Hon. Nathan Webb took him as copartner, until he was appointed to the bench of the U. S. District Court in February, 1882, when Edward Woodman, of Portland, succeeded to the firm. They enjoyed a lucrative practice until Mr Haskell

was appointed to the supreme bench of the state, March 31, 1884. He took his seat upon the bench the next April, in Androscoggin county, where he had been admitted to the bar 19 years before. Judge Haskell served two terms in the common council of Portland, and twice as county attorney for Cumberland county by appointment from the court, and once by appointment from the governor. He is the youngest member of the bench. He is a grand-nephew of the late Chief Justice Whitman, of the same bench, through his mother, and on his father's side is descended from the Parsons family, so well known to the profession in Massachusetts.

CHARLES E. WING was born in Livermore, July 2, 1842. He was educated in the schools of Livermore, and several years of his early life were employed in teaching and as a traveling salesman, in both of which occupations he won success. When 34 years old he entered the employment of his brother, Hon. George C. Wing, with whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Auburn in April, 1877. He immediately became a partner of his brother, forming the firm of George C. & Charles E. Wing, with offices in Auburn, and has since been engaged in his profession, devoting himself chiefly to office business, but occasionally conducting (and creditably) causes in court as an advocate. He married, November 11, 1872, Harriet F. Stevens, of Fayette. He is a staunch Republican, but has never sought office.

ADELBERT D. CORNISH, of Lewiston, was born at Lisbon, February 3, 1843. After a thorough preparatory course of study he entered Bowdoin College, remained until the close of his sophomore year, and then read law in the office of Bicknell & Stetson, of Lewiston, and was admitted to practice in April, 1868. He was elected city solicitor in 1873 and 1874, was a member of the common council in 1881 and 1882, and was president of the common council in 1882. He was a representative from Lewiston in 1874, and was appointed judge of Lewiston Municipal Court in 1876, which office he has continued to hold by successive appointments.

HON. LIBERTY H. HUTCHINSON was born in Milan, N. H., March 1, 1844. He was the son of Edwin F. Hutchinson, then of Milan, afterwards of Auburn, Me. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, in the labors and amid the homely and simple circumstances usually incident to life upon a farm in the more remote and secluded country towns. His early education was received in the district school. After this preliminary training on farm and in school, and with some experience as a teacher in the district schools, he entered Lancaster Academy, Lancaster, N. H., in August, 1864, where he finished his preparation for college in May, 1867. In the latter year he entered Bates College. He left college in 1870, and immediately began his law studies in the office of Hon. M. T. Ludden. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1870, and opened an office in Auburn, where he remained until July 1, 1871, when he formed a copartnership with Hon. Calvin Record

in Lewiston, as Record & Hutchinson. This copartnership was dissolved in March, 1875, and a new firm organized, composed of Mr Hutchinson and A. R. Savage, as Hutchinson & Savage. W. W. Sanborn, Esq., was at one time a member of the firm, then Hutchinson, Savage & Sanborn. At another time Frank D. Hale was a member of the firm, at which time it was Hutchinson, Savage & Hale. Mr Hutchinson resided in Auburn from 1867 to 1876, and later in Lewiston. He was a member of the superintending school committee of Auburn, and served upon the school committee and in both branches of the city council of Lewiston. He was representative from Lewiston in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and while serving for the third session was speaker. His health soon after failed, and he died September 8, 1882. He married Mary W. Emery, of Clinton, Mass., by whom he had five children, Annie L., Albert S., Edwin L., Mary E., and Grace.

HON. JESSE M. LIBBY, of Mechanic Falls, was born in Danville (now Auburn), March 28, 1846. He was educated at the Nichols Latin School and Bates College, graduating from Bates in the class of 1871. He read law in the office of Strout & Holmes, at Portland, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in September, 1874. He commenced the practice of his profession in Lewiston, where he remained six months, and then moved to Mechanic Falls where he has since continued business. He has held the office of supervisor of schools in Poland, and represented Poland in the legislature in 1878. He was county attorney for Androscoggin county from 1887 to 1891, and at the September election of 1890 he was elected state senator for the years 1891 and 1892. He was one of the incorporators of the Maine State Bar Association. In December, 1871, he married Miss Kittie E., daughter of Hon. Luther Perkins, of Poland, Me.

ISAAC W. HANSON was born in Farmington, N. H., May 13, 1846. He was educated at the Nichols Latin School and was graduated from Bates College in 1870. He read law in the office of S. M. Wheeler, Esq., of Dover, N. H., and in the office of Hon. M. T. Ludden in Lewiston. He was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in September, 1872, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Mechanic Falls. He was elected clerk and treasurer of Poland in 1877, and clerk of the courts of Androscoggin county in 1879, holding the last named office by successive elections to the present time. He is courteous, competent, and satisfactory as an official. He was married November 29, 1871, to Miss Alice Perkins, daughter of the Hon. Luther Perkins of Poland.

HON. GEORGE C. WING was born in Livermore, April 16, 1847. He fitted for college, studied law with Henry C. Wentworth, Esq., at Livermore Falls, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in April, 1868. He soon commenced the practice of his profession at Lisbon Falls, where he remained two years, then came to Auburn, and became junior partner of the firm of Morrill &

Wing, which firm continued six years. He married, May 2, 1870, Emily B. Thompson, of Livermore. After dissolving his connection with Mr Morrill, he formed a copartnership with his brother, Charles E. Wing, which still continues. He served as a member of the superintending school committee of Auburn, in 1872 and 1873, and was city solicitor for 1878, 1879, 1880, 1884, 1885, and 1887. He was one of the corporators of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of Auburn, in 1875, since which time he has been one of its directors. He was elected county attorney in 1872, and judge of probate in 1875, re-elected in 1879, and appointed to the same office by Governor Robie for 1884. Mr Wing was chairman of the Republican state committee during the presidential campaign in 1884, and chairman of the Republican state delegation to the convention held at Chicago, which nominated Hon. James G. Blaine for President. He was Judge Advocate General on the staff of both Governor Bodwell and Governor Marble, and has been from its organization president of the Maine Benefit Association. He was one of the corporators of the Maine State Bar Association.

HON. ALBERT R. SAVAGE, son of Charles Wesley and Eliza M. (Clough) Savage, was born in Ryegate, Vt, December 8, 1847, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1871. August 17, 1871, he married Nellie Hale of Concord, Vt. Mr Savage taught school in Northwood, N. H., and Northfield, Vt, studying law during vacations in the office of Carpenter & Plumley, in Northfield. In 1875 he came to Auburn, was admitted to the Androscoggin bar, and commenced the practice of law in Lewiston in partnership with Hon. L. H. Hutchinson. The death of Mr Hutchinson in 1882 dissolved the firm, and a short time afterwards the firm of Savage & Oakes was formed, Henry W. Oakes becoming the junior partner. Mr Savage was a member of the school committee of Auburn in 1881 and 1882; was appointed county attorney in 1881 and elected to the same office in 1882; was judge of probate in 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888; representative to the legislature in 1891, and one of the corporators of the Maine State Bar Association, and is one of its vice-presidents. He was mayor of Auburn in 1889, 1890, and in 1891 was a third time called to preside over the affairs of the municipality, whose interests he had ably and honestly served. Mr Savage is one of the trustees of the People's Savings Bank, Lewiston; president of Auburn Loan and Building Association, Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Company, and has been president of the Calumet Club of Lewiston. He is a member of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Eureka Lodge, K. of P. He is a prominent Mason, a member of Tranquil Lodge, Bradford Chapter, Dunlap Council, and Lewiston Commandery. He has been for the past two years Supreme Dictator of the Knights of Honor of the United States, discharging the delicate and responsible duties of the head of an order numbering 150,000 members, with ability, discrimination, and faithfulness. As a man, a citizen, and a lawyer, Judge Savage is widely



A. R. Savoy

known and highly esteemed. His accurate knowledge alike of the broad principles and narrower technicalities of the law, his industry, his fidelity to his clients, his quick perception of the strong points of his own and the weakness of his adversary's case, his never-failing tact and good humor before a jury, make him a formidable antagonist at the bar. His knowledge of public affairs, and his steady adherence to and commanding ability in the defense of the principles and measures which to him seem right, have given him prominence in the political world, and marked him for rapid promotion. But it is among those intimately acquainted with him, who know his sunny temper, his kind heart, his deeds of charity, that he finds his warmest friends.

WALLACE HUMPHREY WHITE, son of John and Mary A. White, was born in Livermore, September 4, 1848. He read law in the office of Frye & Cotton, Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county, and established himself in Lewiston as a member of the firm of Frye, Cotton & White. Mr White was county attorney from 1875 to 1880, representative in the legislature from Lewiston in 1883, assistant U. S. Attorney for the state of Maine in the Alabama court of claims, and has held various city offices. Mr White is an attorney of ability, learned, careful, and is the senior partner of the firm of White & Carter. He is a member of the Maine State Bar Association.

SETH MAY CARTER, grandson of Judge Seth May, was born in Winthrop. He prepared for the legal profession in Lewiston, was admitted to practice in 1877, and is now the junior member of the firm of White & Carter, Lewiston. Mr Carter has been city solicitor of Auburn, has been a member of the governor's council, and was one of the incorporators of the Maine State Bar Association. Mr Carter is an able lawyer, judicious in counsel, and has been entrusted with the interests of powerful corporations before the legislature.

CHARLES M. HAM was born at Lisbon in 1853. He graduated from Westbrook Seminary in 1876, and two years later was admitted to the Androscoggin bar from the office of Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston. He has since practiced his profession at Lisbon Falls. He has been supervisor of schools, and has held various other town offices. In 1891 he represented Lisbon and Webster in the legislature.

NATHANIEL H. WOODBURY was born at Danville, now Auburn, April 2, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Auburn, and in the seminary department of Bates College. He studied law with Pulsifer & Bolster, at Lewiston, was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in September, 1880, and has since practiced his profession in Auburn. Mr Woodbury was elected to the common council of Auburn in 1877 and 1878, and was a member of the school committee from 1878 to 1889, with the exception of one year, and for several years was supervisor of the rural schools of Auburn.

C. V. EMERSON was born in Lowell, Mass., October 22, 1849. He was educated at Yarmouth, North Anson, and Hebron academies, and Bates

College, and was graduated from Bates College in the class of 1877. He read law in the office of Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in April, 1882, and immediately commenced practice in Lewiston. He was city solicitor of Lewiston for the year 1889, and has been a member of the Lewiston board of health since 1887. He is also a director and clerk of the Stanley Dry Plate Company. He was appointed clerk of the Lewiston municipal court in 1890, after the decease of Mr Laughton.

LEVI GREENLEAF was born in Stark, December 30, 1849. He fitted for college at Bloomfield Academy, Skowhegan, and Nichols Latin School, Lewiston. He taught several years in the public schools and then entered the scientific course at Westbrook Seminary, and was graduated in the class of 1873. He studied law with Hon. S. S. Brown, of Waterville, and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland; was admitted to the bar in Somerset county in April, 1876, and immediately opened an office in Pittsfield for the practice of law. Mr Greenleaf was supervisor of schools during his residence in Pittsfield, and chairman of the board of selectmen, assessors, etc., for two years. In 1879 he was elected county attorney of Somerset county for three years. He removed to Lewiston in June, 1884, and has devoted himself to his profession.

J. WESLEY MITCHELL was born in Auburn, November 5, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Auburn, and was a teacher for six years. He read law at Lewiston with Record & Hutchinson, and Hutchinson & Savage, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in October, 1875. Mr Mitchell was a member of the superintending school committee in 1881, and was city clerk of Auburn from 1881 to 1886, and from 1887 to 1890. He now holds the office of attorney for the Auburn Loan and Building Association. He married Mary F. Getchell of Winthrop.

FRANCIS ORRIN PURINGTON, son of Elisha Purington, was born in Embden, August 16, 1852. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1880. He then taught school in Topsham one year, and at Mechanic Falls three years. In the meantime he studied law with Weston Thompson, Esq., of Brunswick, and Jesse Libby, Esq., of Mechanic Falls; was admitted to the bar in September, 1884, in Androscoggin county, and has since practiced his profession at Mechanic Falls. He has been supervisor of schools in Minot three years, and represented Minot and Durham in the legislature in 1889-1890. He married Addie E., daughter of Samuel E. Smullen, Esq., of Harpswell.

FRED O. WATSON was born in Wilton, November 26, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of Auburn, and read law with Pulsifer & Bolster at Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1879; then commenced and has since continued the practice of his profession in Lewiston. He was clerk of the common council of Auburn from 1883 to 1886 inclusive, and a member of the school committee of Auburn for the years 1877 and

1888. He was elected register of probate, September, 1888, and entered upon the duties of his office, January 1, 1889. He married Miss Florence A. Neal.

FRANK W. DANA, of the law firm of Dana & Estey, was born in Lubec, March 25, 1853, and acquired his education in the public schools of Lewiston and Bowdoin College. He studied law with Morrill & Wing in Auburn, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in April, 1875. He opened an office in Lisbon, where he practiced his profession a few years, and then moved to Lewiston, where he has since resided. He held the office of judge advocate general of the state militia under Governor E. C. Burleigh, and has been president of the Lewiston and Auburn street railway since 1885.

NATHAN W. HARRIS, son of Nathan C. Harris, M.D., was born in Minot, July 8, 1853. He was graduated from Bates College in 1873, after which he took the post-graduate course at Yale College, and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1875. He read law in Lewiston with Frye, Cotton & White, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1877, in Androscoggin county. He commenced the practice of his profession in Lewiston, remaining there two years, and then moved his office to Auburn, where he has since continued his business. He has been in the city government of Auburn four years, in the common council two years, was alderman in 1880 and 1881, was president of both boards, and city solicitor in 1890. He is one of the directors of the American Banking and Trust Company of Auburn, and treasurer of the Maine Benefit Association; also one of the trustees of Bates College. He held the office of register of probate in Androscoggin county from 1880 to 1888. He was elected secretary of the Maine Benefit Association in January, 1891, succeeding Mr Lowell in that office. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Marilla H. Smith, of Lewiston; his second wife was Miss Edith S., daughter of Benjamin Conant, Esq., of Auburn.

FRANK L. NOBLE, of Lewiston, was born in Fairfield. He received his education in common schools and at Bates College. He was for two years member of the common council, and the second year was president of the board. He is a Republican, was a member of the Republican committee for 1891, and represented Lewiston in 1887 and 1891. He is an able advocate.

TASCUS ATWOOD, son of Harrison Atwood, Esq., was born in Auburn, February 8, 1854. He obtained his education in the public schools of Auburn, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1876. He taught two years in the high schools of Hiram and Lubec, the Mattanawcook Academy, Lincoln, and the high school at Hammonton, N. J. He read law in the office of J. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Auburn, was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county, May 6, 1879, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, where he has since remained. He held the office of city solicitor for the year 1883, and county attorney for the years of 1885 and 1886. He married Helen E. Jameson, of Lincoln.

WILLIAM H. NEWELL was born in Durham, April 16, 1854. He was graduated from the Western State Normal School in 1872, and from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in 1876. He studied law with Weston Thompson, Esq., of Brunswick, and was admitted to the Sagadahoc county bar in April, 1878. He was principal of the grammar school in Brunswick from 1876 to 1882. He commenced the practice of law in Lewiston in 1882, where he has since resided. He married Miss Ida F. Plummer, of Lisbon, September 20, 1883. He was elected city solicitor of Lewiston for the year 1890. He is one of the law firm of Newell & Judkins. Mr Newell is a careful, painstaking lawyer, a genial gentleman, and the firm of which he is a member is successfully prosecuting its professional business. In 1890 he was elected county attorney for Androscoggin county for the term commencing January 1, 1891; is a member of the Maine State Bar Association, and was elected mayor of Lewiston, March 2, 1891.

EDGAR M. BRIGGS was born in Parkman, May 28, 1854. He was graduated from the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, in June, 1875, and entered Bates College in August, and graduated therefrom in 1879. He was engaged as reporter on the *Lewiston Gazette* from 1879 to 1880, when he entered the law office of Hutchinson & Savage as a student. He was admitted to the bar in Dunn county, Wisconsin, in March, 1883, and in October, 1883, in this state, and began the practice of law in Lewiston, December, 1883, in partnership with C. V. Emerson, and continued until March, 1888, when he formed a copartnership with Hon. John P. Swasey. Mr Briggs married Annie Moore, of Lewiston, August, 1879. He has always kept out of politics and has held no political office.

DENNIS J. CALLAHAN was born December 25, 1854, in Cork, Ireland, and came to America with his parents when he was two years old, and settled in Lewiston. He acquired his education in the public schools, Nichols Latin School, and was graduated from Bates College in 1876. He commenced to read law with Hon. M. T. Ludden, in January, 1877, and April, 1878, he was admitted to practice in Androscoggin county. In 1879 he opened an office in Lewiston, and has since continued the practice of law. In March, 1877, Mr Callahan was elected alderman of Lewiston, re-elected in 1878, 1879, and 1880. He was chosen president of the board in 1878. He was elected city solicitor in 1883 and 1884, and in 1883 was a member of the school board, re-elected in 1885, 1887, 1889, and 1891, and served as its president in 1885 and 1887.

PRESTON S. LAUGHTON, son of Warren P. Laughton, was born in Lewiston, May 6, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Lewiston, studied law with Hon. M. T. Ludden, was admitted to practice in Androscoggin county in January, 1879, and afterwards was graduated from the Boston University Law School. He was appointed clerk of the Municipal Court of Lewiston in 1880, which office he held at the time of his death, September 23, 1890. Mr Laughton was a courteous and genial gentleman. He discharged

the duties of his office efficiently and with integrity, thereby winning and retaining many friends. He married Miss Lora L. Gerrish, of Hebron.

JOHN ADAMS MORRILL, son of Judge Nahum Morrill, was born at Auburn, June 3, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Auburn and Bowdoin College, from which last-named institution he graduated in the class of 1876. Immediately after graduation he taught one year in the Edward Little High School, of Auburn, and then commenced the study of law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county at the January term, 1880, of the Supreme Judicial Court, and, associated with his father, entered upon the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of N. & J. A. Morrill, at Auburn, where he has since resided. He was appointed a master in chancery by the Supreme Judicial Court in 1881. He was admitted to the bar of the U. S. Circuit Court at the April term, 1886, at Portland, Me. He was elected city solicitor for the city of Auburn for the year 1886. He is a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, and one of the trustees of the Auburn Public Library. He married Miss Isabella E. Littlefield, of Melrose, Mass.

HENRY WALTER OAKES, son of Dr Silvester and H. Eliza (Kilbourne) Oakes, was born in Auburn, April 26, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of the town, and Edward Little High School, and was graduated from Bates College in 1877. He read law with Frye, Cotton & White, was admitted to the bar in May, 1880, and commenced practice in partnership with Nathan W. Harris, in Lewiston, and later in Auburn. The firm was dissolved in 1883, and subsequently Mr Oakes formed a partnership with Hon. A. R. Savage, as Savage & Oakes. Mr Oakes has been a member of the school committee of Auburn several years, and of the common council in 1883, 1884, and 1891. He is a member of Androscoggin Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Past Grand Warden of the state in the New England Order of Protection. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious views a Congregationalist. Though a young man, Mr Oakes is a rising lawyer. He is well read, an ingenious advocate, and a pleasing and impressive speaker.

HERBERT C. WHITEMORE, son of Alpheus and Sarah T. Whittemore, was born at East Livermore, November 11, 1857. He studied for his profession with George D. Parks, Esq., of Brunswick, and at Boston University. He was admitted to the bar at Portland, May, 1888, and practiced law with Mr Parks at Brunswick until July, 1889, when he established himself at Livermore Falls. He is an Odd Fellow and a Free Mason.

FRED S. SAMPSON was born at Hartford, April 1, 1858, and was educated at Bridgton Academy and Bates College, graduating in the class of 1884. He taught school in Hartford, Otisfield, New Gloucester, and Camden, and read law with Hon. W. W. Bolster, of Auburn, and F. O. Watson, Esq. He was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in September, 1887.

ALBERT E. VERRILL, clerk of Auburn Municipal Court, was born at Poland, November 12, 1860. His collegiate course was in Bates College, graduating in the class of 1886. While in college he taught school in Sherman and in the Nichols Latin School. He read law with Savage & Oakes, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in January, 1889, and to the U. S. Circuit Court, August 4, 1890. He commenced practice in Auburn.

WILBUR H. JUDKINS was born at Monmouth, May 19, 1858. He was educated in common schools and at Waterville Classical Institute, now Coburn Institute, Waterville, and was graduated from Bates College in the class of 1880. He read law in the office of Hon. A. M. Spear, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1883. He practices law in Lewiston, in partnership with William H. Newell, as Newell & Judkins. He was city solicitor of Lewiston for 1886-89. He has been a trustee of Bates College since 1888, and a member of commission on removal of Maine State Prison in 1890.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL, son of Hon. William Lowell, was born in Minot, January 1, 1859. He was educated in the common schools, Hebron Academy, and Bates College, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1882. He taught in the public schools of the state in the winter season from 1877 to 1881, and in 1882-3 was principal of Foxcroft Academy. He studied law in the office of George C. & Charles E. Wing, and was admitted to the bar at Auburn, in April, 1885. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, by Governor Marble. From the organization of the Maine Benefit Association until his resignation and removal from the state in 1891, he was secretary of that corporation. The duties of this office required his entire attention and precluded him from engaging in the practice of law.

DANIEL J. MCGILLICUDDY was born in Lewiston, August 27, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Lewiston, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881. He studied law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, of Lewiston, and was admitted a member of the Androscoggin bar in September, 1883, and commenced the practice of his profession in Lewiston, where he has since resided. He was elected a member of the Maine house of representatives, from Lewiston, in the year 1884, and elected mayor of the city for the years 1887 and 1890.

EZEKIEL VOSE STEVENS, son of Zaccheus Stevens, and grandson of Rev. Ezekiel Vose, was born at North Turner, November 20, 1859. His father moved to Knox and died when Ezekiel was two years old. Ezekiel was adopted in the family of Essec Fuller, his uncle-in-law, a resident of North Turner. His education was acquired at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and at North Anson Academy; graduated at North Anson in the class of 1884. He read law with Webb & Webb, of Waterville, was admitted to the bar in October, 1887, in Kennebec county, and opened an office at North Turner,

March 1, 1888. He has held the office of supervisor of schools for two years, and was census enumerator for Turner in 1890. He is a Universalist, and has been for two years junior and senior deacon of Nezinscot Lodge of F. and A. M. He married Miss Belle Holt, of Bangor, October 1, 1888.

FRANCOIS XAVIER BELLEAU was born in Montreal, P. Q., August 13, 1860, and educated in the common schools of Canada. In 1876 he came to Brunswick, and six months later to Lewiston, where, in September, 1877, he began the study of law with J. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Auburn. October 11, 1881, he was made a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and the same day was admitted to practice. Mr Belleau was the first French Canadian admitted to practice law in Maine, and the second one admitted in New England. Soon after his admission to the bar he opened an office in Lewiston and is now in practice. In 1883 and 1884 he was clerk of the common council, in 1885 was city solicitor, and in 1890 and 1891 city clerk. He was married November 27, 1883, in the cathedral of St Hyacinthe, P. Q., to Marie Blanche Alexandrine Martel, by Rev. Father Gravel, curé of the cathedral, now Bishop of Nicolet.

H. E. COOLIDGE, of Lisbon Falls, was born at Livermore, December 23, 1860. He acquired his education at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, and was graduated from Bates College in the class of 1881. After graduation he taught school at North Berwick, from 1883 to 1889. He read law in the office of Hon. Enoch Foster in Bethel, from August, 1881, to April, 1883, and with Savage & Oakes, Lewiston, from April, 1889, to September, 1889, when he was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county. After admission to practice his profession he established himself at Lisbon Falls, where he has since continued. He married Miss Josephine O. Dearborn, of Canton.

PATRICK H. KELLEHER was born at Lewiston, September 9, 1861, where he continued to reside until 1874, and then moved with his father's family to Auburn, where he is still a resident. He was educated in the public schools of Auburn, and was graduated from the Edward Little Institute in 1879. After graduating, he taught school and engaged in other pursuits until April, 1883, when he commenced reading law in the office of N. & J. A. Morrill, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1885, and immediately entered upon the practice of law. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen from ward four, in Auburn, in 1889, serving in that capacity one year. At the expiration of his term of office he declined a re-nomination, preferring to devote his attention uninterruptedly to his profession.

LEONARD G. ROBERTS was born in Sherman, Me, September 13, 1862. He was fitted for college in Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, and was graduated from Bates College in 1887. Devoting himself to law he entered the law school of Boston University, from which he was graduated June 4, 1890. He was also graduated from the School of Oratory in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk county (Mass.) bar, August 19, 1890; to Androscoggin county

bar in January, 1891, and immediately thereafter entered into copartnership with Hon. F. M. Drew in the practice of law, in Lewiston, under the firm name of Drew & Roberts.

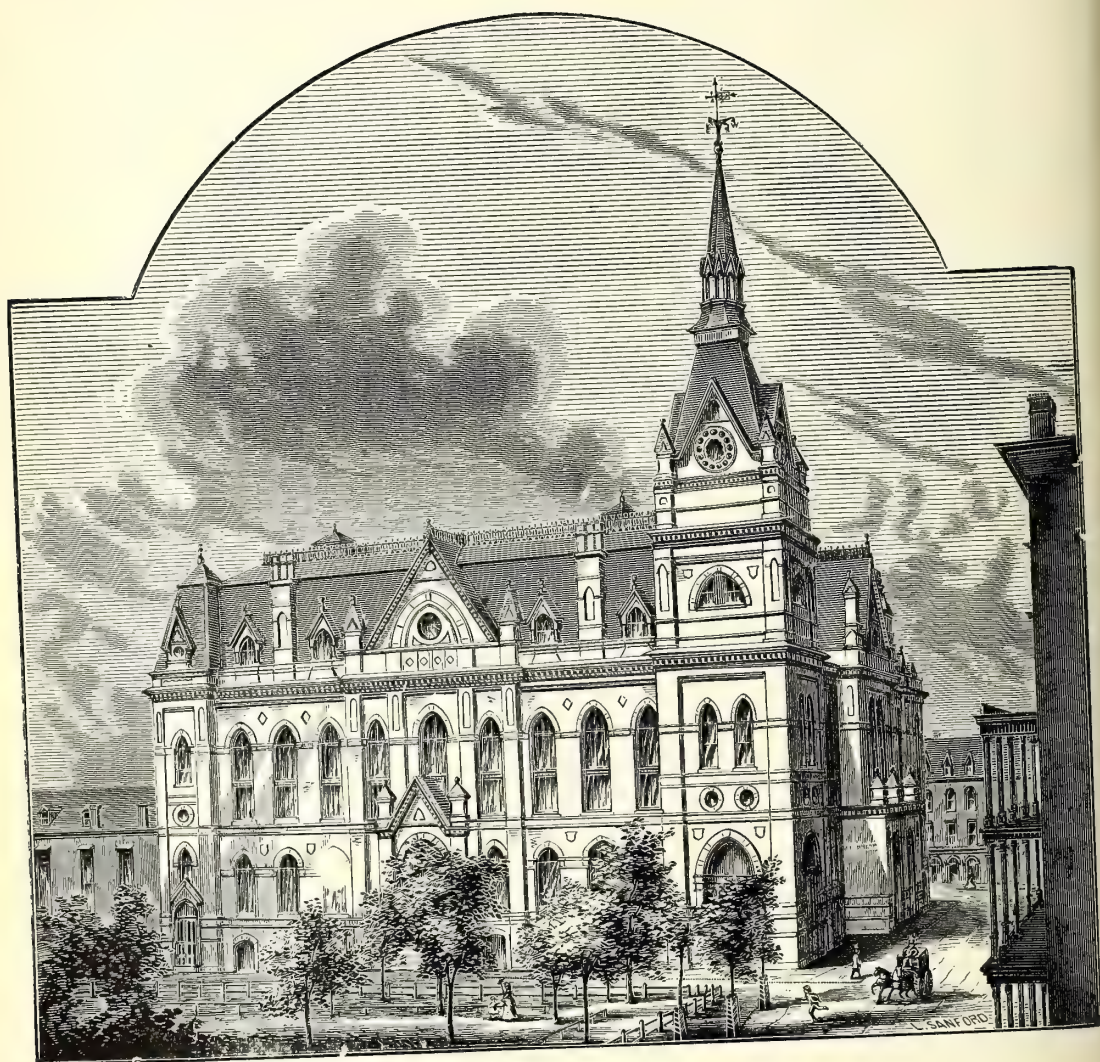
FRANK A. MOREY was born at Keeseville, N. Y., March 11, 1863. He was educated at Keeseville Union Free School and Bates College, graduating in the class of 1885. He studied law with H. & W. Hewitt, of Keeseville, was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1887, and immediately became a member of the law firm of Hewitt & Morey, at Keeseville, where he remained until September, 1890, when he moved to Lewiston, where he has since been in practice. He married Maud M., daughter of O. G. Douglass.

GEORGE E. McCANN was born in New Gloucester, October 18, 1865. He was educated at the Freeport High School and Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, graduating in the class of 1883. He read law with Frye, Cotton & White, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in April, 1888, and very soon after formed a copartnership with Hon. D. J. McGillicuddy, of Lewiston, which continued about two years, when that firm was dissolved and he opened an office in Auburn. Mr McCann served in 1889 as clerk of the common council of Auburn. In 1890 he was elected councilman from ward four, and was chosen president of the board. He was elected city treasurer in 1891.

EDWIN A. SMITH, of Auburn, is a son of Rev. B. B. Smith, missionary to India, and was born in Balasore, Orissa, India. He was educated at the Nichols Latin School and Bates College, and was graduated in 1873. He was assistant editor of the *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H., for six years. He read law in the office of Hutchinson & Savage at Lewiston, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in April, 1884. Mr Smith has not devoted much time to his profession, giving his attention more to journalism. He is now news editor of the *Lewiston Journal*.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the courts of this state by the Supreme Judicial Court in this county, a large majority of whom have settled in other states or other counties in this state:

1855—August, Ezra M. Prince. 1856—January, W. H. McLellan, R. G. Blacker, G. C. Wright. 1858—April, Benjamin Dunn; August, Daniel W. Scribner. 1859—April, John D. Storer. 1860—September, Charles Walker. 1861—January, O. A. Ellis, R. W. Carr, Hiram Knowlton; April, Her- rick C. Davis. 1866—January, E. G. Keyes, H. N. W. Hoyt, C. B. Rounds; April, Earl Byron Parker; 1867—September, Sanford S. Chapman. 1868—January, Horace R. Cheney, William F. Morrill; April, Clarence C. Frost. 1869—April, Reuel Small. 1870—January, I. N. Parker. 1871—September, John Smith. 1872—January, Everett A. Nash; April, Myron W. Jones, Dexter M. Small. 1875—April, George E. Smith, Charles Bonney Reade. 1876—January, Israel P. Quimby; April, Freedom Hutchinson, Wm W. Sanborn. 1877—January, Wm Henry Ham, James Nash; April, F. M. Fogg; September, Frank D. Hale, Walter C. Leavitt, Irving C. Phillips. 1878—April, Chas M. Ham, Jerome Fish. 1879—January, C. S. Libby; April, John H. Packard. 1880—September, Frank C. Skinner. 1881—April, George Hazen; September, Simon C. Moseley. 1883—April, George D. Emery, H. A. Stimson. 1884—September, John F. Merrill. 1885—April, James E. Chandler, Edward J. Hatch, Morrill N. Drew; September, Emery A. Tinkham, Edward N. Dingley. 1886—April, Aaron Beede, Jr; April, Wm H. Orr. 1887—September, Pierre X. Angiers. 1888—January, Mellen A. Pingree. 1890—Jan- uary, George A. Goodwin; April, Edward T. Little. 1891—January, Sumner Hackett, L. W. Fales.



LEWISTON'S FIRST CITY BUILDING.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

(Eastern Division).

TOWNS FROM LINCOLN AND KENNEBEC COUNTIES:

Lewiston, Lisbon, Webster, Wales, Greene, Leeds, East Livermore.

LEWISTON.

BY J. G. ELDER.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TOWN. Situation, Extent, Natural Features, Products, etc.—Conditions of Grant—Pioneer Settlers—Incorporation—Growth—Civil List—City Officers.

LEWISTON is in north latitude $44^{\circ} 5' 45''$, and $70^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude. Its greatest length is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and its greatest width is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it has an area of 35 square miles, or about 22,000 acres. The only body of water wholly in Lewiston is No Name Pond, one mile long and half a mile wide. It lies near Sabatis road, nearly four miles from the bridge. There is a small unimproved water-power at the outlet. There are some small streams. On several of these the early settlers erected lumber mills which long since disappeared. The surface is very uneven and considerably broken. This is especially true on the margin of the river, and in some places, extending a considerable distance from the river, the land is quite hilly, and the ledge occasionally crops out with more or less boldness. In some places the surface is quite level, but there are no plains and but little meadow land. While the surface is hilly and broken, it is not mountainous. Merrill Hill, formerly Randall Hill, is probably the highest elevation in the city, but its exact altitude has not been ascertained. David Mountain, which derives its name from Mr David Davis, the owner for many years, is a dome-shaped ledge whose summit is 389 feet above tide water, and 123 feet above Main street at the corner of Riverside. It is a ledge of mica-schist; the base is skirted with small trees and shrubbery, and occasionally a dwarf pine; but near the summit

there are a few plats of grass. Excavations to a considerable extent have been made on the northwesterly side of the mountain to obtain coarse stone for building purposes. Mr Davis's heirs have given the summit of the mountain to Bates College with a right of way for an observatory, for which it is admirably fitted. Once upon the summit the eye catches a charming landscape which, when the atmosphere is clear, extends to the White Mountains, with a bird's-eye view of Lewiston and Auburn. The soil is a clayey loam, well adapted to agricultural purposes, and yields an average amount of produce. It is better adapted to the production of hay than to the growth of cereals, but corn, oats, and barley are grown in considerable quantities, and fruit is easily raised. Many of the farms whose soil is rugged produce excellent crops, and, although husbandry may not be the most lucrative employment, yet the industrious farmer is sure to realize an average income. Clay banks especially adapted to the manufacture of bricks are numerous near the "Falls," and are also found in the rural portions of the city. These have been extensively worked, and large quantities of bricks are annually manufactured. The southern part abounds in sandy loam and is admirably fitted for agricultural purposes. The primeval forest was composed of hard and soft woods, with the stately pine in abundance. The early settlers did much in manufacturing pine lumber, and, in recent years, a large lumbering business was carried on by some enterprising citizens. The magnificent and romantic Lewiston Falls, with its water-power, one of the best in New England (see page 38) is not only the most striking natural feature of the city, but the great source of its wealth. The falls were first called the Uppermost Falls of the Pejepscot, but for years after the first settlement were known as Harris Falls. The lakes at the source of the Androscoggin are now used for the storage of water, dams having been built by the Union Water-Power Company to increase their capacity as reservoirs.

Grant to Little and Bagley.—The Pejepscot proprietors granted, January 28, 1768, to Moses Little and Jonathan Bagley, of Newbury, Mass., the tract of land commencing at Twenty-Mile Falls on the Androscoggin, from thence to extend five miles up said river, from thence to extend northeast five miles, from thence southeast four miles, from thence south to Androscoggin river, and so up the river to the falls. The conditions were that fifty families should be settled in as many houses before June 1, 1774, and a road be cleared to Royalsborough to meet the proprietors' road from Topsham. If less than fifty families were settled, only a proportion of the land was to be granted. The houses were to be "16 x 20 feet and 7 feet stud," and the town was named Lewistown. This grant was rescinded in June, 1771, notwithstanding the efforts made to comply with its conditions. The proprietors recognized what had been done by Bagley and Little, without offering any compensation for their services. We are unable to determine under what conditions the settlement

was prosecuted. It is evident that Bagley and Little took measures to secure their title; but it was not until 1790 that the grant "was confirmed."

The First Settler.—Paul Hildreth moved into the plantation of "Lewistown" in the autumn of 1770. He built his log cabin on the bank of the river, just below the Continental Mill. Mr Hildreth was a native of Dracut, Mass., and possessed a roving, as well as a resolute, spirit. He married Miss Hannah Merrill of Nottingham, N. H., where, it is said, he resided for nearly a year before he took up his residence here. In the autumn of 1770 his cabin was burned, and the family spent the winter in New Gloucester, but returned to Lewiston in the following spring, where he resided, with the exception of a short time in 1788, when he lived in Litchfield, until about 1802; he then removed to Gardiner, and died there about 1830. Tradition relates many adventures experienced during the early settlement of the place, of marvelous contests with venomous wild beasts which invaded the sanctity of the settlement; of women frightened; of children pursued by bears; of the destruction of cattle by huge and ferocious catamounts; of the dread experienced as the dusky forms of the aborigines were seen gliding through the forests in pursuit of game. With the pioneers life was a sad and checkered reality. A trackless forest, fifteen miles in extent, lay between them and the nearest white settlement. Provisions were frequently short, and once for four days they were without food or fire. During these days of fasting and anxiety, Mrs Hildreth and an infant were the only persons in the settlement. Tradition also informs us that the first grant of land made by Bagley and Little was a present of fifty acres to Mrs Hildreth, as a testimonial of their respect for the first female settler of Lewiston. This tradition may be true, but so far no documents substantiate the claim. Mr Hildreth occupied this lot (No. 52 on the plan of Lewiston) until 1795, when he sold to Samuel Robinson, and took up a new lot. Hildreth established the first ferry in town, about half a mile below the falls, which passed into Robinson's hands. Mr Hildreth's family removed to Gardiner, where there are numerous descendants.

Shortly after Hildreth came, David Pettengill, of New Gloucester, moved into the place. Mr Pettengill was a native of North Yarmouth, and born September 5, 1734. He married Mercy, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy (Eaton) Lake, November 23, 1758. Mr Pettengill settled on the lot south of Hildreth, where he lived during the winter of 1770–71, the only settler in the plantation during that winter. He resided on this lot until after the commencement of the Revolution, when he entered the army, from which he never returned. His son, Benjamin, also entered the army, and after his return settled in Auburn. David, who married Thankful Graffam, settled on the lot now known as the Converse Farr place, and died October 1, 1848, aged 82 years. He had a family of eleven children, but only a small number of his descendants reside here.

Lawrence J. Harris was the third settler, and came from Dracut, Mass., in the spring of 1771. Mr Harris had been here the previous autumn, and made arrangements towards a permanent settlement. It has been said that he was induced to settle by Bagley and Little, who made very liberal offers of land, not only for himself but for his children. In the fall of 1770 he got out the frame of a saw-mill, which was raised October 29, but not completed until the next season. Mr Harris settled on what was known, after the survey of the plantation (1773), as the mill lot and comprised about 100 acres about the falls. Tradition informs us that this lot was one of those which he was to receive for settling here. Mr Harris built a house on this lot, which was located just west of the Lower Maine Central depot, where he lived until his death in 1784. It does not now appear that Mr Harris ever had a deed of a foot of this lot. The proprietors acknowledged their indebtedness to him at the time of his death, in the sum of £150, and in consideration of this conveyed to "Abner Harris, son and heir of Lawrence J. Harris, the whole of Mill lot, so-called," "excepting and reserving out of the same the mill privilege," also a piece of land 25 rods wide, extending from the "mill privilege" to the Hildreth lot. Abner Harris resided a short distance west of Lincoln street and a few rods north of the cross canal. The well connected with the house is now in constant use. In 1810 Mr Harris sold this farm, the mill lot, and the one known as the Haley farm, to Dan and Lemuel Read, for \$3,500, and removed to Ohio. The Reads sold to the Littles, who by this transfer came into possession of the most valuable portion of the Little and Bagley claim. Mr Harris had a large family, and his son, Barron, was probably the first male child born in the plantation. Several of these children settled in Greene, where descendants now live.

Asa Varnum, supposed to have been the fourth settler, came from Dracut about 1772, and built a log house nearly in front of the westerly end of Central block, and very near the center of Main street. He was probably employed by Mr Harris in the saw-mill. His daughter, Abigail, born September 21, 1773, was the first child born in Lewiston. Mr Varnum was drowned late in 1773, or the early part of 1774, nearly opposite the Catholic cemetery, while attempting to pass Dresser's Rips in a boat. His widow, Abigail, married Benjamin Winslow, of North Yarmouth, October 4, 1774, and died March 11, 1801. Mr Varnum's daughter, Abigail, resided at North Yarmouth, in the Winslow family, until her death, December 17, 1846.

Israel Herrick, ancestor of the Herricks in this vicinity, was a native of Topsfield, Mass., born December 3, 1721, and died in Lewiston, September 14, 1782. He came February 1, 1774, and for a short time occupied a part of Amos Davis's house. Mr Herrick's was the eighth family in the plantation. His son, John, settled at Barker's Mills and married Lydia Graffam, of Falmouth, March 14, 1780. For many years he kept the only public house in

town. The Herrick house, built in 1800, is still standing, and is one of the oldest in town. Mr Herrick was selectman for many years, chairman of the first board, a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts for seven years, and served as delegate in the convention which met October 11, 1819, at Portland, to frame the Constitution of Maine. In all these positions he performed his duties with singular fidelity and ability, and to the satisfaction of those who had confided these interests to his care. He died March 27, 1834. His sons, Oliver and Ebenezer, were prominent men in town. Oliver commanded a company in the War of 1812, and was captured in the disastrous battle of Lake Champlain. After his return he became colonel of his regiment. For several years he was selectman, represented his native town in the state legislature for a number of years, was postmaster under the Taylor administration, and died July 4, 1852. Ebenezer was a man of talent and culture; was delegate from Bowdoinham, where he then resided, to the convention which formed the constitution of Maine, in which he took an important part. Among the many able members of that convention, none were more clear in statement or more felicitous in expression. He was a representative to Congress from 1821-9, and a state senator in 1828 and 1829. His son, Anson, was founder, editor, and proprietor of the *New York Atlas*. He was naval store-keeper in New York under Buchanan, and in 1862-3 a member of Congress.

Jesse Wright, of Dracut, settled in 1774 on the lot now known as the Davis Nevens farm, which he bought of Bagley and Little, May 29, 1774, for "three pounds of lawful money." The deed, still in existence, was acknowledged before Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, and witnessed by Nathan and Jonas Coburn. Mr Wright's first log house was just east of Meadow Brook. His brothers Joel and Timothy Wright came about 1777.

Amos Davis moved in from New Gloucester in 1774. He was born May 12, 1741, in Gloucester, Mass. Mr Davis, it is supposed, first settled on what has been known as the Marston farm, where he built a log house. Subsequently he built a house where is now the corner of Sabatis and Wood streets. He occupied this lot until his death, March 20, 1815. Mr Davis was a farmer, surveyor, and shoe-maker. In March, 1773, he was employed by the proprietors to make a survey of a part of the town. A plan of the town, made by him in 1795, showing the names and residences of the settlers at that time, is still in existence. He was a leading member of the Friends society, and a very exemplary man. His son, David, who kept the first store at Lowell's corner, was the second male child born in Lewiston. His children, four sons and a daughter, settled in Lewiston and have many descendants. His daughter, Mary, married Seth Tarr. Mr Davis gave the land for the old burying-ground on Sabatis street, and erected, at his own expense, a small building within its present inclosure, which was occupied for some years as a meeting-house for the Friends society, and for a school-house.

Jacob Barker came about 1774 and settled at Barker's Mills, on the lot next below John Herrick's, where he built a grist and saw mill. His son Cyrus inherited the farm, and his grandson, Nelson P. Barker, resided at the "Mills" for many years, and rebuilt them about 1836.

James Garcelon with wife, Deliverance Annis, and six children, came in March, 1776, from Freeport. He was the son of Rev. Peter Garcelon, who graduated from a Roman Catholic college in Clermont, France, became a priest, and filled that position in London from 1721 to 1739, when he went to the island of Guernsey, renounced Romanism, and united with the Episcopalians; was ordained minister of a church called "St Peters in the Wood," which position he held for 32 years. James Garcelon was great-grandfather of Dr Alonzo Garcelon, H. G. Garcelon, Capt. J. S. Garcelon. He soon took up land five miles down the river, that made him and his sons farms, erected buildings, established Garcelon's Ferry, and opened his house to entertain travelers. As this was when the settlement at the Falls was small and no bridge crossed the river, most of the travel was across his ferry. Here he died November 13, 1813, aged 74. His wife died November 16, 1828, aged 93 years. Mr Garcelon had five sons and two daughters. His sons settled near the "Ferry." James was for many years a Baptist clergyman, doing much missionary work in destitute places, and died in 1838. William was one of the first merchants in town, and did an extensive business, was also engaged in lumbering and ship-building at Freeport. Lucy married Ezra Ames, and Sarah, the only child born in Lewiston, married Robert Moody. The Garcelon family have occupied a prominent place in the history of the town and city. Two of the family have been clergymen; four, physicians (the most distinguished of whom is ex-Governor Garcelon, who, at the age of 78, is prosecuting with undiminished energy the duties of an exacting and laborious profession).

Josiah Mitchell came in the spring of 1776 and settled on the lot which had been taken up by Joel Thompson, who was then in the Revolutionary army. On his return the lot was divided and Mr Mitchell took the southwest end. He died August 19, 1832, leaving his farm to his son James. Mr Mitchell had a family of seven sons and five daughters.

Jonathan Hodgkin settled in Lewiston, April 1, 1777. His house was near the bank of the river a few rods above the Pingree steam mill. Subsequently he settled about four miles below the falls. He died February 2, 1814. Of his four children, one, Betsey, who married Lovell Lincoln, was a constant resident of Lewiston for more than 90 years. She was three years old when her father moved into the plantation. Mr Hodgkin came from Cape Ann.

James Ames came from Oakham, Mass., in 1785, and settled on the farm now owned by Noah Litchfield, which he bought of William Garcelon. Mr Ames was a blacksmith, and undoubtedly the first one in Lewiston. He carried on blacksmithing in connection with his farm, and did excellent

service for the settlers. Previous to his arrival the settlers were compelled to go to New Gloucester for the services of a blacksmith. Mr Ames kept a public house for many years. He died in 1815, and was buried in the old Garcelon burying-ground, on the bank of the river. His son Winslow cut his initials on a rude stone which marks his resting-place. This Winslow Ames was a man of considerable prominence in town affairs, and filled various offices. He was a member of the first board of selectmen, its chairman for two years, and captain of the Lewiston company of militia in 1804. Captain Ames was a man of fine presence and dignified bearing.

In November, 1788, Dan Read came from Attleborough, Mass., and settled in Lewiston. Mr Read was a young man without any family. He married Susannah, daughter of Stephen Hart, of Lewiston. Soon after he came into the plantation he commenced teaching school, and was one of the earliest school teachers in the place. His education and ability soon brought him into prominence, and for more than 30 years, commencing with 1800, there was no more prominent man in town affairs. Mr Read was selectman for 26 years, chairman of the board for 12 years, town clerk for 15 years, representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, and a representative to the Legislature of Maine in 1820 and several subsequent years. He was the first postmaster in Lewiston, to which office he was appointed in 1799, a position which he held until 1837. In all these various and important trusts he brought unquestioned ability and integrity, an honest and noble purpose, and he was gathered to his fathers after having attained the unusual age of 87 years. He died February 15, 1854. Mr Read had eight sons and five daughters.

Ebenezer Ham, grandfather of the late Colonel Ham, came from Shapleigh in March, 1789, and settled on a lot in the south part of Lewiston. He died in August, 1790. His son, James, married Mary Brooks, and lived on the farm until his death, February 4, 1854, aged 79 years. The farm is now in possession of the family, owned and occupied by Nelson Ham. James Ham was the father of Colonel Ham, and the grandfather of the late ex-Mayor J. B. Ham, of this city.

John Marshall came here about 1780, and settled on the lot owned and occupied so long by Mr David Davis. Mr Marshall was a wheelwright. He removed from this place to Industry, about 1803. His son, Alfred, was a representative to Congress in 1841-2. Job Cole, the ancestor of the Coles in Lewiston, was a native of North Yarmouth. He first settled in Greene, but came here quite early and settled on what is now known as the Asa P. Taylor place. Mr Cole had a large family of sons and daughters. His son, Rev. Benjamin Cole, was a Baptist clergyman for more than thirty years, preaching for the most of the time in Lewiston. Thomas Taylor came from Dracut, Mass., before 1788, and lived for many years on the place known as the Charles Taylor farm. This was one of the best farms in town and has remained in the

Taylor family until recently. Mr Taylor's family consisted of ten sons and two daughters. William Blaisdell came from North Yarmouth, and settled on the lot now occupied by Daniel Wood and others. He died in 1818, aged 70 years. His son, Colonel Walter R. Blaisdell, succeeded to the homestead, built the brick house near Mr Wood's, and died in 1831, aged 55 years. There are no descendants in the city. William Golder came from New York when a young man, and purchased two lots of land in the Carville neighborhood. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Dill. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters. Mr Golder died in 1846. One of his sons, Jacob, was for many years an honored and respected Baptist clergyman. Ezra Randall came from Bowdoinham about 1787, and settled on what has been known as the Randall place, near Thorne's Corner. His first house, probably built before 1790, is now standing, and is undoubtedly the oldest house in town. Mr Randall was for many years deacon of the Old South (Baptist) church. He died in 1850, aged 84 years. His son, Foster Lee Randall, succeeded to the estate, and has occupied it until recently. Deacon Randall married first, Miss Mary Whitten; second, Miss Theoda Lee. Mr Randall had a family of seven sons and nine daughters. John Graffam married Elizabeth Davis, sister of Amos Davis, Sr, and settled here in 1776-7. They lived on the Captain William Jepson place. Mr Graffam had three sons and nine daughters. His son, John, married three wives, and had a family of ten sons and eight daughters.

Among the early settlers were Henry and William Carville, brothers, and the ancestors of the Carvilles in town. Henry was in the Revolutionary War, and for many years was a pensioner. He died in 1823 and William in 1829. Peter Lenfest came here about 1777, and married Lydia, daughter of Lawrence J. Harris. Mr Lenfest was a native of the Isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel. The house which he occupied for nearly 30 years is still standing. He had eight sons and four daughters. He died in 1820. His daughter, Lydia, married Israel Glidden, who owned the Lenfest estate for many years. Joel Thompson, a Revolutionary soldier, came quite early into the plantation and settled on what is even now known as the Thompson place, on the Webster road. He came from Topsham. Mr Thompson had six sons and five daughters. T. B. Thompson was one of his sons. Mr Thompson was one of the prominent men in the early history of the town, and filled many official positions, was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, for several years a member of the board of selectmen, town clerk, and colonel of his regiment of militia, in all of which positions he showed ability. Colonel Thompson died in 1841, aged 87 years. Caleb Barker came here very early and settled on the Colonel Ham place. His son, Jacob, came into possession of the place and became quite a wealthy farmer. He died in 1824, aged 57 years. After his death the farm became the property of his son-in-law, the late Colonel Ebenezer Ham, who remained in possession until his death.

Joseph Field was a native of Northampton, Mass., and came from Freeport to Lewiston. He settled on the place now occupied by the venerable Deacon Stephen Davis, and died there in 1815, aged 66 years. Deacon Field "fought at Bunker Hill." Only a few of his descendants now remain in Lewiston. Tobias Ham was one of the early settlers. He was a native of Brunswick, and married Elizabeth Herrick, sister of John Herrick, Esq. His farm was on the Webster road, some two miles from the city. He died in 1812, aged 60 years.

The growth of the southern part of the plantation was slow, the settlement incorporated as Greene, in 1788, attracting more. In 1790 Lewiston had 532 inhabitants, and, February 18, 1795, it was incorporated the ninety-fifth town, with these boundaries: Beginning at the bank of Androscoggin river at the most westerly corner of the town of Greene, thence running southeast on the southerly line of Greene about 6 miles to the Plymouth Company's claim, 6 miles and 230 rods, thence southwest about 260 rods to Androscoggin river, thence northerly by said river to the bounds first mentioned. Daniel Davis was empowered by Benjamin Merrill, Esq., of Greene, to call the first town meeting, which was held at the house of Jedediah Morrell, April 6, 1795. John Herrick was chosen moderator; Noah Litchfield, clerk; John Herrick, Joel Thompson, Winslow Ames, James Garcelon, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Abner Harris, treasurer; Nathan Cutler, collector; James Ames, Nathan Cutler, constables; Nathan Cutler, Abner Harris, David Pettengill, Robert Anderson, Ezra Purrinton, James Garcelon, James Turner, Joel Wright, Amos Davis, Jr, highway surveyors; John Marshall, Oliver Barron, Benjamin Moors, Mark Garcelon, surveyors of lumber; Samuel Robinson, Ezra Purrinton, field drivers; Joseph Fields, William Blaisdell, Joel Wright, William Garcelon, "tiding-men"; Michael Little, Samuel Stephens, Ezra Purrinton, Thomas Rann, William Golder, Jacob Barker, hog-reeves. In 1807 Lewiston cast 40 votes for, 46 against separation from Massachusetts; in 1816 73 votes for, 83 against separation; in 1819 on the same question 92 voted for, 36 against. The vote to adopt the state constitution stood 66 in favor, 1 opposed. In the War of 1812 Captain Oliver Herrick raised a company which served in 1813 on Lake Champlain. Samuel R. Read, John P. Read, and Jonathan Ray were prisoners at Montreal and Quebec for one year from July, 1813. In September, 1814, Colonel Walter R. Blaisdell's regiment of militia was ordered into service. Two companies were from Lewiston, the North company, under Captain Nathaniel Sleeper, and the South company, under Captain George Williams. They were in service less than a month, but a small number drafted from them served some months.

It was not until the water-power was developed that Lewiston was anything more than a prosperous farming town, and its rapid growth is due to the application of that power by sagacious capitalists. In 1800 the population was

948; 1810, 1,038; 1820, 1,312; 1830, 1,549; 1840, 1,810. From 1840 there has been a wondrous growth, keeping pace with the increase in manufacturing. In March, 1849, the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad was completed as far as Lewiston, and the first engine crossed the bridge March 24th. Among the incorporators were William R. Frye, James Lowell, Nathan Reynolds, N. B. Reynolds, John M. Frye, and Calvin Gorham, of Lewiston. In 1861 the Androscoggin railroad was opened for travel to Lewiston. These facilities brought large numbers of residents, and the town two years later became a city, which now bids fair to be the metropolis of Maine.

CIVIL LIST.—*Town Clerks*—Noah Litchfield, 1795 to 1800; Dan Read, 1801 to 1807, 1811, 1812, 1816 to 1823; Winslow Ames, 1802; Joel Thompson, 1808 to 1810, 1813 to 1815; Nathan Reynolds, 1821; William Garcelon, 1824 to 1830; Stephen H. Read, 1831 to 1834; John M. Frye, 1835; Samuel G. Phillips, 1836 to 1838; Edward P. Tobie, 1839 to 1862 except 1850 when John Smith was elected.

Selectmen.—1795, John Herrick, Joel Thompson, Winslow Ames, James Garcelon, Daniel Davis; 1796, William Garcelon, Daniel Davis, John Herrick; 1797, 1798, John Herrick, Joel Thompson, Winslow Ames; 1799, Oliver Barron, Ezra Randall, Winslow Ames; 1800, Winslow Ames, Dan Read, Oliver Barron; 1801, Dan Read, Oliver Barron, Joel Thompson; 1802, Winslow Ames, Noah Litchfield, Ezra Randall; 1803, Winslow Ames, Dan Read, Ezra Randall; 1804, 1805, 1806, Dan Read, Daniel Davis, Winslow Ames; 1807, Dan Read, Joel Thompson, Oliver Herrick; 1808, 1809, Joel Thompson, Winslow Ames, Ezra Randall; 1810, Joel Thompson, Dan Read, Winslow Ames; 1811, 1812, Dan Read, Joel Thompson, Walter R. Blaisdell; 1813, Joel Thompson, William Garcelon, Winslow Ames; 1814, 1815, Joel Thompson, Dan Read, William Garcelon; 1816, 1817, Dan Read, William Garcelon, Walter R. Blaisdell; 1818, 1819, 1820, Dan Read, William Garcelon, Calvin Gorham; 1821, Oliver Herrick, Nathan Reynolds, William Dingley; 1822, Oliver Herrick, Dan Read, William Dingley; 1823, Dan Read, William Garcelon, William Dingley; 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, William Garcelon, Dan Read, William Dingley; 1828, 1829, William Garcelon, Dan Read, Walter R. Blaisdell; 1830, William Garcelon, William Dingley, Walter R. Blaisdell; 1831, William Garcelon, Stephen H. Read, John M. Frye; 1832, 1833, Stephen H. Read, John M. Frye, Samuel D. Garcelon; 1834, Stephen H. Read, Samuel D. Garcelon, Reuben Rand; 1835, Samuel D. Garcelon, Reuben Rand, Jeremiah Stanford; 1836, Samuel D. Garcelon, Ebenezer Ham, Daniel Garcelon; 1837, 1838, Ebenezer Ham, Stephen H. Read, Phineas Wright; 1839, Samuel D. Garcelon, William Garcelon, Samuel Litchfield; 1840, Stephen H. Read, Ebenezer Ham, Reuben Rand; 1841, Ebenezer Ham, Reuben Rand, Mark Lowell; 1842, Reuben Rand, Arthur Jameson, Ebenezer Ham; 1843, Ebenezer Ham, Arthur Jameson, James Carville; 1844, Ebenezer Ham, James Carville, Aaron D. Thorne; 1845, Stephen H. Read, Samuel D. Garcelon, Samuel Litchfield; 1846, Stephen H. Read, Stephen Davis, Samuel D. Garcelon; 1847, Stephen H. Read, Ebenezer Ham, Daniel Garcelon; 1848, William R. Frye, Samuel D. Garcelon, Mark Lowell; 1849, William R. Frye, Mark Lowell, Reuben Rand; 1850, Ebenezer Ham, Samuel D. Garcelon, Ham Brooks; 1851, William R. Frye, Ham Brooks, Reuben Rand; 1852, Stephen H. Read, Ham Brooks, John B. Jones; 1853, 1854, William R. Frye, Ebenezer Ham, Joseph S. Garcelon; 1855, John Read, Joseph S. Garcelon, Mark Lowell; 1856, Joseph S. Garcelon, Ebenezer Ham, Isaac N. Parker; 1857, William R. Frye, Howe Weeks, Archibald Wakefield; 1858, Isaac N. Parker, Timothy Walker, Joshua Merrill; 1859, William R. Frye, Jacob B. Ham, Archibald Wakefield; 1860, Jacob B. Ham, Mark Lowell, Abial M. Jones; 1861, Jacob B. Ham, Mark Lowell, Thomas Crowley; 1862, Jacob B. Ham, Mark Lowell, Isaac N. Parker.

CITY OF LEWISTON.—The act to incorporate the city of Lewiston was approved March 15, 1861, and adopted by the town November 22, 1862. The first city election was in March, 1863, and the first Mayor was inaugurated March 16.

CITY GOVERNMENTS.—1863—*Mayor*, Jacob B. Ham; *Aldermen*, Stephen I. Abbott, David M. Ayer, Edward Clark, Marshall French, Abial M. Jones, Samuel W. Kilvert, Thomas D. Thorne; *Councilmen*, Rhodes A. Budlong, George A. Clark, Jeremiah Crowley,

Jr, Ezekiel S. Davis, Hersey Day, Joseph S. Garcelon, William F. Garcelon, Cyrus Greely, Converse J. Pettengill, George H. Pilsbury, Jordan K. Piper, John Y. Scruton, William H. Stevens, James Wood, Josiah G. Coburn; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Isaac N. Parker.

1864—*Mayor*, Jacob B. Ham; *Aldermen*, Abial M. Jones, Samuel W. Kilvert, Alonzo Garcelon, Linneus Cheetham, Josiah G. Coburn, Stephen I. Abbott, Edward Clark; *Councilmen*, Seth Chandler, Daniel Holland, Converse J. Pettengill, Josiah Day, Cyrus Greely, Alpheus C. Locke, Timothy E. Fogg, John Y. Scruton, George Webb, George H. Chandler, Samuel E. May, A. Byron Reed, Joseph P. Fessenden, Henry C. Goodenow, George H. Pilsbury, Jordan K. Piper, William S. Rogers, Chester C. Thing, Joseph Blethen, John B. Garcelon, William H. Stevens; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Isaac N. Parker.

1865—*Mayor*, William P. Frye; *Aldermen*, Abial M. Jones, Josiah Day, Timothy E. Fogg, Henry C. Goodenow, Marshall French, Lorenzo L. Shaw (resigned), Allen P. Winslow (elected to fill the vacancy), George H. Pilsbury; *Councilmen*, Daniel Holland, Converse J. Pettengill, Lewis C. Peck, Lothrop L. Blake, Cyrus Greely, John N. Wood, George Webb, Theophilus B. Thompson, Plummer C. Tarbox, George H. Chandler, Benjamin R. Cotton, Albert O. Morgan, Joseph P. Fessenden, Wells W. Ayer, George A. Clark, William S. Rogers, Benjamin A. Bailey, R. E. Patterson, Joseph Blethen, John B. Garcelon, William H. Stevens; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, R. Jordan.

1866—*Mayor*, William P. Frye; *Aldermen*, Daniel Holland, Samuel W. Kilvert, Timothy E. Fogg, Henry C. Goodenow, Marshall French, Benjamin A. Bailey, George H. Pilsbury, Seth Chandler (resigned), Albert O. Morgan (elected to fill the vacancy); *Councilmen*, Lewis C. Peck, Thomas D. Thorne, Sylvanus D. Thomas, Ransom C. Pingree, John Goss, John H. Randall, Theophilus B. Thompson, George Webb, Plummer C. Tarbox, Albert O. Morgan, Emery O. Bicknell, Ira W. Coburn, George A. Clark, Wells W. Ayer, John W. Danielson, Samuel W. Parmenter, John W. Farwell, Edward M. Dearborn, D. B. Sanderson, Noah Litchfield, Horace B. Bartlett, Joshua D. Rollins; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, William H. Waldron.

1867—*Mayor*, George H. Pilsbury; *Aldermen*, Thomas D. Thorne, Ransom C. Pingree, Mark Lowell, Albert O. Morgan, George A. Clark, Jordan K. Piper, Ebenezer Ham; *Councilmen*, Abial M. Jones, David T. French, A. K. P. Knowlton, John Goss, Albert B. Nealey, Levi W. Gilman, Isaac G. Curtis, Isaac R. Hall, James B. Tracy, Ira W. Coburn, John D. Stetson, James Wrigley, Josiah G. Coburn, John W. Danielson, Samuel B. Harmon, Samuel B. Parmenter, John W. Farwell, George W. Bean, Horace B. Bartlett, Noah Litchfield, Natt E. Davis, Lyman Prescott (resigned, and Pardon N. Dexter elected); *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Warren P. Laughton.

1868—*Mayor*, Isaac N. Parker; *Aldermen*, Abial M. Jones (resigned), Ransom C. Pingree, Patrick McGillicuddy, Jesse S. Lyford, James Sands (resigned), Stephen I. Abbott, Horace B. Bartlett, Joseph P. Fessenden (to fill vacancy), William J. Burnham (to fill vacancy); *Councilmen*, A. K. P. Knowlton, James Wood, Dan Whittum, Albert B. Nealey, Joel Nevens, Seth Chandler, George Webb, Theophilus B. Thompson, Harmon Dixon, James Wrigley, William H. Monroe, John A. Rodick, Josiah G. Coburn, David Cowan, Benjamin T. Emery, John W. Farwell, Pardon N. Dexter, John B. Cotton, Joseph Blethen, Daniel B. Jones, John B. Garcelon; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Isaac S. Faunce.

1869—*Mayor*, Isaac N. Parker; *Aldermen*, Joseph P. Fessenden, Jacob B. Ham, Milton C. Wedgwood, James Wrigley, William J. Burnham, Stephen I. Abbott, Noah Litchfield; *Councilmen*, John F. Putnam, John N. Wood, Daniel Wood, William Robinson, Martin A. Jones, William F. Garcelon, Joseph H. Day, C. I. Barker, H. H. Richardson,

John A. Rodick, George Hanson, Horace W. Barber, Josiah G. Coburn, David Cowan, Richard R. Ricker, John W. Farwell, Elijah M. Shaw, Joseph A. Pierce, John B. Garcelon, Jason Rand, Daniel B. Jones; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Isaac S. Faunce.

1870—*Mayor*, William H. Stevens; *Aldermen*, A. K. P. Knowlton, Mandeville T. Ludden, Alonzo Garcelon, Isaac C. Downes, William S. Rogers, Horace B. Bartlett, David Cowan; *Councilmen*, John F. Putnam, Alonzo D. Morton, Albert B. Furbush, Edward H. Cummings, Albert E. Frost, J. L. H. Cobb, Cyrus I. Barker, Roscoe C. Reynolds, H. H. Richardson, Aaron D. Thorne, Buel W. Dean, Rufus Carr, Richard R. Ricker, Cyrus Greely, Josiah G. Coburn, Benjamin P. Lowell, Joseph A. Pierce, Robert D. Sutherland, Jr, Jesse T. Stevens, William R. Wright, James Garcelon, 3d; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Oscar G. Douglass.

1871—*Mayor*, Alonzo Garcelon; *Aldermen*, John F. Putnam, Mandeville T. Ludden, David F. Noyes, George A. Drew, David Cowan, Stephen I. Abbott (resigned), Joseph P. Gill, William S. Rogers (to fill vacancy); *Councilmen*, Alonzo B. Morton, Albert B. Furbush, Abial M. Jones, Albert E. Frost, George A. Callahan, Benjamin Litchfield, Roscoe C. Reynolds, Thomas Ward, Eli B. Clark, Rufus Carr, John Riley, T. B. Rowell, Josiah G. Coburn, Cyrus Greely, Charles P. Wellman, Richard Skelton, David Pheteplace, Eaton Patterson (resigned), William J. Rodick, William R. Wright, George W. Crockett, Benjamin A. Bailey (to fill vacancy); *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, Roscoe C. Reynolds (resigned); Ham Brooks (elected to fill vacancy).

1872—*Mayor*, David Cowan; *Aldermen*, John F. Putnam, William F. Garcelon, Cyrus I. Barker, Ezekiel S. Davis, Cyrus Greely, William S. Rogers, Horace B. Bartlett; *Councilmen*, Abial M. Jones, Joseph H. Day, Alonzo E. Jackson, George A. Callahan, Benjamin Litchfield, Ai Brooks, Abial Daley, Nathaniel E. Skelton, Phil P. Getchell, Herbert C. Bradford, O. M. Maxwell, Linneus Cheetham, Josiah G. Coburn, N. R. Lougee, Horace C. Little, Richard Skelton, Benjamin A. Bailey, David Pheteplace, John Goss, William F. Morrell, John S. P. Ham; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, H. H. Richardson.

1873—*Mayor*, Nathan W. Farwell; *Aldermen*, Ransom C. Pingree, William F. Garcelon, Alonzo Garcelon, George A. Drew, Cyrus Greely, A. J. Morse, Horace B. Bartlett; *Councilmen*, Joseph H. Day, Daniel Holland, J. L. H. Cobb, Ai Brooks, Samuel W. Libby, Plummer C. Tarbox, James M. Small, Patrick McGillicuddy, A. L. Goss, Frank A. Conant, John Brophy, John H. Gooch, Edmund Russell, Z. H. Spinney, Charles H. Perkins, Joseph W. Quimby, Hiram Snow, Byron W. Getchell, Abel Goddard, Joseph Miller, William J. Rodick; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, H. H. Richardson.

1874—*Mayor*, H. H. Dickey; *Aldermen*, Ransom C. Pingree, A. Wakefield, David F. Noyes, Michael A. Ward, Thomas Fillebrown, James Dempsey, Horace B. Bartlett; *Councilmen*, Abial M. Jones, John Y. Scruton, Benjamin F. Clough, Samuel W. Libby, Plummer C. Tarbox, Frederick B. Sprague, Jabez W. Murray, Moses D. Golder, William Collins, George Pottle, John Brophy, Clinton B. Heath, Edmund Russell, A. B. Watson, William D. Pennell, Edwin D. Wiggin, John Scott, Wilson Moody, Nathan W. Dutton, Joseph Miller, Gideon Perkins; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie; *Marshal*, David F. Noyes.

1875—*Mayor*, Edmund Russell; *Aldermen*, Abial M. Jones, Warren E. Pressey, Alonzo Garcelon, Isaac C. Downes, William D. Pennell, David Pheteplace, Charles C. Cobb; *Councilmen*, John Y. Scruton, Benjamin F. Clough, Sylvanus D. Thomas, George S. Follansbee, George A. Chandler, Nelson Howard, William Collins, Patrick McGillicuddy, Selden A. Cummings, Thomas W. Murch, Thomas D. Thorne, Charles H. Hobbs, A. B. Watson, John H. Stetson, Milton C. Wedgwood, B. W. Getchell, Joseph J. Davis, Albert Cook, Nathan W. Dutton, D. Horace Holman, Gideon Perkins; *Clerk*, Edward P. Tobie (dec.); Everett A. Nash (to fill vacancy); *Marshal*, Oscar G. Douglass.

1876—*Mayor*, Edmund Russell; *Aldermen*, Abial M. Jones, Warren E. Pressey, Alonzo Garcelon, Thomas Ward, William D. Pennell, Albert Cook, Charles C. Cobb; *Councilmen*, John Y. Scruton, Sylvanus D. Thomas, Frank E. Sleeper, Nelson Howard, Joseph W. Perkins, Albert E. Frost, William Collins, Patrick McGillicuddy, Moses D. Golder, George A. Drew, William Leader, Ervin V. Daly, John H. Stetson, John Garner, George A. Chandler, Menander Dennett, Hillman Smith, Frank E. Severance, D. Horace Holman, Joseph Blethen, Daniel B. Jones; *Clerk*, Everett A. Nash; *Marshal*, Oscar G. Douglass.

1877—*Mayor*, Edmund Russell; *Aldermen*, J. L. H. Cobb, Nelson Howard, Alonzo Garcelon, Jesse S. Lyford, William D. Pennell, Dennis J. Callaban, John B. Garcelon; *Councilmen*, John Y. Scruton, Frank E. Sleeper, David B. Strout, Albert E. Frost, Joseph W. Perkins, Jacob L. Hayes, Alfred M. Hitchcock, William C. Bailey, Selden A. Cummings, Timothy J. Murphy, Ervin V. Daly (resigned), Richard Burke, George A. Chandler, John Garner, Fred B. Sands, Cyrus Haskell, Wilson Moody, G. G. Berry, Joseph S. Garcelon, Liberty H. Hutchinson, Frank W. Parker, W. W. Sanborn (to fill vacancy); *Clerk*, Everett A. Nash; *Marshal*, Warren P. Laughton.

1878—*Mayor*, Jesse S. Lyford; *Aldermen*, Joseph H. Day, Oliver Newman, Patrick McGillicuddy, Michael Eagan, John Garner, Dennis J. Callaban, William J. Rodiek; *Councilmen*, David B. Strout, Joseph K. Blanchard, Silas W. Cook, Roscoe C. Reynolds, Timothy O. Callaban, George G. Hartwell, Alfred M. Hitchcock, Calvin W. Clark, Thomas Sugrue, Timothy J. Murphy, Richard Burke, William W. Sanborn, Fred B. Sands, Richard R. Ricker, Isaac Goddard, Jr, Giles G. Berry, Wilson Moody, Cyrus Haskell, John W. West, Isaac A. Hayes, Ezra C. Kilgore; *Clerk*, Fred D. Lyford; *Marshal*, John C. Quinby.

1879—*Mayor*, Joseph H. Day; *Aldermen*, David B. Strout, William F. Garcelon, George F. French, Dennis J. Callaban, John Garner, James Chandley, Mandeville T. Ludden; *Councilmen*, Joseph K. Blanchard, Silas W. Cook, Seth Chandler, John Given, Plummer C. Tarbox, Rendall Dresser, Calvin W. Clark, Thomas Sugrue, William Collins, John Brophy, Thomas Kelley, William W. Sanborn, Fred B. Sands, Richard R. Ricker, William Lydston, Wilson Moody, Cyrus Haskell, Thomas Murphy, Daniel Allen, Elbridge G. Woodside, Andrew J. Hinckley; *Clerk*, Charles F. Goss; *Marshal*, Hillman Smith.

1880—*Mayor*, Joseph H. Day; *Aldermen*, David B. Strout, Liberty H. Hutchinson, Alonzo M. Garcelon, Dennis J. Callahan, Fred B. Sands, James Chandley, Nathan W. Dutton; *Councilmen*, Joseph K. Blanchard, Addison Small, Seth Chandler, Rendall Dresser, Henry A. Torsey, Fred H. White, William Collins, Frank W. Martin, Thomas Sugrue, Royal Quimby, John Brophy, Eben Murch, William Lydston, Charles Horbury, Cyrus Greely, Palmer C. Thompson, John B. Smith, L. LeFebvre, Elbridge G. Woodside, Melvin J. Googin, Daniel Allen; *Clerk*, Everett A. Nash; *Marshal*, Hillman Smith.

1881—*Mayor*, Mandeville T. Ludden; *Aldermen*, Seth Chandler, Liberty H. Hutchinson, Alonzo M. Garcelon, Daniel S. Fitzgerald, William Lydston, John B. Smith, Nathan W. Dutton; *Councilmen*, Addison Small, Isaac C. Merrill, Sylvanus B. Hayes, Henry A. Torsey, Fred H. White, Adelbert D. Cornish, Selden A. Cummings, Charles W. Waldron, Fred H. Thornton, Eben Murch, George W. Furbush, Joseph D. Montmarquet, Charles Horbury, Cyrus Greely, Fred F. Garcelon, Cyrus Haskell, George F. Drew, Leon LeFebvre, Melvin J. Googin, Leonard P. Woodbury, William W. Clough; *Clerk*, Everett A. Nash; *Marshal*, Hillman Smith.

1882—*Mayor*, David Farrar; *Aldermen*, Seth Chandler, Jacob L. Hayes, Howard N. Wagg, Daniel S. Fitzgerald, Cyrus Greely, John B. Smith, Horace B. Bartlett; *Councilmen*, Adelbert D. Cornish, Charles D. Lemont, Horace Libby, Sylvanus B. Hayes, Thomas B. Longley, Isaac C. Merrill, William Collins, Benjamin F. Peterson, Thomas Mansfield, George W. Furbush, Joseph D. Montmarquet, Everett O. Hilton, Fred F. Garcelon, Simeon H. Murray, Magloire Phaneuf, George F. Drew, Joseph E. Cloutier.

Daniel Finn, Frank W. Parker, Albert L. Templeton, William W. Clough; *Clerk*, Everett A. Nash; *Marshal*, Hillman Smith.

1883—*Mayor*, Alonzo M. Garcelon; *Aldermen*, Fessenden I. Day, Charles C. Wilson, Howard N. Wagg, Moses D. Golder, Samuel Booth, Cornelius O'Connell, Archie L. Talbot; *Councilmen*, Thomas H. Longley, Charles H. Miller, Albion K. Ordway, Roscoe C. Reynolds, John A. Tracy, Oren A. Norton, William Collins, Benjamin F. Peterson, George W. Ham, O. Everett Hilton, Timothy F. Callahan, Frank Peltier, Stanislas Marcous, Josiah G. Coburn, James Vaughn, Joseph E. Cloutier, John J. Burke, Jonathan F. Herrick, George G. Wagg, Albert L. Templeton, Frank W. Parker; *Clerk*, William J. Rodick; *Marshal*, George W. Metcalf.

1884—*Mayor*, Nelson Howard; *Aldermen*, Fessenden I. Day, Albert E. Frost, Howard N. Wagg, Timothy F. Callahan, Samuel Booth, Cornelius O'Connell, Archie L. Talbot; *Councilmen*, Charles H. Miller, Albion K. Ordway, Edwin H. Woodside, Isaac C. Downes, Charles S. Crowell, Charles D. Lemont, Cornelius J. Callahan, S. A. Baker, John E. Gagne, William Leader, Cleophas Thibault; Fred E. Leavitt, Stanislas Marcous, James Vaughn, Nathaniel W. Tarbox, John Scott, Charles Marchand, Anthony E. McDonough, George G. Wagg, Frank L. Hoyt, Ivory W. Emerson; *Clerk*, William J. Rodick; *Marshal*, James A. O'Brien (acting).

1885—*Mayor*, Charles Walker; *Aldermen*, A. K. P. Knowlton, Roscoe C. Reynolds, Alonzo M. Garcelon, Timothy F. Callahan, Charles H. Osgood, Anthony E. McDonough, Frank W. Parker; *Councilmen*, Edwin H. Woodside, James T. Small, Everett A. Nash, Orin A. Norton, Alva D. Barker, Isaac M. Blake, Cornelius J. Callahan, Michael A. Ward, Fred E. Leavitt, William Leader, Louis Joncas, Charles E. Morgan, Magloire Phaneuf, Mathew McGawley, Wells H. Bates, Charles O. Godwin, Jeremiah F. Sullivan, Eli Roi, Frank L. Hoyt, Ivory W. Emerson, Frank L. Noble; *Clerk*, Wm J. Rodick; *Marshal*, John French.

1886—*Mayor*, David Cowan; *Aldermen*, A. K. P. Knowlton, Rendall Dresser, Charles G. English, Timothy Callahan, Pierre X. Angers, Michael A. Murphy, Frank W. Parker; *Councilmen*, Everett A. Nash, Isaac S. Faunce, James T. Tarbox, Isaac M. Blake, Charles D. Lemont, Edward Webb, Cornelius J. Callahan, Michael A. Ward, Benjamin F. Getchell, William Leader, Louis Joncas, Charles E. Morgan, Edwin C. Douglas, Israel B. Merrill, George W. Goss, James McManus, Charles O. Paradis, John O'Rourke, Frank L. Noble, Alonzo W. Sturges, Byron S. Adams; *Clerk*, John Sabin; *Marshal*, Daniel Guptill.

1887—*Mayor*, Daniel J. McGillicuddy; *Aldermen*, Everett A. Nash, Alva D. Barker, Michael A. Coyne, Frank A. Conant, Pierre X. Angers, Michael A. Murphy, Frank L. Hoyt; *Councilmen*, Isaac S. Faunce, James T. Tarbox, Albert S. Plummer, Isaac M. Blake, Cyrus M. Lunt, George F. Reynolds, Benjamin F. Getchell, Newton J. Wedgwood, Thomas Robinson, William Leader, Charles E. Morgan, John E. Gagne, Edwin C. Douglas, Israel B. Merrill, George W. Goss, James McManus, Alfred W. Maillet, Menander Dennett, Alonzo W. Sturges, Byron S. Adams, Charles O. Morrell; *Clerk*, John Sabin; *Marshal*, Daniel Guptill.

1888—*Mayor*, Horace C. Little; *Aldermen*, Wallace H. White, Alva D. Barker, Michael A. Coyne, Fred L. Tarr, Pierre X. Angers, Michael A. Murphy, Frank L. Hoyt; *Councilmen*, Albert S. Plummer, J. Frank Boothby, William F. Wood, Cyrus M. Lunt, Charles S. Crowell, Eben W. Dresser, Newton J. Wedgwood, Thomas Robinson, Alexander McWilliams, Augustus Marcous, Frank H. Johnson, Charles C. Benson, William Scott, James M. Sherman, Henri Lezotte, Menander Dennett, Alfred W. Maillett, Patrick J. Flaherty, Abram W. Garcelon, Charles O. Morrell, William A. Libby; *Clerk*, John F. Putnam; *Marshal*, Selden A. Cummings.

1889—*Mayor*, Horace C. Little; *Aldermen*, Wallace H. White, Cyrus M. Lunt, Napoleon B. Stockbridge, Charles C. Benson, Daniel S. Fitzgerald, James L. Kenney,

Charles O. Morrell; *Councilmen*, William F. Wood, J. Frank Boothby, William T. Smart, Eben W. Dresser, Benjamin Litchfield, Michael P. McGillicuddy, James J. Mottram, Edwin K. Smith, Frank Wright, Martin A. Ward, George W. Cappers, Ossian N. Briggs, James M. Sherman, Henry Lezotte, Daniel E. Murphy, John O'Rourke, Patrick J. Flaherty, Cornelius W. Murphy, William A. Libby, Abram W. Garcelon, George M. Coombs; *Clerk*, John F. Putnam; *Marshal*, Selden A. Cummings.

1890—*Mayor*, Daniel J. McGillicuddy; *Aldermen*, Sylvanus B. Hayes, Cyrus M. Lunt, Henry Hines, Patrick J. Cronin, Louis J. Martel, John L. Kenney, William A. Libby; *Councilmen*, Samuel C. Leslie, Jr, George D. Armstrong, George W. Goss, Michael C. McGillicuddy, George C. Judkins, Jacob L. Hayes, George E. Harrison, Josiah B. Longley, Louis Langelier, Ossian N. Briggs, Oliver A. Frasier, Mathew McGawley, W. D. Crafts, John E. Gagne, Cornelius Russell, Frank Peltier, Cornelius W. Murphy, George W. Coombs, Andrew L. Marble, David A. Scannell; *Clerk*, Francois X. Belleau; *Marshal*, Mathew McGawley.

1891—*Mayor*, William H. Newell; *Aldermen*, Sylvanus B. Hayes, Cyrus M. Lunt, Henry Hines, Alonzo M. Garcelon, Louis J. Martel, C. W. Murphy, William A. Libby; *Councilmen*, Samuel C. Leslie, Jr, George W. Goss, George M. Kavanaugh, Michael P. McGillicuddy, George C. Judkins, Jacob L. Hayes, Josiah B. Longley, Cornelius O'Connell, P. M. Doyle, Cleophas Thibeault, William Leader, George Welpley, John J. Sheehan, Regis Provost, A. K. P. Harvey, Cornelius Russell, Frank Peltier, William Scott, David A. Scannell, A. Llewellyn Marble, Arion C. Peirce; *Clerk*, Francois X. Belleau; *Marshal*, Mathew McGawley. *Treasurers*, David Farrar, from 1862 to 1871; John S. Adams, 1872; David Farrar, 1873 to 1877; A. Wakefield, 1878; David Farrar, 1879 to 1881; A. M. Jones, 1882; Charles Walker, 1883 to 1885; David Farrar, 1886 to 1889; Seth D. Wakefield, 1890, 1891.

CHAPTER XVII.

Ecclesiastical History—Church Organizations—Schools.

THE BAPTISTS. *The Old South Church*.—In 1783 Rev. James Potter, of Bowdoinham, Me, a Baptist preacher, made his first missionary tour to the then plantation of Lewiston, undoubtedly the first minister who visited the place. Mr Potter relates in his autobiography the circumstances and incidents connected with his first visit. His success was complete, but no effort was made to organize a church or society until 1789, and then a conference only was instituted, and the ordinances administered once in four months. The conference was composed of members residing in Lewiston, Greene, Bowdoin (now Webster), Freeport, Wales, New Gloucester, and Pejepscot (Danville), now the southern part of the city of Auburn. Scattered as they were, they maintained religious worship, receiving the ministrations

of Rev. Messrs Potter, Case, and Macomber. Gathering strength with every year, they were enabled to organize a church March 3, 1792, consisting of 55 members, Potter, Case, and Macomber taking part in the recognition. The organization was probably effected in the barn of Abner Harris, who was without doubt one of the first deacons and at whose residence, for the most part, until 1795, the church worshiped. From 1795 until the completion of the "Old South Church" in 1818, the church worshiped in the school-house on what is now known as Rose Hill.

It is utterly impossible at this time, and in the absence of the church records, to state definitely when the church engaged its first pastor, Rev. Levi Chadbourn, who was received by them with more than ordinary interest. Prepossessing in appearance, with a fine address and apparent piety, he soon won the confidence of the church and the esteem of the community. The society immediately commenced the erection of a parsonage on land owned by Abner Harris, now owned and occupied by William M. Chamberlin, Esq., but it was not completed. Mr Chadbourn's stay was short. Slander assailed his character, and his usefulness in the community was destroyed. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances the prosperity of the church was such that it was deemed expedient for the members who resided in other towns to organize conferences and churches in their respective communities; but this was not effected at once. The members who resided in Greene were constituted a church in 1793, and the same year those in Webster organized a conference, and in 1794 a conference was instituted in Pejepscot. The next year those living in New Gloucester were dismissed to form a new church, and those in Freeport were dismissed in 1797 to join the church at North Yarmouth. The depletions made by these dismissals were more than filled by the accessions during 1794 and 1796, the fruits of interesting revivals which took place during those years. From the time of the organization of the church until 1802 the society received the occasional ministrations of Mr Potter; but now one of their own members, Rev. Benjamin Cole, was called to the pastorate of the church. Mr Cole remained the successful and honored pastor, with the exception of short intervals, when he supplied other places until near the time of his death, September 10, 1839. Rev. James Garcelon was pastor in 1815.

The continued prosperity of the church, the large accessions to its members, the necessity of a more commodious and convenient place of worship, induced the members of the church and some others, early in 1818, to take measures to supply this great want. The first public meeting for the purpose was held February 19, 1818, when Winslow Ames was chosen moderator and Noah Litchfield, clerk. At a subsequent meeting, William Garcelon, Jr, was chosen clerk and treasurer, and David Pettengill, Thomas Hodgkin, and Joseph Dill were chosen a committee "to look out a place to set a meeting-

house," who reported at a meeting held March 7, that the "southerly corner of James Mitchell's land" would be a desirable location. The society bought one-half acre of land at this place, it being valued at \$8. The building committee, William Garcelon, Jr, Jacob Golder, and Thomas Hodgkin, carried forward the work with energy and success, for we find that the proprietors "met at the meeting-house frame, Monday, June 22, 1818." The meeting-house was finished in November, 1818, and the pews, 86 in number—56 in the body of the house, and 30 in the gallery—were prized at \$2,200, and sold at auction for choice, by Winslow Ames, November 28, 1818. The house was 41x45 feet and cost \$2,260, and was dedicated December 1, 1818, Rev. Henry Kendall, of Topsham, preaching the sermon.

Among the proprietors of the "Old South Church" were a number of Universalists, who, in 1821, under the direction of Mr Ezra Randall, formerly a deacon of the church, demanded their proportionate part of the time. To this end they petitioned the prudential committee, saying they "believed in an impartial Allmity," whom they desired to worship. Their request was promptly granted. In 1826 Rev. Mr Frost, of Lisbon, was engaged to preach for the society, and finally a contract was made to settle him as pastor, after which he informed the society that he was a Universalist. He had secured a majority of the proprietors as a Baptist, but in his new rôle he was less successful. He was immediately dismissed. Rev. James Garcelon, Jr, was ordained in 1841, and soon after became pastor of the church, a relation which he sustained until the church became extinct, about 1847.

The "Old South Meeting-house" besides its use as a church was occupied for various public purposes, and for a number of years, until Jones's Hall was completed (1850) as a town-house. But after the organization of the First Baptist church in 1847, which included some of the members of the "Old South," which for more than fifty years had been vigorous and had enjoyed so large a share of prosperity, it became extinct and its members were mostly absorbed by the First Baptist. The church, not being occupied for religious purposes, and nearly all of the original proprietors having died or become interested in other places of worship, was sold in 1852, by order of the Supreme Court, for \$250, to Samuel Litchfield and J. L. Cutter. It was taken down and removed to the "Falls," where it was rebuilt. It is situated nearly opposite the lower Maine Central depot. Five members of the Old South Church became ministers, viz., James Garcelon, Benjamin Cole, Joseph Roberts, Jacob Golder, and James Garcelon, Jr.

The Free Baptist Church.—During his missionary tour in the autumn of 1783, Rev. Benjamin Randall, of New Durham, N. H., the founder of the Free Baptist denomination, visited Lewiston, where he preached and baptized for the first time, but did not organize a church. It was his custom to receive all who desired to become members into his church at New Durham. But a

membership so widely scattered was not easily controlled, and he soon found some of his Lewiston members expressing dissatisfaction with some of the doctrines he had so zealously advocated. Notwithstanding, however, the defection of some of the members, the number of adherents steadily increased, and it was deemed expedient to organize a church in Lewiston, which was done September 10, 1803, the usual services being conducted by Rev. Ephraim Stinchfield, of New Gloucester, who had preached in Lewiston as early as 1796. But little can be gleaned of the history of this church, which maintained its existence, however, with more or less prosperity until 1817. It is not probable that the church ever had a settled pastor, but was supplied with preaching by clergymen who visited the place, and, undoubtedly, for much of the time by Rev. Benjamin Thorne, who was a member of the church. In 1817 there was an extensive revival under the labors of Rev. Josiah Farwell, and a church organized December 3, 1817, at the Herrick school-house, which embraced quite a number of the members of the First Church, and which finally supplanted it. The church as originally formed comprised twenty members, viz.: Rev. Benjamin Thorne, John Mooar, Oliver Herrick, Luther Litchfield, Wade Litchfield, Hannah Thorne, Elizabeth Graffam, Alice Thorne, Abigail Thorne, Mary Thorne, Hannah Thorne, 2d, Hannah Cutler, Martha Mooar, Sally Wright, Ruth Cole, Rhoda Litchfield, Lucy Lander, Susan Paul, Charlotte Pettengill, and Cynthia Cutler. At the organization of the church Oliver Herrick was chosen clerk, a position he held for many years. Jonathan Nash and Luther Litchfield were chosen deacons, August 6, 1818, and on the 19th of November of the same year "Elder Benjamin Thorne was received as the pastor and teacher agreeable to the New Testament Order," a relation which he long held. Soon after the church was organized and in connection with the labors of Rev. Mr Farwell, measures were taken to construct a house of worship. Active operations were commenced in 1818, but the house was not completed and dedicated until December, 1820. It was located on Main street on the north side of Mountain avenue, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr Fred H. White, where it remained until October 2, 1838, when it was removed to the corner of Main and Chapel streets—Haymarket Square—and occupied by the Main Street Free Baptists until February, 1856. The church had a nominal existence until about 1840, when only some eight persons retained their connection with it.

The Friends Society.—The history of the denomination called the Friends is involved in much obscurity. Amos Davis was, undoubtedly, the first person of that persuasion in Lewiston. He was a very worthy and exemplary man, and took a great interest in the prosperity and usefulness of the society. Davis was the first *elder* and continued until his death, March 20, 1815. This office was then filled by his son, David, who died January 5, 1851. Levi Meader succeeded Mr Davis. Mr Meader died April 2, 1872. Mr Amos Davis fitted up a small

building in the old burying-ground on Sabatis street for a meeting and school, which was occupied for several years. The Friends built the first meeting-house in town, completed in 1811. It was situated on the Vining farm on the old Lisbon road, where it remained until 1856, when it was taken down and removed to what is known as the Isaac Goddard farm, on the river road. For many years the town held its meetings in this house. There are now but few representatives in the society of the families who were once its chief supporters. It became small and feeble, and its place of worship was transferred to the city proper, where several families of Friends had settled. The old meeting-house was sold in 1875, taken down and removed to the city. They then held meetings in the Y. M. C. A. room until the completion of their house of worship on College street. This is a wooden structure 34x52 feet, and has a seating capacity of about 250, and cost about \$3,500. The first service was held August 1, 1875. The ministers of the society at this meeting were Rev. Charles Varney, Freeman Andrews, David Douglass, William Jacob, Cyrus Cartland, George Douglass, Caleb Nichols. Mr David Douglass made remarks and offered prayer, after which Mr Jacob gave a brief account of the rise of the society. In the afternoon Mr David Douglass delivered a sermon. Its pastors have been Charles Varney, Stephen Cartland, Freeman Andrews, George S. Williams, and the present pastor, George H. Farr.

The South Lewiston Church (Clough) Free Baptists.—This church, consisting of 26 members, was organized July 26, 1826, Rev. Messrs Ward, Lock, and Abiezer Bridges taking part in the services. The sermon was by Rev. Mr Lock. The original members were: Noah Litchfield, Martha Litchfield, Amos Davis, Jr, Mariah Davis, Barzilla Rand, Thankful Rand, John Pettengill, Mary Pettengill, Aaron Davis, Jr, Samuel Mooer, Elizabeth Mooer, Joseph Webber, Joseph Jordan, Samuel Litchfield, Ames Litchfield, Mabel Williams, Mehitable Crowley, Jerusha Davis, Deborah Davis, Anna Davis, Sarah Bennett, Nabby R. Sleeper, Mary Lake, Sarah Hamilton, Lucy Gillpatrick, Anna Mitchell. The church held its meetings in Aaron Davis's barn, at the Clough school-house, and at various private residences in the vicinity, until 1846, when the present meeting-house was completed. The church has had no settled minister for many years, but has maintained worship for the greater part of the time, having its pulpit supplied by students from Cobb Divinity School.

Free Baptists (Main Street).—April, 1838, a series of meetings were held at the North Meeting-house and conducted by Rev. Messrs Isaac Libby, Gideon Perkins, Benjamin Thorne, and E. Phinney. An interesting revival ensued, and nearly 100 conversions were reported. As an immediate result of these meetings 36 were baptized May 20, 1838; 21 by Rev. Isaac Libby and 15 by Rev. Silas Curtis, and on May 28, 1838, a church was organized with these members: Ai Brooks, Isaac Barton, Josiah Blaisdell, James B. Cotton, John Curtis, William R. Frye, Stephen Field, Joseph Chamberlain, Amos Hersey, John B.

Jones, John C. Jepson, Norris Litchfield, Harrison G. Otis, Eben H. Sleeper, Orin Sprague, Temple Tebbets, David Tracy, Thomas Thorne, Jeremiah Skinner, Joseph Winslow, Jane Brooks, Bathsheba Curtis, Christiana Caswell, Olive Chamberlain, Ann Dill, Joan Garcelon, Ann Hearsy, Mary Jane Hearsy, Lucinda Litchfield, Susan Merrill, Sarah Ann Nash, Joan Nash, Ann Pettengill, Julia Roberts, Sally Staten, Lucretia W. Tracy, Mary Ann Thompson, Laura C. Thorne, Sarah H. Tebbets, May Ann Webber, Mary Winslow, and Lydia Waterhouse. Rev. Messrs Benjamin Thorne, Isaac Libby, and Silas Curtis took part in the organization. Additions were continually made to the church, and during May and June 52 were baptized and became members. The interest of the new church induced (October 2, 1838,) the change of the meeting-house from its original location to the corner of Main and Chapel streets where it now stands, the old building occupied by O. S. Ham. Here the church worshiped until February, 1856. Several years before this the church and society began to agitate the question of the erection of a new house of worship. The plan finally adopted was somewhat novel for this place. A stock company was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, consisting of 100 shares, and the work was commenced in 1854. The house, corner of Main and Bates streets, was completed in the winter of 1855-6, and dedicated February 14, 1856. Rev. Martin J. Steere, one of the most brilliant speakers of the denomination, preached the dedicatory sermon. In the evening Rev. James Drummond, of Auburn, delivered a very able sermon to a large audience. The house is a substantial brick structure and cost about \$20,000.

Rev. Isaac Libby, the first pastor, was born in Buxton, February 22, 1809. He was licensed to preach in the fall of 1836. In April, 1837, he came to Lewiston and preached the greater part of the year to the First Free Baptist church. Mr Libby was ordained by a council from the Gorham Quarterly Meeting in April, 1838, and became pastor of this church June 14, 1838, and resigned February 25, 1841. Mr Libby was pastor at Brunswick, and subsequently at Cape Elizabeth. In July, 1843, he returned to Lewiston and assumed this pastorate for two years. In 1846 he became pastor of the Free Baptist church at Farmington Hill. He subsequently returned to Lewiston and resided for several years. He died in Auburn, October 18, 1866. He was a sound and effective preacher, and under his ministration prosperity was experienced. In manner he was dignified and grave, having but few of those qualities which captivate and charm the average audience. Rev. Daniel Jackson, a native of Madison, N. H., became pastor in November, 1841, and resigned in December, 1842. He was ordained at East Ossipee, N. H., September 14, 1826, where he was pastor for five years; at Wheelock, Vt, for two years; he preached also in other states. He has recently deceased. He is remembered as a very genial man, prepossessing in manner, and an interesting and instructive preacher. Rev. George W. Bean became pastor in 1845, and

resigned in 1848. He came from Farmington and after the close of his ministry here became pastor of the Free Baptist church at West Waterville, now Oakland.

Rev. Joseph S. Burgess, the fourth pastor, was born in Williamsburg, Mass., August 15, 1814. He was a teacher eight years, then commenced the study of law, but becoming interested in religion he entered Whitestown Seminary, then under the direction of Rev. John Fullonton, D.D., and commenced study for the ministry. He accomplished the two years' course in one. In June, 1846, he became pastor of the Free Baptist church at West Waterville, and remained for two years. Mr Burgess became pastor of the Main Street Free Baptist church, September 18, 1848, and continued 12 years. The church was small—only 60 came to greet him the first Sabbath—and had little financial ability. At the close of his pastorate it had become one of the largest and strongest of the denomination in Maine. It was during his ministry that the church edifice, corner of Main and Bates streets, was built. Mr Burgess's next pastorates were at Haverhill, Mass., for two years; Bangor, three years; and at Harrisburg, Penn., three years. In 1868, at the unanimous request of the friends of the new Pine Street Free Baptist church, he severed his connection at Harrisburg, and accepted its pastorate. Mr Burgess labored here with zeal and success until December 31, 1868. Nineteen years of pastoral work in these two churches had so identified him with the interests of the place and people that his removal caused many expressions of regret. Mr Burgess was corresponding secretary of the Home Mission Society, and passed nearly three years in assisting needy churches in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and for five years supplied churches of different denominations in Connecticut. He was a man of the people, and had a strong hold upon their affection and esteem. He was unassuming and without ostentation, ever hopeful and kind-hearted. He died at Waterbury, Conn., February 28, 1888, and was buried in Lewiston. Mr John A. Lowell, a teacher in the Maine State Seminary, supplied the pulpit as early as October, 1860, and in March, 1861, the church applied for his ordination, which occurred in June. He closed his labors in 1869. Rev. W. H. Bowen, of Providence, R. I., commenced his pastoral work June 6, 1869, and resigned in 1882. Rev. O. D. Patch was pastor from 1882 until 1884. Rev. Carter E. Cate was here as pastor from 1884 to 1888, when he was succeeded, October 11, by Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D.

Park Street Methodist Church.—There were but few Methodists in this community previous to the year 1845, and no attempt to organize a church. For nearly fifty years an occasional minister of the conference would visit the place, preach a sermon, and then go on his missionary tour, never, perhaps, to return. But in July, 1845, Rev. John Allen (Camp-meeting John) was appointed to the Little Androscoggin Mission, which embraced what was then called Lewiston Falls. In the two villages, Lewiston and Auburn, he spent

next meeting, April 22, measures were taken to organize a church. The clerk was authorized to notify the "churches most convenient" to send delegates for the purpose of recognition, and Auburn, Danville, Durham, Greene, New Gloucester, and Topsham, responded to the call. The council met at the Free Baptist church (the building now occupied as a grain store on Haymarket Square) June 3, 1847, and organized by choosing Deacon O. C. Grose, of New Gloucester, moderator, and Deacon E. Barrell, of Greene, scribe. The proceedings of the council were as follows: Reading the records of the preliminary meetings, by Rev. George Knox; invocation, by Rev. J. Hutchinson, of Auburn; reading of the scriptures, by Rev. George Knox, of Cornish; introductory prayer, by Rev. James Drummond, Congregationalist, Auburn; sermon, by Rev. Joseph Kilpatrick, of Topsham; reading articles of faith, by Rev. Moses Hanscom, of Durham; right-hand of fellowship, by Rev. Samuel Owen, of Durham; address, by Rev. C. W. Reading, of Massachusetts; prayer, by Rev. P. Pillsbury, of Greene; concluding prayer and benediction, by Rev. George W. Bean, Free Baptist, Lewiston.

The church consisted of 25 members, viz.: Daniel H. Wiggin, Joel Morse, Calvin S. Titcomb, Stephen Davis, Simon Marston, Timothy Wright, William R. Wright, Israel Glidden, Jacob Golder, Charles Wiggin, Levi Wiggin, Betsey Wiggin, Sarah Morse, Hannah McKenney, Mary Marston, Jane W. Miller, Ann M. Wiggin, Emeline Wiggin, Mary Titcomb, Abigail Kimball, Mary Mitchell, Eliza Field, Betsey Jepson, Betsey Wright, and Lucy Chamberlain. Of these the venerable Deacon Stephen Davis, now in his ninetieth year, is the only one living.

On the 5th of June William R. Wright was chosen clerk, and on the 12th of August Daniel H. Wiggin was chosen deacon, both for one year. Soon after Deacon Wiggin canvassed the three towns, Lewiston, Danville, and Auburn, Rev. George Knox, of Cornish, Me, visited the "Falls" and preached in the school-houses of Lewiston and Auburn. Mr. Knox spent May 16th, 23d, and 30th preaching in these places but did not become pastor of the church until the first Sabbath in August and then under the auspices of the Maine Baptist Missionary Society. He remained the pastor until January, 1860, nearly 13 years. Immediately after the organization, meetings were commenced in the old brick school-house near Lowell's Corner, but owing to its dilapidated condition they were obliged, on the approach of cold weather, to move to the Auburn side of the river into the Rechabite Hall. This was a very small hall, only about 22 x 40 feet and occupied the second story of the building. The lower story was occupied as a confectionery and "grog shop." The hall was found to be too close for warm weather and the society moved into the school-house on Turner street, where they continued to worship, with the exception of a few Sabbaths when Mr Knox occupied Mr Drummond's pulpit, until the completion of their chapel. This was built during the summer and

autumn of 1848, under contract, by Captain Daniel Holland, and cost about \$1,000, which, with the exception of \$140, was raised by the society. The chapel was occupied for the first time November 9, 1848, when an interesting sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr Beecher, of Portland. In the spring of 1849, owing to the extensive operations of the Water-Power Company, they were obliged to change the location of the chapel. During the summer it was moved several times.

The chapel was occupied until May, 1853, when it was exchanged with the Water-Power Company in part payment for the lot of land on which they subsequently built their brick church, corner of Main and Lisbon streets. From the chapel they moved to Union Hall in Auburn, where the church remained until December, 1853. In the spring of this year the society commenced the erection of the church at the head of Lisbon Street. This house cost about \$10,000, and was dedicated December 9, 1853. Rev. L. B. Allen, of Yarmouth, preached the sermon and Rev. Arthur Drinkwater, of Greene, made the dedicatory prayer. The society occupied this house until May, 1870, the last meeting being held Tuesday evening, May 17. They removed from here to their new church edifice on Bates street, which was dedicated May 18, 1870. The sermon was by the pastor, Rev. E. M. Haynes, and the dedicatory prayer by Rev. N. M. Wood, D.D., of Illinois, a former pastor. The church was built in 1869-70, is of brick with granite trimmings and pressed brick beltings laid in black cement, and will seat about 800. It cost, including lot, \$54,000. It is situated on Bates street at the southern extremity of the park, which it commands, being a very pleasing structure and a fine, though not gorgeous, specimen of English Gothic architecture. The "structural idea" is carried out in every part, embracing the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and including also the furniture as well as the organ. The entire wood-work of the interior is black walnut, highly polished, with ceilings frescoed and tinted in a manner which admirably relieves the dark effect of the wood.

Rev. George Knox, son of Ebenezer and Sarah L. (Dorset) Knox was born in Saco, October 24, 1816. He fitted for college at North Yarmouth Academy; was graduated from Waterville College in 1840; studied at Newton Theological Seminary in 1840-41; was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Topsham in December, 1841, and remained until 1845, then was pastor in Cornish about two years. But his chief pastorate was with the First Baptist church in Lewiston, which he was instrumental in gathering, and which, under his wise and judicious care, became one of the most prosperous in the community. His labors here were abundant and frequently discouraging, but with tireless energy he prosecuted his work, winning in an especial degree the love and respect not only of his church and society but that of the whole community. Mr Knox was a Christian gentleman; kind, courteous, and

dignified in all his ways, his presence was a gentle but a positive rebuke to everything unmanly and ignoble. Mr Knox resigned this pastorate to take effect January 1, 1860, and afterwards became pastor of the Baptist church at Brunswick. When, in April, 1861, the President issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, Mr Knox offered his services to the governor, and was appointed chaplain of the First Regiment, and when its term of service expired he was commissioned chaplain of the Tenth, shared the hardships of his comrades and endeared himself to all. At the close of this service he became pastor of the Baptist church of Lawrence, Mass. When the Twenty-ninth Regiment was organized Mr Knox was again commissioned chaplain. He resigned his pastorate, and October 18, 1864, joined the regiment in Virginia, and October 31 met with an accident, and survived only a few hours. His sudden death was deeply lamented by the officers and members of the regiment and the people of this community, where he had been so long and favorably known. His remains were brought to Lewiston for interment.

Rev. Nathaniel Milton Wood, second pastor, son of Ephraim and Prudence (Myrick) Wood, was born in Camden, May 24, 1822. He was fitted for college in Camden, and was graduated from Waterville College in 1844, one of the best scholars of a very able class. He subsequently entered the Western Theological Institute, at Covington, Ky, where he remained till 1847, when he returned to Maine. In May, 1848, he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan. Here he labored with marked success until January, 1852, when, at the earnest solicitation of the college faculty at Waterville, he commenced his pastorate at that place, which he resigned January, 1860. From January, 1860, to March, 1866, he was pastor of the First Baptist church in Lewiston, and from August, 1866, to May, 1868, at Thomaston. He then accepted the charge of the Baptist church at Upper Alton, Ill., which he held until March, 1872, when he was elected professor of Systematic Theology in Shurtleff College, a chair he had provisionally filled for two years, and for which he was especially qualified. In June, 1874, he came East and located at South Boston, hoping by this change to regain his health, a hope never realized. While here he preached in several places in Massachusetts, until April, 1876, when waning strength compelled him to relinquish further effort. He died in Camden, August 2, 1876. Mr Wood's labors met with marked success; he was a close and accurate thinker, a keen and logical writer; his style was terse and epigrammatic, and his preaching was effective.

Rev. George W. Holman, of Fort Edward, N. Y., was the third pastor, commencing his labors in July, 1866, and continuing until November, 1868. He was an earnest and successful preacher. Rev. E. M. Haynes succeeded Mr Holman; came from Palmer, Mass., and assumed the pastorate in April, 1869. His resignation took effect May 4, 1873. Rev. W. T. Chase became pastor in 1873, and closed his pastorate August 3, 1879, to accept that of the Baptist

church in Cambridgeport, Mass. He was a very successful pastor, and was regarded with much affection by his people. Rev. George B. Ilsley, of Yarmouth, was the next pastor, commencing work November 2, 1879. Rev. William C. Barrows, the seventh pastor, came from Rockland. His pastorate closed September 1, 1885. Rev. C. C. Tilley came from Dover, and assumed the pastorate in March, 1886. His resignation took effect in March, 1891. The present pastor, Rev. D. F. Wyman, began his services in June, 1891.

Episcopal Church.—The parish of Trinity church was organized in June, 1854, by the efforts of Rev. George P. Giddinge, of Illinois (a native of Danville), then on a visit to Auburn. He held his first service in Union Hall, Auburn, June 11, 1854, and July 15 the parish was legally constituted and these parish officers elected: Byron W. Watson, senior warden; S. W. Keeler, junior warden; George L. Drinkwater, Nathaniel I. Jackson, and George H. Merrill, vestrymen. W. B. Watson was chosen treasurer and collector. Mr Giddinge ministered to the church until November 5, 1854, when he returned to Illinois. July 11, 1856, Rev. Frederic Gardiner became rector, but resigned November 10, 1856. The public worship of the parish was removed to the Lewiston side of the river during Mr Gardiner's ministry, and was held for some time in Lisbon Small Hall. In August, 1857, Rev. John B. Southgate entered upon his duties as pastor, and resigned on account of ill health in June, 1858. He was followed by Rev. D. C. Ingraham. In 1859 the parish built their first house of worship, on the corner of Ash and Park streets. This was consecrated to the worship of God by Bishop Burgess, September 21, 1858. In April, 1860, Rev. Nicholas Ludlam was elected rector; he resigned in June, 1862. Rev. W. H. Collins was employed for some time, and in February, 1864, was elected rector. Mr Collins resigned in April, 1866. Rev. W. M. Willian became pastor in April, 1867, and resigned in September, 1868. Mr Willian had officiated for some time before he became rector of the church. Rev. E. Folsom Baker was elected rector in May, 1869, and resigned in 1870. Rev. Harry L. Yewens was the next pastor of the parish, and remained rector until November, 1875, when he resigned. Rev. Robert Wyllie commenced his labors as pastor soon after Mr Yewens's resignation, and having been ordained priest, entered upon his duties as rector, June, 1876, and resigned in May, 1877. Rev. W. H. Washburn became rector in May, 1877, and continued as rector until April, 1890, when he resigned. In 1869 the Franklin Company gave a bond for a lot, on the corner of Bates and Spruce streets, to Trinity parish, agreeing to give the lot on condition that the parish erected thereon a church edifice within 10 years. In September, 1877, work was commenced on the church under the supervision of a committee, consisting of Rev. W. H. Washburn, John Garner, John Straw, Samuel Booth, T. W. Kanada, and H. H. Dickey. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop Neely, June 21, 1879, and the church was

consecrated by him October 6, 1882. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Samuel Upjohn, pastor of St Mark's church, Augusta. The church is built of granite, the entrance to the audience room being from Bates street. The interior is finished in oak, and the whole building has the appearance of a substantial structure. The vestry is in the basement of the church, with the entrance from Spruce street. The building cost about \$21,000. The parish also have a rectory on Horton street which was commenced in 1883. Rev. D. V. Gwilym, the present rector, came from Houlton, and assumed the pastorate of the parish in June, 1890. The church wardens for 1891 are John Garner and Edward Byron.

The Pine Street Congregational Church.—It was early in 1854 that the members of the Lewiston Falls Congregational church who resided in Lewiston began to agitate the question of the organization of a Congregational church in Lewiston. The importance as well as the necessity of a church on the "east side of the river" became more apparent and measures were instituted by the friends of the new society to perfect its organization. Accordingly a petition was directed to the church in Auburn, in which the petitioners express the opinion "that the time has arrived when we feel it our duty to ask a dismission from your church, that we may be formed into a church in Lewiston." The petition was signed by R. A. Budlong and 30 others and dated July 15, 1854. It was presented to the church at a "regular meeting," held July 18, and the petitioners were accordingly dismissed to form a new church on the "east side of the river." At this meeting the church voted to unite with the petitioners in calling an ecclesiastical council, to be held August 8, 1854, for the purpose of organizing a second Congregational church. The pastor, Rev. James Drummond, Deacon R. Bradford, Samuel Pickard, Esq., Jordan K. Piper, and Davis E. Verrill, two of the petitioners, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. The church was organized August 8, 1854, with 42 members, 34 of whom were members of the Lewiston Falls church, and eight by letter from churches in Maine and Massachusetts. Their names were: Rhodes A. Budlong, Jordan K. Piper, Davis E. Verrill, Simeon H. Murray, Charles C. Burgess, George R. Smith, William F. Fitch, William Hayes, William L. Fitch, Benjamin Murray, Josiah G. Coburn, Horatio G. Cilley, John W. Marston, Joseph R. Greenwood, Charles C. Niebuhr, Hannah Hayes, Lydia W. Prescott, Mrs John M. Frye, Sarah E. Frye, Mrs N. B. Nevens, Alura E. Lowell, Betsey Riggs, Sarah P. Verrill, Clarinda Murray, Mrs Charles C. Burgess, Charlotte Fitch, Ann M. Fitch, Mary H. Hayes, Harriet A. Hayes, Lucy S. Davis, Octavia D. Garcelon, Susan Marston, Sarah W. Greenwood, Mrs Charles C. Niebuhr, Mrs David M. Ayer, Eliza D. Lowell, Mrs L. Cushing, Miss E. Cushing, Maria Herrick, Mrs Edward P. Tobie, and Alice L. Field.

The services at the organization were: Reading the scriptures and prayer by Rev. Thomas W. Lord, of West Auburn; sermon by Rev. George E.

Adams, D.D., of Brunswick; reading Articles of Faith and Covenant by Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., Portland; prayer by Rev. Elijah Jones, of Minot; right-hand of fellowship, Rev. James Drummond, Auburn; charge to the church, Rev. Asa Cummings, D.D., of Portland; prayer and benediction, Rev. Charles Pickard. From the organization of the church until the completion of the chapel (in 1855), at the corner of Pine and Bates streets, the society worshiped in Jones's Hall. It was a plain and neat building and was occupied by the church and society until April, 1866, when it was removed to the rear of the present church edifice on Bates street, and was subsequently converted into a tenement block. While the new church was being built the society held their meetings in Central Hall, with the exception of a short time when they united with the Main Street Free Baptists. Their present church edifice is built after the Romanesque style of architecture, and is one of the finest in the state. It was erected in 1866-7, and dedicated May 22, 1867. The dedicatory services were: Prayer by Rev. Aaron C. Adams, of Auburn; reading the scriptures by Rev. John A. Lowell, pastor of the Main Street Free Baptist church; sermon by Rev. Uriah Balkam, the pastor; and the prayer by Rev. John O. Fiske, D.D., of Bath. The church is a substantial brick structure with granite beltings and trimmings, and the interior is finished in oiled black walnut and chestnut, with softly-tinted walls and frescoed ceilings, which produce a very fine effect. The basement is fitted up as a lecture-room with parlors and a library-room. It is located on the corner of Pine, which it fronts, and Bates streets, at the northeast corner of the Park, which it commands, and from which it presents a substantial and imposing appearance. It cost \$70,000 exclusive of the lot.

The church did not settle a pastor until January, 1856, but sustained public worship more or less regularly, the desk being supplied the most of the time by Rev. Isaac Weston, of Cumberland. Rev. Uriah Balkam, the first pastor, was born in Robbinston, March 27, 1812. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1837, and from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1840. Soon after he supplied the Congregational church at Union, and was ordained its pastor June 15, 1841. Mr Balkam remained in Union until September 20, 1844, when he was dismissed. His next pastorate was at Wiscasset, where he was installed January 22, 1845; dismissed October 26, 1854. He then commenced his labors as "stated supply" at Lewiston, and was installed as pastor, January 30, 1856. The sermon on this occasion was by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, of Portland; prayer by Rev. Elijah Jones, of Minot; right-hand of fellowship by Rev. James Drummond of Auburn, and charge to the church by Rev. George E. Adams, D.D., of Brunswick. Mr Balkam continued here for more than 14 years. His pastorate covered the more important events in the history of the church, having commenced his ministry during its infancy, and closing after it had received mature strength. Dr Balkam was appointed

chaplain of the Sixteenth Maine, December 18, 1863. He performed his duties with care and fidelity. He resigned October 8, 1864.⁹ In August, 1873, he was elected to the chair of Logic and Christian Evidences in Cobb Divinity School, Bates College, and while on his way to the college he was thrown from his horse and instantly killed, March 4, 1874. In 1867 Bates College conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. Dr Balkam was a person of commanding presence; as a preacher, scholarly, thoughtful, and singularly zealous; as a pastor, faithful and instructive.

Rev. Francis F. Ford, the second pastor, was born in East Haddam, Conn., November 25, 1828. He was a graduate of Hamilton College in the class of 1851, was at Union Seminary in 1853-4, and Princeton in 1856; and ordained by the Presbytery of Genessee in 1857. Mr Ford had filled several pastorates before he came to Lewiston. He was installed pastor June 22, 1871, and dismissed November 25, 1872. He died at Kansas City, Mo., January 26, 1886. Rev. George S. Dickerman, who had been pastor at West Haven, Conn., was installed pastor March 12, 1874, and resigned June 17, 1883. He was dismissed by a council convened July 20, 1883. Mr Dickerman accepted a call to the First church in Amherst, Mass., where he was installed pastor September 19, 1883. Rev. George Milton Howe,¹ the present pastor, was born in Westminster, Mass., July 23, 1844. His parents were Daniel M. and Harriot Woodbury Howe. His father died when 37, and Mrs Howe subsequently married Mr Z. M. Larned, of Oxford, where the family resided a few years and moved to Charlton. Mr Howe's early education was acquired by utilizing his time after his farm work was accomplished. In the fall of 1863 he entered Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass., and was graduated in 1867. He then became a student at Amherst College, graduating in the class of 1871, and was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary in July, 1874. July 8, 1874, Mr Howe was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church in Princeton, Mass. Ten years prior, May, 1864, he united with the Congregational church of Oxford. Rev. Mr Howe remained in Princeton over nine years, where he was an able and esteemed minister and pastor. He was scribe of the Worcester Central Conference for five years, several years one of the prudential committee of the Worcester County Sabbath School Association, and for seven years one of the directors of the Worcester Musical Association. He resigned at Princeton to accept the call to Lewiston, where he was installed pastor, February 13, 1884, and during the seven years of his pastorate here the results of his work have been exceedingly satisfactory. The congregations have largely added to their number, and the financial prosperity of the church rests on a firm foundation, as at the close of each year it is free from debt; the benevolent offerings have increased tenfold; the church membership has been greatly augmented, additions on confession of faith being made every

¹ By the Editor.

communion Sunday for nearly five years. The energy and earnestness of Rev. Mr Howe, his forceful sermons on practical Christianity inspire one and all to help forward the good works of righteousness of which he is such a spirited leader and teacher. His wife, Mrs Sarah M. (Kendall) Howe, an estimable Christian lady, takes an active interest in progress and reform.

The Sabbath school of this church, established 34 years ago, is the second largest of the denomination in the state, and has progressed wonderfully in the past seven years, its membership having increased from 125 to 550. Mr F. B. Sands has been its efficient superintendent for the past ten years, also church clerk for twenty years.

Universalist Society.—In February, 1858, 15 persons, residents of Lewiston, petitioned John Smith, Esq., to issue a warrant to one of their number directing him to notify a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of organizing a religious society, to be known as the First Universalist Society of Lewiston. Judge Smith issued a warrant dated February 16, 1858, and the first legal meeting was held at the house of Mr O. H. Littlefield on Bates street, February 23, 1858. At this meeting, John Smith, Esq., was chosen clerk, and a committee consisting of Timothy Walker, John Smith, and George W. Farr were chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws. The by-laws were reported and accepted March 12. Subsequently, May 28, the society chose a committee, consisting of Samuel Haley, George W. Farr, and Timothy Walker, to “present the society to the Maine Convention of Universalists for admission into the fellowship of that body.” The society voted July 6, 1858, to instruct the assessors to engage the services of Rev. C. H. Webster for nine months. Mr Webster had been for some time pastor of the High Street Universalist church in Auburn, but at this time was not engaged in pastoral labors. He immediately assumed the pastorate of the new society, which he retained for about two years. Soon after Mr Webster’s resignation the society became extinct. The society first held their meetings in Jones’s Hall, but subsequently worshiped in Lisbon Hall.

Bates Street Universalist Society.—This society was organized August 17, 1863, the meeting being held in the Municipal Court Room. Mr B. F. Furber was chosen moderator, and John Smith, clerk. On the 23d of August, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. At this meeting the clerk was instructed to correspond with Rev. Martin J. Steere for the purpose of securing his services as pastor. Mr Steere accepted the invitation to become pastor of the society and commenced his labors in April, 1864. The society held its services in Lisbon Hall, in what is now College Block, Lisbon street, until the completion of their house of worship. In December, 1863, the question of the erection of a house of worship was presented to the society, and measures instituted to secure the speedy erection of a commodious and convenient church edifice. A lot of sufficient size on the easterly side of Bates street,

between Ash and Pine, was procured in September, 1864, of the Franklin Company, and ground was broken in December of that year. Subsequently the lot was abandoned, and the lot on which their house of worship now stands was presented to the society by N. W. Farwell, Esq. The house was commenced in 1865 and finished in March, 1866. It is 55 x 75 feet, and the front is elaborately finished, the Tuscan order of architecture. The audience room is 55 x 61 feet, and contains 106 pews, with a seating capacity sufficient to accommodate 500 persons. The church was dedicated March 15, 1866. The sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Martin J. Steere, and prayer was made by Rev. George Bates, of Auburn. In the evening Mr Steere was formally installed pastor and an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr Bolles, of Portland. The church is a wooden structure, substantially constructed and finely finished and furnished, and was built at a cost of \$22,000.

During the ministry of Mr Steere, July 2, 1865, a church was organized, consisting of 15 members, viz.: John Smith, Ezekiel Martin, Daniel B. Jones, Roana D. Jones, I. W. Coburn, Abby Coburn, Moses H. Harris, Martin J. Steere, Harriet M. Steere, Hattie A. Steere, Henry Hamilton, Almira W. Hamilton, Jesse H. Field, and Mrs B. F. Furber. Mr Steere remained pastor of the church and society until October, 1869, when he closed his pastorate, greatly to the regret of his people, who had under his ministry enjoyed unusual prosperity. Mr Steere was succeeded in April, 1870, by Rev. J. H. Armies, of Ridgeway, N. H., who remained until May, 1871. He removed to Long Island. Rev. J. W. Hines became pastor of the church in August, 1872. Rev. Almon Gage assumed the pastorate of the church in 1874. In 1876 Rev. C. P. Nash was called to the pastoral care of the society. Rev. W. G. Haskell became pastor in 1878. Rev. W. S. Perkins commenced his pastoral work in 1884. The present pastor, Rev. R. F. Johonnot, was called in 1889.

Rev. Martin J. Steere, the first pastor of the church, was born at Smithfield, R. I., October 15, 1814. He commenced preaching in 1834, and subsequently was a student at Parsonsfield Seminary. So strongly was he imbued with the missionary spirit that he offered himself as a missionary to Orissa, India, but ill health compelled him to relinquish the design. He was prepared for college at Fruit Hill, R. I., but was compelled to abandon study on account of sickness. He was ordained and became pastor of the Free Baptist church in Georgiaville in 1837, and resigned in 1839. Mr Steere was pastor of the church at Apponaug for three years, at North Scituate three years, and at Greenville one year. He then became pastor of the Free Baptist church at Waterford, Mass. In 1851 Mr Steere refused the pastorate of a church in Boston, preferring to remain at Waterford. He delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, June 26, 1856. A few years later Mr Steere announced a

change in his religious views, and embraced the doctrines of the Universalists. He was a man of marked ability, a graceful and brilliant speaker, and was held in high esteem. His pastorate in Lewiston was very successful and he endeared himself to his people, and his resignation was accepted with many regrets. Mr Steere became pastor of the Universalist church at Poland, November 30, 1873, and resigned May 19, 1876. He died in Connecticut in January, 1877.

Pine Street Free Baptist Church.—The constituent members of this church, consisting of 52 persons, were dismissed from the Main Street Free Baptist church, and organized, January 3, 1869, by a council consisting of Rev. O. B. Cheney, D.D., Prof. B. F. Hayes, of Bates College, and Rev. John A. Lowell, pastor of the Main Street Free Baptist church. These persons constituted the church at its organization: Rev. J. S. Burgess, Mrs Laura A. Burgess, Rev. Gideon Perkins, Mrs Gideon Perkins, Roland E. Patterson, Mrs R. E. Patterson, D. B. Sanderson, Mrs D. B. Sanderson, S. E. Buker, Mrs S. E. Buker, Noah Litchfield, Benjamin P. Lowell, Mrs Benjamin P. Lowell, James R. Blaisdell, Mrs James R. Blaisdell, Caleb Gilbert, Mrs Caleb Gilbert, Henry N. Eastman, Mrs Henry N. Eastman, Ezekiel Wakefield, Mrs Ezekiel Wakefield, Thomas D. Thorne, James Wood, Edward Clark, Mrs Edward Clark, Lewis W. Pitman, Mrs Lewis W. Pitman, William Hersey, Henry A. Chanell, Mrs Henry A. Chanell, Mrs Drusilla Swift, Mrs Orinda Squires, Miss Emma J. Caston, Mrs Carolina Phillips, Mrs Mary Whittemore, Mrs Araxsenie Rowell, Miss Lizzie Brackett, Mrs Laura Thorne, Mrs Julia French, Mrs Olive Turner, Mrs Laura J. Webster, Mrs Sarah C. Litchfield, Mrs Lucinda E. Lane, Mrs Mary L. Mitchell, Mrs Hulda Cole, Miss Eliza Bickford, Miss Lydia Small, Miss Sarah E. Sawyer, Miss Arvesta Towle, Miss Sarah Pettengill. They worshiped in Lisbon Hall until the completion of their house of worship in December, 1869. This neat church edifice is located on Pine street, corner of Blake, and was dedicated December 9, 1869, by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Burgess, assisted by Rev. Gideon Perkins, a member of the church; Rev. W. H. Bowen, of the Main Street Free Baptist church; Rev. U. Balkam, of the Pine Street Congregational church; and Rev. E. M. Haynes, of the First Baptist church. The house is a plain and substantial wooden structure, with a basement which is occupied as a vestry and lecture-room, and cost the society \$14,000.

The church was fortunate in securing the services of Rev. J. S. Burgess, so long the pastor of Main Street Free Baptist church. Mr Burgess commenced his labors October 1, 1869, and remained as pastor until December 31, 1875. Mr Burgess's pastorate was marked with his usual success, and his resignation caused deep regret. Rev. Richard L. Howard, the second pastor, was a native of New York, and had been pastor in Fairfort for three years. His pastorate commenced here in May, 1876, and closed in January, 1879. He was

succeeded by Rev. A. C. Hogben, in February, 1879, who resigned in February, 1880. Rev. John B. Jordan, the fourth pastor, was born in Auburn, and was licensed to preach June 11, 1878. He commenced to supply this pulpit in February, 1880, and was ordained as pastor of the church May 22, 1882. His pastorate, which was a very successful one, closed September 1, 1883. Mr O. L. Gile, a student at the Cobb Divinity School, supplied the pulpit from September, 1883, to September, 1885. Rev. William J. Twort, the fifth pastor, came from Canton, and commenced his work as pastor in March, 1886, and closed his labors in September, 1889, to accept the pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Lynn, Mass. The present pastor, Rev. S. A. Blaisdell, came from Bath, and was publicly installed January 31, 1890. The services were by the clergymen of Lewiston and Auburn, viz.: Prayer, by Rev. C. C. Tilley, of the First Baptist church; sermon, by Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D., of the Main Street Free Baptist church; installing prayer, by Rev. A. S. Ladd, of the High Street Methodist church, Auburn; right-hand of fellowship, by Prof. B. F. Hayes, D.D., of Bates College; charge to the pastor, by Rev. T. H. Stacy, Free Baptist church, Auburn; charge to church, by Rev. F. S. Root, of the High Street Congregational church, Auburn; welcome to the city, by Rev. G. M. Howe, of Pine Street Congregational church; welcome in behalf of church, by Prof. J. A. Howe, D.D., of Cobb Divinity School.

The Hammond Street Methodist Church.—This church was organized in June, 1870, with these members: Samuel R. Bearce, Betsey Bearce, William Robinson, Abbie P. Robinson, Joel Nevens, Julia Nevens, Warren S. Butler, Eliza M. Butler, Joshua G. Richardson, Maria S. Richardson, William G. Richardson, A. J. Aiken, Sarah C. Aiken, Lizzie S. Abbott, and Etta J. Robinson. It now has a membership of about 150. Rev. H. B. Abbott, who for five years had been pastor of the Park Street Methodist church, was appointed pastor of the church and commenced his labors the first Sabbath in June, 1870. He closed his pastorate in May, 1873. The society worshiped in the old Baptist church on Main street, corner of Lisbon, until the early part of 1876, when their church edifice was completed. It was commenced in the spring of 1875, and is situated on the easterly side of Hammond street. The erection of a suitable house of worship for the convenience of the society had been a subject of discussion for some time, but no definite arrangements had been perfected until this year. Mr Samuel R. Bearce, who had been one of the original promoters in the organization of the church, and its principal patron, gave the lot on which the house is built, and also gave towards its construction the sum of \$10,000. This munificent gift encouraged the society, though small, to commence their present house of worship. The church has a basement which is used as a vestry, over which is the audience room, neatly and tastily finished, capable of seating about 500. The exterior is of wood, with pleasing design and finish. The whole cost was not far from \$18,000, and

it was dedicated January 24, 1876, by Bishop Foster. Rev. Messrs E. Martin, the presiding elder of the district, S. F. Wetherbee, the pastor, A. S. Ladd, N. C. Clifford, and other members of the ministry of the denomination were present.

Rev. D. W. LeLacheur was appointed as a supply in 1873, and in 1874 was appointed as pastor. Rev. S. F. Wetherbee was appointed to the pastorate of the church in 1875, and remained three years. Rev. J. Benson Hamilton was appointed to the charge in 1878 and was continued for three years. In 1881 Rev. A. S. Ladd was pastor. He was followed in 1882 by Rev. W. S. McIntire. Rev. Roscoe Sanderson was pastor for three years commencing with 1883; Rev. C. L. Libby in 1886, and re-appointed in 1887. Mr Libby left the conference quite early in the year, removed to Utah, and is serving the denomination as a missionary. His place was supplied for the remainder of the year by Mr William B. Dukeshire, a student at Kent's Hill. Rev. Perry Chandler came here in 1888 and remained as pastor for three years. Rev. J. A. Corey, the present pastor, was appointed to the pastorate of the church in May, 1891. Only two of the pastors of the church have died: Rev. H. B. Abbott, whose death is mentioned in the sketch of Park Street church, and Rev. S. F. Wetherbee, who died April 24, 1890. Mr Wetherbee was born in Harvard, Mass., January 23, 1815. He entered the Maine Conference in 1845, and served in quite a number of the most important charges in the Maine and East Maine Conferences.

St Joseph's Catholic (Irish) Church.—The first Catholic service in Lewiston was held at the house of P. McGillicuddy, Esq., in June, 1850, by Rev. Charles McCollion, of Portsmouth, N. H. Mr McGillicuddy's house was on the old street leading from Main street down the river, and near where the Continental Mills are situated. The building had been a school-house, but was purchased May 1, 1850, by Mr McGillicuddy, and converted into a dwelling-house. Subsequently meetings were held by Father McCollion in the Bates dye-house, the Cowan Mill, as well as in several other places. Father McCollion continued to visit Lewiston at regular intervals, once in four weeks, until worship was established in the chapel formerly occupied by the First Baptist church, on Lincoln street. The Catholics bought the chapel of the Franklin Company. The chapel was provided with settees, but these were removed and the Catholics purchased the pews, 52 in number, in the Old South Baptist meeting-house, and had them set up in the chapel.

It was during Father McCollion's ministry that Miss Augusta A. Davis, daughter of Deacon Stephen Davis, of this city, and a teacher in the high school, became interested in the moral and religious welfare of the Irish children, and established a Sabbath school for their instruction, which was held for the most of the time in the high school building. Miss Davis received the co-operation of Father McCollion and the leading Catholics, as well as many

of the Protestants of the place. Miss Davis married Rev. Joseph K. Greene, and for more than thirty years has been a missionary in Turkey, being located at Constantinople.

Subsequently Rev. Peter McLaughlin, of Bath, held services here one-half of the time. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Kenney, whose time was equally divided between Lewiston and Biddeford. Rev. John Cullin was the first Catholic clergyman permanently located here, and remained about two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Wheelon, whose ministry occupied nearly six years. Rev. J. A. T. Durnin was the immediate successor of Father Wheelon, and remained 16 months. Rev. Michael Lucy came here in October, 1862. The church, St Joseph's, located on Main street, was built under the immediate direction of Father Lucy. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, June 13, 1864, Bishop Bacon, of Portland, officiating. The foundation was completed in the autumn of that year, and the building finished in 1867. The church cost \$55,000. Rev. Clement Mutsaers succeeded Father Lucy as pastor of the church.

Rev. T. H. Wallace assumed charge of the church in August, 1876. During his ministry of 15 years he has done a marked work for St Joseph's church. It is now one of the strongest churches of the denomination in the state. Besides his ordinary church work he has superintended the building of the new church, St Patrick's, on Bates street, facing the park. It was commenced in the spring of 1887, and the outside completed that year, and is now ready for occupancy. It is one of the finest church edifices in the state, all of its appointments being in the best and most approved style. It has magnificent windows of stained glass, and the altars are of superior design and workmanship. Connected with the church is the chapel, having an entrance from Walnut street, capable of seating 500 persons. The main building is about 180 x 65 feet, with a seating capacity for 1,000 persons. The whole cost of the church is not far from \$78,000. The lot, which is one of the most desirable in the city, cost \$25,000.

St Peter's Catholic (French) Church.—The first service held by the French Catholics was at the chapel (Irish) on Lincoln street, on July 2, 1870, by Rev. Edward Leternearn, who remained until October, 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. Peter Hevey, who held his first service October 11, 1871. October 22, Father Hevey addressed his congregation on the importance of the erection of a house of worship, to which the society responded with marked enthusiasm. A lot was first purchased on Bates, corner of Ash street, but was soon abandoned, and the lot on Bartlett street secured instead. The corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid July 7, 1872, in the presence of Bishop Bacon. The church was dedicated May 14, 1873, Bishop Bacon conducting the services. The building is of the Gothic style of architecture, and is built of brick with granite trimmings. It will seat 1,500 persons and cost \$75,000.

Father Hevey was succeeded by Rev. A. Mothon, the present pastor. The assistant pastors are Reverends B. Charmont, T. H. Morard, A. Maricourt, P. Duchaussoy, and R. Grolleau.

Schools.—Previous to 1795 the schools were undoubtedly conducted by private contributions. Tradition furnishes all the information we have of the schools. Daniel Davis, who came in 1777, taught for several winters in his house, and his brother Amos, who came earlier, was probably employed in teaching. Amos Davis built, it is said, a small house for Mrs Poor, his relative, near the residence of Daniel B. Jones on Sabatis street, probably as early as 1780, in which she taught school for a number of years. Dan Read, Esq., who came in 1788, was a school-teacher for several years. Noah Litchfield, who came in 1792, was employed in teaching. In the north part of the town John Chandler also taught, a part of the time, for nearly 10 years. In 1791 Mr David Gross taught in James Garcelon's house at "Garcelon's Ferry," and Mrs Thomas Mitchell taught in the west end of the Mitchell log house about 1793. Mr Mitchell lived on the farm formerly owned and occupied by Colonel William Garcelon, and now owned by Captain Silas B. Osgood. Benning Wentworth taught in Mr Mitchell's house in 1799 and 1800; and Dr Barrett also taught in a small room in one end of James Ames's blacksmith shop. Nearly all were private schools, supported by voluntary contributions, and were maintained for a long time after 1795. At the first town meeting, held April, 1795, it was voted to raise £60 for schools. May 6th, "voted to accept the districts as the Select men have Laid them out for schooling." It was also "voted the Maj'r Part of Each District Should have power to Lay their money out as they See proper Either in Schools or building a house for that Purpose." The town was divided into six "Classes" or "Districts," and a "Collector" or "head" chosen for each. First Class.—Nathan Cutler was elected collector, comprising the northern part of the town. Second Class.—Abner Harris was collector, embracing what is now the city proper. Third Class.—Joel Thompson was collector, now known as Rose Hill district. Fourth Class.—Ezra Randall was elected collector, the Thorne district. Fifth Class.—Isaac Cotton, now the Clough district. Sixth Class.—William Garcelon was elected collector, at Garcelon's Ferry.

By authority granted by the town, district No. 3 built a school-house in 1795, on the farm of Deacon Josiah Mitchell, opposite the house of Deacon Stephen Davis, the first in town. It served not only for a school-house, but for a town-house, and meeting-house for the Baptist church for nearly a quarter of a century. After several changes in the boundaries of the district, it was removed to Rose Hill, where it remained until the present school-house was erected in 1856. Subsequently it was sold to Horace B. Bartlett and removed to Orange street. It was torn down a few years since. The annual town meeting for 1796 was held in this house, and these appropriations made for

building new school-houses: First class, Nathan Cutler, head, \$166.67; second class, Noah Litchfield, head, \$100; third class, Robert Anderson, head, \$183.33; fourth class, Samuel Thorne, head, \$50; fifth class, Isaac Cotton, head, \$40; sixth class, Ezra Purinton, head, \$100; seventh class, Ezra Randall, head, \$66.66. The town also raised \$100 for the support of schools. In 1797 \$100 was raised for schools, and the usual school officers—"Heads"—elected. District No. 7 was probably discontinued. The first district was authorized to expend their school money in completing the school-house which they commenced the previous year. District No. 2 commenced a school-house in 1797, but the town, April 1, 1797, refused to raise money towards its completion; but in 1801 the district voted to build, selected a site, and chose a building committee. In March, 1802, the building committee decided to build "brick and mortar," but for some cause the enterprise failed, and the school-house was not built until 1804, and then of wood. This was the fifth in town, school-houses having been built in No. 4 in 1802, and in No. 8 in 1803.

About 1802 Richard D. Harris came and commenced teaching. Mr Harris was a very energetic as well as a very enthusiastic teacher, and infused new life and vigor into our schools, but it did not assume a permanent form, for they lapsed into their former methods. Year after year the town voted money for schools, gradually increasing the sum, but not in proportion to the increase of population, until 1831, when \$700 was voted. Previously the interest in education had somewhat advanced and private schools were opened in several parts of the town, under the direction of competent instructors. Rev. Benjamin Thorne, William Bond, and Aaron D. Thorne taught with unusual success and acquired more than an ordinary reputation as instructors of youth. During the decade previous to 1850 little progress was made in our schools. No one was especially interested in placing before the people the importance of appropriating more money for their support, or furnishing better accommodations. The school-houses, as a rule, were poor, and constructed by persons having meagre knowledge of proper school buildings, and who knew as little how they ought to be furnished. In 1847 Rev. George Knox located here, and soon after commenced teaching private schools. He had progressive views of school work and soon won the confidence of the community, as well as the town, as a prudent and wise educator. He was soon placed on the school committee and afterwards elected supervisor, and could usually carry any appropriation he asked for. Under his supervision there was an advance not only in the village, but throughout the rural portions of the town. In 1841 district No. 2, the village district, was divided, and that portion lying next the river was constituted a district by itself, and called No. 16; but in 1850 this district was united with No. 2.

During the summer of 1850 a two-story school-house was built in the village district, and a high school established under the direction of George W.

Jewett, a teacher of much experience and rare ability. Mr Jewett remained about two years. From this date the schools in the village assumed new life, and their progress has been constant. They are now justly recognized as among the best in the state. In 1860 this district was authorized by act of the legislature, approved March 6, to choose three directors, who were invested with all the authority of school agents, and school committee, or supervisor. They were to determine the number of grades of schools and the number of schools in each grade, to classify the scholars, and to expend the money apportioned by the town to the district for the support of schools. The inhabitants were authorized to adopt by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the constitution and laws of the state for the regulation of the schools. This was the first substantial movement for a system of graded schools. The two small schools in 1850 have become 21 primaries, 8 intermediates, with a two years' course, a grammar school of ten classes with a four years' course, a high school having a four years' course with three courses of study, viz., an English, English classical, and college preparatory. Many of the school-houses are models in design, in architectural beauty and finish, as well as the character and style of the furniture. By a special act of the legislature in 1864, the district system was abolished and the town system adopted. For more than a quarter of a century this method has been tried with marked success. The great advantage which has grown out of this system is especially recognized in the rural schools of the city. These schools, whether large or small, have the same number of terms and generally the same number of weeks, are provided with better teachers, have an improved course of study, and many of the scholars have been prepared for and have entered the high school and have graduated with credit to themselves as well as the school. All scholars of the city are admitted free who have the necessary qualifications.

In 1872 the school board were authorized to supply each pupil with text-books and school appliances free. Since that time our schools have been free indeed. Everything needed in the school-room, from the sub-primary to the high school, is furnished by the city and paid for with the money appropriated for this purpose. Besides the schools already mentioned, there has been in successful operation the most of the time for 20 years a Normal Training School, where young ladies, mostly graduates of the high school, have had the advantages, under the direction of a skillful and experienced teacher, of training in the best methods of instruction and in school economy. Unquestionably, this school has had much to do with the present high standard of the Lewiston schools. Every teacher enters the school-room with a commendable knowledge of the best methods of instruction recognized by the best educators in the country. Nor are they novices in teaching, for they have had a year's experience, and some of them more, under the instruction of a competent teacher, for this school unites the theory as well as the practice of teaching.

The school board consists of 14 members, two from each ward in the city, one of whom is elected at the annual meeting in March for the term of two years. By this method at least one-half of the board has had an experience of one year in the management of the schools. In 1871 the school board elected a superintendent of schools, and since that time the office has been maintained. Mr G. A. Stuart is the present superintendent.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Saw and Grist Mills—Lewiston Falls Water-Power Co.—R. C. Pingree & Co.—Read, Small & Co.—Barker's Mills—Other Mills—Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Co.—The First Cotton Mill—Lewiston Water-Power Co.—Franklin Co.—Lincoln Mill—Bates Manufacturing Co.—Hill Manufacturing Co.—Androscoggin Mill—Continental Mills—The Lewiston Mill—Avon Mill—Lewiston Bleachery—Cowan Woolen Co.—Cumberland Mill—Union Water-Power Co.—Lewiston Machine Co.—Gay-Woodman Co.—Jordan, Frost & Co.—Lewiston Bobbin Shop—H. H. Dickey & Son—Lewiston Monumental Works—Other Manufactures.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.—The saw-mill erected by Lawrence J. Harris in 1770-71, on the river nearly where the Cowan Mill stands, was burned about 1785, soon after the death of Mr Harris. It is supposed the mills—saw and grist-mill—remained under his control during his life-time; but they soon passed into the hands of Little and the heirs of Bagley. The mill was simple. There was no dam across the river, or canal, but the water was conveyed into a small pond by a small flume which extended into the river and rested on the ledge near the summit of the falls. A dam was built across the valley, just above the mill, which reached the hill on the eastern side, touching a spur of ledge on the river bank that formed part of the western portion of the dam. Several years after the erection of the saw-mill, Mr Harris built a grist-mill, taking the power from the same pond, but it was so near the river that after standing a few years it was undermined, and became a total loss. Soon after the destruction of the mill in 1785, it was rebuilt by the proprietors, but, like its predecessor, it was burned. In 1808-9 the first dam across the river here was built, and a canal made. The dam was built of timber, rudely constructed, and did not occupy the same position of those built later. On this canal, and on ground now covered by the northerly wing of the Lincoln Mill, Mr Little built, in 1809, a large wooden building, and had

under one roof, saw, grist, and fulling mills. There was also a carding machine. In the spring of 1814 this mill was consumed by fire, a total loss to Mr Little and a great misfortune to the people. These mills were undoubtedly burned by the torch of the incendiary. Mr Little was much grieved by these manifestations of enmity. There was unquestionably much feeling in the community against Mr Little, but the sentiment was almost universal and pronounced against this wanton destruction of property. In a letter to Mr Amos Davis, written in March, 1815, Mr Little writes :

My son, Michael, writes that the people of Lewiston and Minot are desirous to have a grist-mill and saw-mill built this season on the falls, and that the people would get in the timber that will be suitable for them, provided I would consent to put them up this season. If the people think the mills will be safe from the base incendiary, who has no more regard for one man than another, I will, with the assistance of the people, make one more trial to rebuild them. But I should like to have the timber cut on the old of the moon, that if it should be preserved from fire it might be more durable.

A new mill much better than the one destroyed was built that season, which remained until about 1850, when it gave place to valuable improvements.

The Lewiston Falls Water-Power Company, in 1851, built a large saw-mill on the site now occupied by the pumping station of the Lewiston water works. It was a commodious building, furnished with the best of machinery for manufacturing lumber, cost \$7,000, and was leased to Captain Daniel Holland for five years. This mill was also destroyed by fire, on the evening of August 28, 1852. Besides that part of the building occupied by Captain Holland, the basement was used by Charles Dean for planing lumber, having two planing machines; the chamber by Cyrus Parsons, who had one planing machine, and the attic by Wedgewood & Prescott, carpenters. There were 28 persons employed in the building. The Water-Power Company immediately rebuilt the mill, which, in March, 1856, was leased to Samuel R. Bearce & Co., and used by them until the property was sold to the city.

R. C. Pingree & Co.—In 1865 S. R. Bearce & Co. built a large steam mill, 60x114 feet, costing nearly \$60,000, on the river about a fourth of a mile above the Maine Central station, where they commenced the manufacture of lumber in 1866. It is one of the best mills in the state, has gang, circular, shingle, clapboard, and lath saws, and planing machines. The power is a 250 horse-power engine. The annual production is about 13,250,000 feet of long lumber, 6,000,000 shingles, 850,000 laths, and 600,000 clapboards, valued at \$250,000, and employs 100 men. Since the death of Mr Bearce the business has been carried on by R. C. Pingree & Co. Mr Pingree has been identified with the management of the mill ever since it was put in operation.

Read, Small & Co.—A steam-mill, which cost \$7,500, was built at Barker's Mills, in 1847, by Read, Small & Co. It had one shingle saw, one shingle and one lath machine. The mill was burned September 10, 1852, and rebuilt the

same year. In October, 1859, it was purchased by James Wood & Co., and removed to the "Falls," about one-half mile above the Maine Central station. The company purchased about 14 acres of land on the river for a mill-yard and other purposes. In 1860 the company was incorporated as the Lewiston Steam-Mill Company, with a capital of \$50,000, which, in 1867, was increased to \$100,000. The corporators were Stephen H. Read, James Wood, John N. Wood, and John N. Small. The company bought 35,000 acres of timber land, mostly spruce, on the Androscoggin and its tributaries, employed 60 men, disbursed about \$3,500 per month, and manufactured annually 4,700,000 long lumber, 2,400,000 laths, 1,900,000 shingles, and 195,000 clapboards, valued at \$100,000. The company suspended operations in September, 1887, and in October, 1888, the mill and adjoining land was sold to R. C. Pingree & Co. for \$18,000. July 5, 1889, the mill was destroyed by fire. James Wood, Esq., was agent of the company from the commencement.

Barker's Mills.—About 1775, Jacob Barker built a grist-mill on the stream which takes its rise in Mine Meadow, Greene, and flows into the Androscoggin two miles above the falls. For some years after the destruction of the Harris grist-mill this was the only one in the plantation. A few years later Mr Barker built a saw-mill on the same stream, where he did considerable business in manufacturing lumber. These mills were rebuilt once or twice by his son, Cyrus Barker, and once in 1834 by his grandson, Nelson P. Barker. About 1870 they passed into the hands of Dwelley & Moore, who did an extensive business in the manufacture of meal and lumber. The mills have passed through several hands since 1865, and are now owned by Messrs Libby & Dingley. For more than a year they have not been in operation.

Not far from 1800 a saw-mill was built on the rips opposite Boxer's Island, by William Blaisdell and Thomas Jepson, which was burned about 1812. A saw-mill was early built on Stetson brook, by James Randall, which was removed to Auburn. A shingle mill, erected by Jamison and Given, below the saw-mill, was standing in 1847. About 1800 Colonel Joel Thompson, Captain Isaac Cotton, and Captain Joseph Dill built a saw-mill at the outlet of No Name pond, where they manufactured considerable ship timber. Edward Estes had a saw-mill on the brook below the Stephen Hart place. It was built about 1820. The remains of a stone dam are now visible.

MANUFACTURES.—*Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company.*—Some years previous to 1819 there was on the site of the new mill recently owned and operated by the Home Manufacturing Company, a small carding and fulling mill, owned, it is probable, by Mr Michael Little. The discovery of two or more leases given by Michael Little to different parties to operate these mills seems conclusive. Hitherto Colonel Josiah Little, father of Michael, has been regarded as the owner. Michael Little came here quite early, and resided in Lewiston and Minot for many years. He died in Minot, April 2, 1830. Mr

Little graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1792. We are unable to fix the date when this mill was built, and it does not appear to have been very successful. It was in 1819 that the services of Mr Dean Frye, father of Colonel John M. Frye, were obtained. Mr Frye came from Brunswick. He had had large experience in carding wool and finishing cloth. Under his management the business readily assumed an importance which it had never experienced. The mill was burned in 1829, but in 1830 a new mill, 38 x 60 feet, and three stories high, was completed. The basement was occupied as a clothier's fulling mill, and the second story for carding rolls and finishing cloth. It was under the management of Mr Dean Frye and his son, John M. Frye, whose previous experience and skill in business soon gave character and influence to the enterprise. Successful in these operations to an extent unusual for those days, the Messrs Frye were induced to make the experiment of manufacturing satinet. This new effort required more capital, as well as a broader basis of action, and to secure these a legislative charter for the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company (\$100,000 capital) was obtained February 26, 1834. This was the first charter granted for manufacturing purposes in Lewiston. The incorporators were John M. Frye and William R. Frye. The organization was completed at once, the directors being Edward Little, Samuel Pickard, John A. Briggs, William R. Frye, and John M. Frye. The first meeting of the directors was held June 12, 1834, when Edward Little was elected president, Samuel Pickard, treasurer, and William R. Frye, clerk. June 30, 1834, John M. Frye was elected agent, with a salary of \$300 per annum, with the promise that if the business was successful \$50 should be added. The company immediately bought the fulling mill and water privilege, with sufficient land for the new enterprise, of the Littles. The fulling mill was converted into a satinet mill, with two sets of machinery. These were the first looms "started up" in Lewiston. The success which attended this mill induced the company to enlarge their business, and, in 1836, the brick mill called the cassimere mill was built, taking the name from the goods manufactured. Hardly was the mill completed before the spring freshet of 1837 undermined the mill on the river side, causing the whole wall to fall into the river. This misfortune, followed by the financial embarrassments of that year, were peculiarly disheartening. But, although young, without experience, and comparatively unknown in the market, yet the quality and texture of their goods secured the favorable notice of purchasers, commanded good prices, and brought early sales. For more than forty years these mills enjoyed unexampled prosperity. They were very prudently and wisely managed and their goods were readily sold. Much of the prosperity was due to the judgment and sound business ability of the agent, Colonel John M. Frye, and Samuel Pickard, Esq., who for many years was the treasurer. Colonel Frye remained agent until age and infirmities compelled him to retire. There were manufactured

repellents, meltons, and cassimeres to the amount of 230,000 yards per annum. There were six sets of machinery, which required 90 operatives, about one-half females. The monthly disbursements were \$2,000, and the annual consumption of wool 250,000 pounds, about one-half purchased in Maine. For several years after the retirement of Colonel Frye the mills were in operation but a part of the time, but in November, 1881, they were sold to D. Cowan & Co., and in January, 1882, passed into the control of the Home Manufacturing Company, a local corporation having a capital of \$100,000. The company run six sets of cards, 20 looms, manufactured 2,000 yards of flannels daily, and employed 50 operatives. The daily consumption of wool was 1,000 pounds, and the monthly pay-roll, \$1,800. Recently the company closed operations and the plant has been sold to the Gay-Woodman Company.

The First Cotton Mill.—About 1836 Mr John A. Briggs put up a wooden building on the site of the Cowan woolen mill. The rear of the building was three stories high, and the basement was occupied by a Mr Johnson, a machinist who did a small business. The second story was occupied by Colonel Temple Tebbets, a cabinet maker who did wood-turning, confining his business mostly to cabinet work. Mr Tebbets was a native of Lisbon and came here about 1831-2. The upper story was occupied by Ephraim Wood for manufacturing cotton warps and batting. He was the pioneer in this place in the manufacture of cotton. He finally removed to Winthrop. Joseph B. Harding, of Gorham, became proprietor after Mr Wood. This was in 1840-41. He continued the manufacture of batting and cotton warps, and about 1844 made additions to the mill, putting in three looms for weaving cotton cloths. Mr Harding made the first cotton goods in Lewiston, and continued their manufacture for several years with considerable success. After Mr Harding sold out he removed to Yarmouth. The "old mill" was partially destroyed by fire March 17, 1850, and the remainder was removed by the Water-Power Company in April, to make room for the flour and grist-mill. For several years it had been owned by the Water-Power Company and operated to some extent by them.

Lewiston Water-Power Company.—The predecessor of this company, the Great Androscoggin Falls, Dam, Locks, and Canal Company, was incorporated February 23, 1836, with a capital of \$100,000, the charter being granted to Edward Little, Josiah Little, of Newbury, Thomas B. Little, Josiah Little, of Minot, Samuel Pickard, and Edward T. Little, their associates, etc., "for the purpose of erecting and constructing dams, locks, canals, mills, works, machines, and buildings on their own lands, and also manufacturing cotton, wool, iron, steel, and paper in the towns of Lewiston, Minot, and Danville." The corporators owned the water-power and a large amount of land on both sides of the river in the immediate vicinity of the falls. In 1837 the company procured the services of Mr B. F. Perham, of Boston, a civil engineer, who made a survey and a plan, showing the survey and levels as well as profiles of different

sections of the territory. This plan the company published. Desiring, a few years later, to establish cotton and woolen manufacturing to an extent hitherto unknown at the "Falls," the corporation, in 1845, secured a change of name to the Lewiston Water-Power Company, which was formally inserted in the charter by a vote of the company, November 19, 1845. Certificates of stock under the new name were issued to the share-holders, who soon sold them to parties in Boston. The Water-Power Company, from 1846 to 1850, purchased several valuable lots of land on both sides of the river. In the spring of 1850 work was commenced on the canal. The first section, as far as the Bates Mills, was completed in May, 1851. The canal is 62 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and the extensions made since 1851 have made it about three-fourths of a mile in length. There are several short, or cross canals, connecting the main canal with the river. The locks at the head of the canal are a fine piece of masonry, built of granite laid in cement, and contain 18 large gates, and two fly-gates whose capacity is equal to six of the other gates. The capital of the company was increased, June 18, 1849, "\$1,500,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each." From the commencement of operations in 1850, and for several years afterwards, the company continued to improve and utilize the great water-power, and did much to develop the growth and prosperity of the town. Much of its land was put into the market, new streets were laid out and graded, and Lewiston assumed an air of activity and genuine thrift.

Franklin Company.—This company was incorporated April 3, 1854, with a capital of \$1,000,000, but was not organized until November 25, 1856. It purchased the property of the Water-Power Company, assumed control in April following, and still controls a large portion of the original purchase. The spring freshet of 1862 carried away a section of the dam adjoining the eastern shore, which was replaced by a substantial granite dam during that year. In 1863 and 1864 the remaining portions of the dam were built, the whole costing about \$100,000. This is one of the most substantial granite dams in the country. The company owns the land near the falls on both sides of the river, and several hundred acres in and around the thickly settled portions of Lewiston and Auburn. It owns the Lincoln Mill, the Cowan Mill building, the DeWitt House, about one-fourth of the Bleachery, and many shops and buildings. The agents of the Lewiston Water-Power Company and the Franklin Company have been Mr Luke Bemis, Mr George L. Ward (who came about 1850), Benjamin I. Leeds, who remained until 1860, when Amos D. Lockwood, Esq., assumed the agency, which he retained about 11 years. Mr N. W. Farwell became agent in 1871, and resigned in February, 1873. From Mr Farwell's resignation the company had no local agent (the business being done generally by the clerk) until the appointment of the present agent, Mr Stephen Lee.

Lincoln Mill.—The success which attended the manufacture of cotton cloths in the "Old Cotton Mill," induced a number of the most enterprising citizens of Lewiston to apply to the legislature for a charter to enable them to enter upon the business of making cotton cloths to an extent not before attempted. The charter to the Lewiston Falls Cotton Mill Company, with a capital of \$100,000, was granted March 1, 1845, the corporators being Calvin Gorham, James Lowell, Elisha Stetson, Daniel Cary, Daniel Briggs, John M. Frye, Nelson B. Reynolds, Howe Weeks, Stephen Davis, Edward Little, and Alonzo Garcelon. The proprietors soon commenced the construction of the mill, Captain Daniel Holland, contractor. There was a large excavation to be made in the ledge where the eastern extremity of the mill was to rest, that consumed considerable time. The foundation was completed and the brick work commenced September 1, 1845. Before the mill was completed it was bought (March 5, 1846,) by the Water-Power Company. It was finished during the summer, and the first loom "started up" October 5, 1846. Mr Zeba Bliss was superintendent of the mill for several years. The building was 46 x 102 feet in size, and five stories high. This enterprise was very successful. The goods made were plain sheetings of a standard quality, and found a ready market. In 1867 and 1868 additions were made, increasing its capacity several fold. The Franklin Company concluded to make an addition to the Hill machine shop, connect it with the Lincoln Mill, and convert it into a cotton factory. Besides this the mill received an addition of 53 feet on the eastern end. These extensions and additions increased its capacity from 5,472 to 21,747 spindles. The Lincoln Mill, as it now stands, is 56 x 182 feet, and five stories high. With its present machinery it is capable of annually producing 3,000,000 yards of forty-inch sheetings, and consuming 1,040,000 pounds of cotton. It requires 124 males and 280 females when in full operation. The mill has not run since July, 1884.

Bates Manufacturing Company.—Bates, No. 1, was the first cotton factory erected after the Water-Power Company commenced the development of the manufacturing interests. This company was incorporated in 1850. The corporators were Alexander DeWitt, Thomas B. Little, Jacob W. Pierce, Thomas I. Hill, Silas Titcomb, and George L. Ward. Immediately after incorporation the company commenced the construction of this mill, which was completed and put in operation in 1852. As originally built it was 60 x 280 feet, and four stories high. It is situated on the west side of the main canal, less than one-fourth of a mile south of Main street. Soon after it was in operation the company commenced a second mill situated only a few rods south of No. 1. No. 2 "was started" in 1854, and was the same size of No. 1 (60 x 280), and four stories high. In 1863 the company began its third (woolen) mill, which commenced manufacturing in 1865. No. 3 is 50 x 170 feet in size and three stories high. When operated as a woolen mill it manufactured Moscow beavers, repellents, fancy

cassimeres and slasher cloths, making 118,925 yards per annum. It had 8 sets of machinery, 30 broad looms, and required 125 operatives, 50 of whom were females. More than 350,000 pounds of wool were consumed yearly. July 16, 1878, the woolen mill was damaged by fire, and in October it was changed to a cotton mill. In 1882 there were large additions made to No. 1 and two other mills by putting on another story to each, extending No. 1 to the cross canal, and adding about 30 feet to the southerly end of No. 2. These mills have been run with more than ordinary success, under the direction of Messrs D. M. Ayer, C. I. Barker, and H. L. Pratt, who have successively been agents. The number of spindles is 58,392. There are 1,333 narrow and 262 broad looms. There are 1,865 operatives employed; 1,039 are females. There are annually consumed 5,230,132 pounds of cotton, and the value of dyes used is more than \$63,000. The Bates manufactures fancy goods, Marseilles, crochet, and common quilts, dress goods, gingham, etc., etc., amounting to 15,032,077 yards per annum. The pay-roll for two weeks is \$23,125. Besides the mills there is a large dye-house, cloth-hall, two pickers, two cotton houses, and a repair shop. Its capital is \$1,000,000.

Hill Manufacturing Company.—Among our manufacturing enterprises none, with a single exception, has been so long under the management of one agent as the Hill Corporation. This company was incorporated August 16, 1850. Benjamin E. Bates, Thomas B. Little, Albert H. Kelsey, Seth W. Fowle, and George L. Ward were the incorporators. The capital was \$350,000, which has been increased to \$1,000,000. The company operates two mills and manufactures cotton goods exclusively. The first mill, No. 1, was completed in 1854 and put in operation immediately. Its second mill, No. 2, was not finished until 1864, when manufacturing commenced. These mills are 69 x 216 feet, and six stories high. Connected with the mills are two pickers, four stories high. There are 53,976 spindles, and 1,238 looms; 700 persons are employed, 500 of whom are females. There are 8,700,000 yards of fine sheetings, shirtings, satteens, contils, and twills manufactured, annually, which require 2,400,000 pounds of cotton. The monthly pay-roll amounts to \$20,000. Mr J. G. Coburn has been agent since it commenced operations until recently. Mr William D. Pennell is now agent.

Androscoggin Mill.—This is one of the mammoth cotton mills of the country. It was incorporated in 1854 as the Arkwright Company, with a capital of \$500,000, Benjamin E. Bates, A. H. Kelsey, and George L. Ward being the incorporators. It does not appear that any business was done by this corporation, but in 1860 the name was changed to the Androscoggin Company, and the capital increased to \$1,000,000. Immediately the company began the mill, and commenced manufacturing in 1861. The mill is 74 x 542 feet, five stories high, with two wings each 48 x 100 feet, with four stories. The second mill is 74 x 180 feet, and three stories high. This mill commenced operations in

1867. The third mill is 74 x 166 feet and three stories in height, and was started up in 1872. The Androscoggin Mill has 61,912 spindles, and 1,455 looms. It employs 960 operatives; 610 are females. The annual production is 10,400,000 yards of sheetings, seersuckers, shirtings, and satteen jeans, and 3,000,000 seamless bags. They consume 60 tons of starch. A. D. Lockwood was agent from 1861 until 1870, when J. W. Danielson became agent. W. F. Goulding succeeded Mr Danielson, and retained the position until his death, April 16, 1885, when David Pheteplace became agent. Mr Pheteplace was succeeded by George W. Bean, the present agent.

Continental Mills.—This company was incorporated February 4, 1865, with a capital of \$1,500,000. The incorporators were A. H. Fiske, Benjamin E. Bates, and Josiah Bardwell. In 1866 the company purchased the Porter Mill, which commenced manufacturing as early as 1858, and changed the name to Continental Mills. In 1872 the company enlarged the original mill by an addition of 230 feet in length by 75 feet in width, five stories high, making the building 554 feet long. There was also added a wing, 346 feet in length and 75 feet in width. The building is covered with a Mansard roof. It has 75,000 spindles and 1,650 looms. The whole number of employés is 1,200; 900 females. There are used annually 6,000,000 pounds of cotton. The annual production is 18,500,000 yards of brown sheetings and drills, and 150,000 pounds of batting. The monthly pay-roll is \$40,000. There have been four agents, viz.: R. A. Budlong, Stephen I. Abbott, E. S. Davis, and the present agent, H. L. Aldrich, Jr.

Lewiston Mill.—This company was incorporated February 8, 1853, as the Lewiston Bagging Company, with a capital of \$50,000; A. H. Kelsey, George L. Ward, Edward A. Raymond, and Marshall French, incorporators. For several years the company leased rooms in the Cowan Woolen Mill, and subsequently occupied rooms in the Continental Mill. In 1860 it commenced the erection of its first mill, which was completed and put in operation in 1861. This mill is 72 x 164 feet and four stories high, with a wing 50 x 121 feet, also four stories in height. The second mill was completed in 1866, and is 72 x 108 feet, having a wing 43 x 95 feet, four stories in height. In 1863 the corporation was authorized to change its name to Lewiston Mill and increase its capital \$300,000. The mill had 18,792 spindles, and manufactured tickings, cottonades, osnaburgs, fancy, plaid, stripe, and plain,—colored ducks, and cotton bags. It also manufactured 800,000 pounds of yarn per annum. It employed 800 operatives, 520 of whom were females. The annual consumption of cotton was 4,200,000 pounds. In July, 1886, the company suspended operations and the mill was idle until May 1, 1889, when a new company was formed, and the plant purchased. The new company was incorporated in 1889 with a capital of \$300,000. The stock is largely owned in this community. The company runs 23,140 spindles and 593 looms, and employs 300 males and 400 females,

and manufactures tickings, cottonades, osnaburgs, fancy, plaid, stripe, plain, and colored ducks, turkey-red damasks, domett-flannels, horse-netting, and fly-cloths, and up to January, 1891, cotton bags. The company consumes 4,200,000 pounds of cotton per annum. It dyes 800,000 pounds of goods annually, and expends for dyes about \$30,000. The monthly pay-roll and disbursements in Lewiston is \$16,000. C. I. Barker, agent.

Avon Mill.—This company was incorporated in 1882, commenced the erection of the mill June 1, 1882, and begun manufacturing in March, 1883. The mill is 50x100 feet in size, with bleachery, 24x50 feet; dye house, 50x67 feet; 75 persons are employed, 50 of whom are females. The whole number of looms is 56, 24 of which are broad. At the Avon are manufactured fancy, colored, and crochet quilts and Turkish towels. The number of quilts produced annually is 204,000, and 840,000 towels. Monthly disbursements, \$2,000. January 1, 1891, the capital was \$100,000; A. D. Barker, agent; F. H. Packard, treasurer.

Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works.—The bleachery commenced operations in 1860, having been leased by the Franklin Company to Mr N. W. Farwell, who did an extensive business until 1870. On the expiration of Mr Farwell's lease extensive repairs were made, and, in January, 1872, the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works was incorporated, with a chartered right to hold property to the amount of \$1,000,000. The corporators were Lyman Nichols, Benjamin E. Bates, and William B. Wood. The bleachery is now owned by the Franklin, Androscoggin, and Bates companies, and the Pepperell and Laconia companies, of Biddeford. It is now able to turn out 30 tons of bleached goods a day, and employs 438 operatives, 35 of whom are females. The monthly pay-roll is \$45,000. The dye works consume \$100,000 worth of drugs and dyes per annum; and the value of finished goods amounts to \$5,400,000. A box-shop connected with the bleachery manufactures 180 cases daily, and uses yearly 2,100,000 feet of spruce lumber. The annual consumption of coal is 6,000 tons; lime, 1,800 barrels; soda-ash, 360,000 pounds; bleaching powders, 260,000 pounds; sulphuric acid, 6,000 carboys; potato starch, 80 tons; wheat and corn starch, 200 tons; sago flour, 50 tons; flour, 24 tons.

Cowan Woolen Company.—Early in 1864, D. M. Ayer & Co. leased rooms in the grist-mill building, now the Cowan Mill, for manufacturing cotton and woolen goods. In the autumn the machinery was completed and manufacturing commenced. Subsequently Mr Ayer sold to D. Cowan & Co., who continued the business. For a number of years the company was known as the Aurora Mills, but was finally changed to the Cowan Mill. The mill was started with 3 sets of machinery and 12 broad looms. Mr Cowan continued his connection until his death, and under his supervision the goods produced here were justly recognized as among the best in the market. The Cowan

Woolen Company was organized in 1888, purchased the property, and have made additions, and put in much new machinery. They now have 8 sets of machinery, run 40 broad looms, have 180 employés (60 females), manufacture 300,000 yards of fancy cassimeres, suitings, and overcoatings. The monthly pay-roll is \$3,700. Frederick Olfene, agent.

Cumberland Mill.—This mill commenced manufacturing in 1868, and was owned by J. L. H. Cobb & Co. Subsequently it came into the possession of Mr P. M. Thurlow, one of the original proprietors. It is now owned by Messrs W. S. Libby and H. M. Dingley. It is 50x72 feet, and three stories in height. It commenced operations with three sets of machinery which has been increased to six sets. There are 50 employés, 25 females. The monthly pay-roll amounts to \$2,000. They manufacture Cumberland repellents (blacks, browns, blues, and grays), the annual production being 300,000 yards. The annual consumption of wool is 325,000 pounds.

Union Water-Power Company.—This company was organized September 18, 1878. The organization was the result of the purchase by the city of the water-works rights. It has a capital stock of \$400,000, owned by the Franklin, Bates, Androscoggin, Continental, Hill, and Bleachery corporations. This company purchased of the Franklin Company the canals and water privileges in Lewiston, and are the owners of all the lands, dams, and water privileges (purchased of Coe & Co.), controlling the head waters of the Androscoggin. It rents to the several corporations their water-power.

Lewiston Machine Company.—This was incorporated February 4, 1865, with a capital of \$200,000, the incorporators being Samuel W. Kilvert, Josiah G. Coburn, Nathaniel W. Farwell, David M. Ayer, and Rhodes A. Budlong. Soon after organization it purchased the machinery and tools of the old Hill machine shop, which was subsequently removed to the foundry building near the Maine Central depot. This was built about 1852, enlarged in 1865 and again in 1866. In 1868 the interior was remodeled, and it is now one of the best-appointed establishments in the state. The company employs 200 persons, and has a monthly pay-roll of \$10,000. It manufactures iron and brass castings, and cotton machinery.

Gay-Woodman Company.—This is the only shoe manufacturing company in the city, and is incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. It occupies a wooden building, 125x75 feet, and six stories high, on lower Main street, opposite Maine Central station, and commenced to manufacture here in July, 1883. It employs 400 males and 150 females, and manufactures 40,000 cases of men's boots and shoes annually. They run 150 stitching machines, six McKay sewing machines, two standard sewing machines, one Goodyear welt, one Goodyear stitcher, and two Hautin sewing machines. Weekly pay-roll, \$3,000. Charles Gay is president, and T. E. Eustis, treasurer. This firm had its commencement in 1875, when Charles Gay & J. O. Foss employed 75 hands

and produced 200 cases of shoes weekly, at No. 2 Roak Block, Auburn. This firm became Gay, Foss & Co., in 1878, by W. H. Foss joining it. In 1879 200 hands were employed. In 1883 the firm became Foss, Packard & Co., by the advent of H. M. Packard and R. M. Mason; Mr Gay retiring to form, with J. C. Woodman, Willard Linscott, and H. A. Packard, the firm of Gay, Woodman & Co.

Jordan, Frost & Co., manufacture mouldings and all kinds of finishing material. They employ 25 men. Their weekly pay-roll is \$250. They handle about 7,000,000 feet of lumber yearly.

R. C. Pingree & Co.—In connection with their large lumber mill before mentioned, this firm manufactures all kinds of moulding and house finish, doors, sash and blinds; also stair rails, posts, and wooden mantels in their mill near lower Maine Central station, where they employ 38 men.

Lewiston Bobbin Shop.—This company manufactures about 2,000,000 bobbins annually, and employs about 25 men, with a monthly pay-roll of \$600. The value of their annual production is \$25,000.

H. H. Dickey & Son (William Dickey) manufacture belts, rolls, etc., on the canal, near Main street, and employ 10 men. (See page 236.)

Lewiston Monumental Works, 12 Bates street, John P. Murphy, manager, employs over 100 men, and does an extensive business in manufacturing monuments, mural tablets, etc. J. J. McKenna employs six men in marble and granite working, at 182 Main street. J. J. O'Connell, in same business, employs six hands at 137 Main street.

Carman & Thompson, 48 Main street, employ nearly 50 men in making and fitting steam-heating apparatus, engines, etc.

FURNITURE, ETC.—*Bradford, Conant & Co.*, 199–201 Lisbon street, manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers, continue the business established by Pinkham & Bradford in 1835. This firm later became Bradford & Conant, and in 1863 Bradford, Conant & Co. (J. C. Bradford, Granville Blake, Mrs L. W. Conant). The factory is at East Auburn. *L. L. Blake & Co.*, 155 Lisbon street, manufacturers and dealers in furniture, etc., began business in 1856, the firm then being A. K. P. & L. L. Blake. Since 1864 the latter has conducted trade alone. *Daniel Allen & Co.*, 225 Lisbon street, manufacturers and dealers in furniture, have been in trade for 20 years, first as Carter, Allen & Maxwell, and since 1878 with present name.

CONTRACTORS AND BRICK MAKERS.—The skill of the contractors and builders of Lewiston has been often commented upon, and the elegant houses springing up under their hands in every part of the two cities bear witness to this and to their business capacity. Among those in stone work prominently stands the *Bearce & Clifford Construction Co.*, 242 Main street, who at times employ 100 men, and in their trucking department from 20 to 30 men and 60 to 70 horses. Others in this line are: George W. Lane & Co., 90 Pierce

street; B. M. Dixon, 35 Sabatis street; S. D. Thomas, Sabatis street; W. A. Libby, 26 Pine street. Among those in wood-work are: Hodgkins, Foss & Co. (also sash, doors, and blinds), 7 Main street; J. E. Cloutier, 217 Blake street; G. E. Lown & Sons, 268 Main street; Wood & Crockett, 266 Main street. Several are extensively engaged in brick-making. J. H. Pettengill & Son have a yard on Upper Main street near Jepson brook. They are descendants of two pioneer families—Pettengill and Harris. Horace Libby and Levi S. Ware also have yards near Jepson brook. The Burnt Woods District has furnished many bricks, and the Franklin Company have extensive operations there.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.—*Adams & Johnson* employ 10 men in manufacturing doors, sash, etc.; *D. B. Stevens* has 10 men in the same business. Both are on the cross canal. *Gibbs & Dain*, in Grand Trunk yard, manufacture sash; employ 14 men; use over 250,000 feet of lumber annually and are increasing their business. *E. M. Leavitt* employs six men in making lasts; makes 15,000 pairs yearly. *J. B. Ham & Co.* (established 1872), and *O. S. Ham* have grist-mills. The first firm, near Grand Trunk station, grinds 200,000 bushels of meal yearly, employing five hands. *O. S. Ham* grinds 150,000 bushels of meal yearly; employs four hands. *Edward Joyce* employs 10 hands in making loom harnesses, on Lincoln street and cross canal. *P. P. Getchell* manufactures furs to the amount of \$10,000 yearly, employing eight hands. *Bates Street Shirt Company* employ a large number in making shirts, doing a business of \$75,000 yearly. *E. C. Andrews & Co.*, 72 Lisbon street, employ from 8 to 10 men in making felt hats, and do a fine business. *Charles W. Covell* employs 7 men in making harnesses. *W. H. Hackett* and *Wade & Dunton* make carriages; the latter employ 18 men at 29 to 35 Park street. There are numerous others, employing from 2 to 10 hands.

CHAPTER XIX.

Railroads—County and State Agricultural Societies—Fire Department—Lewiston Gas Light Company—Manufacturers and Mechanics Library Association—Lewiston City Buildings—City Park—Soldiers' Monument—Lewiston Water Works—Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad—First National Bank—Manufacturers National Bank—Androscoggin County Savings Bank—People's Savings Bank—Board of Trade—Central Maine General Hospital—French Hospital—Y. M. C. A.—Nealey Rifles—Frye Light Guards—Associations.

RAILROADS.—In 1849 railroad facilities came to Lewiston. On March 24 the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad was opened to Lewiston. The legislature, February 15, 1860, authorized the Androscoggin Railroad Company to extend its railroad from Leeds to the Kennebec river, or to form a junction with the Portland & Kennebec at Topsham or Brunswick. The company decided to locate the road from Lewiston to Brunswick, and to extend the road from Leeds Junction to Crowley's. It was opened for travel in October, 1861. In July, 1871, it was consolidated with the Maine Central. The company has completed this season an elegant station house at the Upper station. Charles C. Benson has been station agent for many years. The Lower (Main street) station is handsomely arranged. Henry H. Hanson, station agent.

The Lewiston & Auburn Railroad.—The high tariff and unjust discrimination of the Maine Central Railroad against Lewiston and Auburn was sufficient, in the estimation of the citizens of these two cities, as well as the management of the several corporations, whose directors resided out of the place, to justify them in securing a charter for the construction of a competing line to connect with the Grand Trunk Railway. The legislature was petitioned in 1872 for a charter. The Maine Central vigorously opposed the measure, but February 10, 1872, the legislature granted a charter to N. W. Farwell, J. G. Coburn, George H. Pilsbury, C. I. Barker, E. S. Davis, J. W. Danielson, and 39 other citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, for a railroad "from some point in the city of Lewiston to some point on the Atlantic & St Lawrence Railroad, within the limits of the city of Auburn." After the charter was obtained, satisfactory terms were made by the manufacturing corporations with the Maine Central Railroad for transportation; but this arrangement did not include any reduction in passenger or freight tariff for the citizens. The public mind was somewhat stirred by this movement on the part of the Maine Central. Having secured all they desired (the reduction in freights), the corporations exhibited strong opposition

to the construction of the new railroad. The people soon showed that they were determined that the railroad should be built, and, April 9, 1872, by an almost unanimous vote, they requested the mayor to subscribe for 2,245 shares of the stock at \$100 per share. This action was opposed by a few in the interests of the corporations, who presented a petition at the January term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1873, for an injunction to restrain the treasurer of Lewiston from paying the installments as they matured. Able counsel was employed by both sides, and, after a hearing of nearly three days, the court, Judge Kent presiding, dismissed the petition for want of jurisdiction. An appeal was taken, and the case went to the law court. In April another petition for an injunction was presented, which also went to the law court. These cases were kept in court several years and dismissed. After the railroad was completed it was leased to the Grand Trunk for 99 years. The stock held by the two cities would sell for more than its face value. The Lewiston station is on Lincoln street; Thomas N. Brown, general agent.

Androscoggin County Agricultural Society.—September 13, 1851, many of the farmers of this vicinity met at Lewiston to consider the formation of an agricultural society, embracing towns in this locality, and it was voted to petition the legislature for a charter. The legislature of 1852 granted a charter to Samuel Moody, Alonzo Garcelon, Ebenezer Ham, William R. Wright, John M. Frye, Archibald Wakefield, Samuel Pickard, Sewall Moody, James Lowell, John Lombard, Jesse Davis, Elisha Stetson, Elijah Barrell, and Asa Garcelon, for the purpose of organizing a society to be called the *West Lincoln Agricultural and Horticultural Society*, which was to embrace the towns in the county of Lincoln west of the Kennebec river, also Durham, Danville, Poland, Auburn, Minot, Greene, and Wales. The society organized in 1852, and elected Elijah Barrell, of Greene, president; William R. Wright, of Lewiston, recording secretary; Mark Lowell, treasurer; Ebenezer Ham, agent. The society held its first show and fair at Lewiston, October 18 and 19, 1852, when the Rev. D. T. Stevens, of Auburn, delivered an able and interesting address. The society then numbered 284 members, and the proceeds of the fair amounted to about \$300. In 1854 the name was changed to the *Androscoggin County Agricultural and Horticultural Society*, and embraced in its territory all the towns of this county. In 1856 land was purchased on the west of the Maine Central Railroad, now crossed by Holland and other streets, where the society held annual shows and fairs for several years; but the grounds were finally abandoned, and the stock was exhibited elsewhere. For several years the society united with the state society, but recently have held their annual exhibits at Livermore Falls.

The Maine State Agricultural Society.—In the latter part of 1881, the Maine State Agricultural Society bought the track and land which had been occupied by the Androscoggin Driving Park Association, and fitted them up

for the use of the society. These grounds are less than two miles from the city and adjoin the line of the Maine Central Railroad. While the society did not vote to locate permanently at Lewiston, it did decide to secure these grounds, and has since enlarged them by purchase. They now have grounds not only large enough for a half-mile track, but sufficient for their accommodations. The society has built several buildings for the accommodation of those who exhibit at the fair, among which is a large hall for the exhibition of dairy products, agricultural implements, and machinery. Access to the fair grounds from the city is secured by means of the steam and horse cars.

Fire Department.—Androscoggin, No. 1, Fire Company was organized October 26, 1849, with Luke Bemis, foreman; Jacob B. Ham, first assistant foreman; Benjamin Dunn, second assistant foreman; and Zeba F. Bliss, clerk. The engine, the first owned by the Village Corporation, was built for the town by Hunneman & Co., of Boston, in 1849, and was in active service for more than 25 years. After a few years a second engine was purchased, and these two engines were the only ones belonging to the department until 1866, when the city ordered of J. B. Johnson, of Portland, one of his steam fire engines, which cost \$4,500, but it was constantly out of repair and was finally condemned. In 1868 the city ordered of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company a steam fire engine. Although rated a second class it has done excellent service and is now a very valuable machine. In 1878 the steamer L. C. Peck, No. 4, was built by the Amoskeag Company at a cost of \$4,250. This engine is a first-class machine, is larger than the previous one and more effective. Connected with the department are three hose companies and one hook and ladder company. The force of the department consists of a chief engineer, four assistant engineers, superintendent of fire-alarm, engineer of steamers, and 55 men. The fire-alarm telegraph was put in in 1880, and has 27 signal boxes connected with it and about 21 miles of telegraph wire. The legislature of 1891 passed a bill which places the fire department under the control of a commission consisting of five members. It was the design of the framer of the bill to place the department under the control of a non-partisan commission, hoping thereby to make it more effective and permanent.

Lewiston Gas Light Company.—This company was incorporated in 1853, John M. Frye, Samuel Pickard, William R. Frye, George L. Ward, Alonzo Garcelon, Edward T. Little, Daniel Holland, and Mark Lowell being the incorporators. The company has a capital of \$75,000, and commenced the manufacture of gas in 1854. These works are situated near the bank of the river, in the rear of the Androscoggin Mill. There are three brick buildings connected with the works. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in depth, with a capacity of 120,000 feet. In 1886 the works were changed from coal to water-gas, the company operating under the Granger patents. They manufacture 17,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually.

Manufacturers and Mechanics Library Association.—This association was started by the munificence of the several corporations of Lewiston, over 30 years ago, and donations were made by them, books purchased, rooms fitted up, and a library opened in 1860. It was the intention to make it self-supporting. To secure this, two grades of membership were established, one, a life membership, costing \$5, and an annual membership, costing \$1. The founders purposed to continue annual subscriptions to purchase new books, hoping thus to secure, in a few years, a valuable library. But these expectations were only partially realized. The income only paid a part of the expenses, and the growth was slow. The library was opened in College Block, and was removed to the City Hall on its completion, and a new era in the life of the library association then began. The city gave the rent, the subscriptions paid the expenses, and the donations of the corporations were applied to the purchase of books. Care was exercised in the selection of books, so that in a few years Lewiston possessed one of the most valuable libraries, of its size, in New England. When it was burned with the City Hall, it contained 11,000 volumes, some of them rare works on local history.

City Buildings.—In 1866 the city purchased a lot on the corner of Park and Pine streets, for the purpose of erecting at some time a city building. Rooms had been obtained for the accommodation of the city government first in the Journal Block, and subsequently in Central Block, where they remained until June 12, 1870, when Central Block was partially destroyed by fire, and the rooms occupied by the city government and Central Hall, the largest in the city, was destroyed. The city found other rooms in the Savings Bank Block, just completed. In the reconstruction of Central Block the proprietors decided not to rebuild the hall, and Lewiston had no place for public meetings. This want of a suitable hall, the inconvenience of the rooms occupied by the city government, and other considerations, caused the erection of a city building to be earnestly advocated. Land was purchased on Pine and Lisbon streets, extending the lot to Lisbon street. Discussions were long and earnest in the city government, in which the people participated. Finally it was determined to submit the subject to the citizens for settlement. A meeting was called February 18, 1871, at which the people, by a vote (768 to 85), decided in favor of a city building, and William H. Stevens, John M. Frye, Archibald Wakefield, Cyrus I. Barker, David Cowan, William S. Rogers, Horace B. Bartlett, and Isaac C. Downes were appointed to superintend the construction. The plans and specifications presented by Mr Meacham, of Boston, were accepted. The mason work was awarded to Mr J. P. Norton, of this city, and the carpenter work was done by the day under the direction of ex-Mayor William H. Stevens. The corner-stone was laid by the mayor, Alonzo Garcelon, July 4, 1871, who delivered a very interesting historical sketch of Lewiston. The building was completed in December, 1872, and

dedicated with imposing ceremonies, December 5, Dr Alonzo Garcelon reading a very interesting sketch of the town and city.

It was built of brick with granite trimmings and decorations, and was generally of Gothic architecture, with an immense mansard roof, 32 feet high, which was broken into almost every variety of shape by gables and Gothic devices. The windows of the mansard were luthern, faced with turned columns with beautiful capitals that blended harmoniously with the surrounding decorations. The building extended 165 feet on Park street, with a frontage of 180 feet on Pine street, covering the whole distance between Park and Lisbon streets, and 40 feet on Lisbon street. From the sidewalk the walls rose 106 feet to the cornice. The mansard roof crowned the whole, with the exception of about 50 feet which fronted on Lisbon street. The corner of Pine and Park streets possessed one of the chief architectural ornaments of the building. A tower projecting eight feet from the main wall on the Pine street side contained one of the main entrances and the great staircase which extended from the ground floor to the roof. This tower was surmounted by a turret belfry. The spire rose 206 feet from the sidewalk, ending in a finial, bearing an immense vane. The interior, in point of design and beauty, was on a scale commensurate with the exterior. It contained 80 rooms. The basement contained the police quarters, city prison, boiler-rooms, etc., and the first story the municipal court room, aldermen's and councilmen's rooms, library rooms, and rooms for the city officers; in the second story, whose plane was 31 feet above the sidewalk, was the city hall, anterooms, cloak rooms, etc. The hall was of beauty and magnificence, then unequaled by any in New England. It was 80 x 165 feet, surrounded by over 400 feet of corridors, with galleries on all sides. The ceiling was 37 feet in the clear, and was beautifully frescoed. The hall would seat 2,272 people. The size of the building, which cost over \$200,000, is shown by these statistics: There were two acres of flooring and 80 rooms in it. 20,000 yards of plastering, 1,400,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 bricks, 60 tons of slate, and 150,000 pounds of iron, were used in its construction, and it was lighted by 741 gas jets. This magnificent structure, for nearly 20 years the pride of our people, was destroyed by fire on the evening of January 7, 1890, and nothing of value was left. Competent judges pronounced the standing walls dangerous, and they were removed. In 1890 work was commenced on the new city building. This is 160 x 90 feet in size, fronts Pine and Park streets, and is a graceful and elegant building; its estimated cost is \$130,000.

Park.—Early in 1861 the municipal authorities were informed that the Franklin Company purposed to donate the square in front of the DeWitt House to Lewiston, on certain conditions, for a park. At the annual meeting of 1861 A. D. Lockwood, Esq., made this proposition for the Franklin Company: "The Franklin Company proposes to donate to the town the grounds laid out

or reserved for a park, containing about eight acres, on condition it shall always be kept open for a park and that the town shall expend in grading, fencing, and planting trees, etc., the sum of \$5,000 upon it by July 1, 1863." The gift was accepted, and A. D. Lockwood, J. G. Coburn, D. M. Ayer, Marshall French, B. I. Leeds, J. M. Frye, and Daniel Holland were appointed to execute the wishes of the company. The grounds were immediately graded and fenced, walks laid out and ornamented with shade trees. It is now one of the most delightful places in the city, an ornament to the place, and a favorite resort of the people.

Soldiers' Monument.—Lewiston sent 1,153 soldiers to the Civil War (of whom 16 were drafted), paid \$100,275 for bounties, and furnished aid to soldiers' families amounting to \$31,970.26. The monument is located near the northeasterly corner of the park, and occupies a commanding position. It was designed and executed by the eminent sculptor, Franklin Simmons, a native of Webster. The monument has a square granite base, 10 feet in height, to which are secured four bronze tablets, with arch tops, and on which are the names of 112 officers and soldiers who were killed or mortally wounded in battle, died from disease contracted in camp, or wasted their lives in southern prisons by the slow process of starvation and neglect. The granite base is surmounted with a statue of a common soldier, cast in bronze and fully equipped, which is seven feet high and weighs 1,000 pounds. The statue was unveiled by the artist, assisted by Mayor Pilsbury, February 28, 1868, with appropriate military and civic ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. Geo. W. Holman, and Hon. Wm P. Frye delivered an appropriate address.

Lewiston Water Works.—Previous to 1873 attention had been frequently called to the necessity of the introduction of water into the city. In many localities great inconvenience was experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply, and the water obtained from many wells was so impure as to make it unsafe for use. The discussion of this subject frequently became animated, and the most conservative were convinced that the demand for a new source of supply was imperative. February 27, 1873, the governor approved "An act to supply the cities of Lewiston and Auburn with pure water." A committee was appointed in December, 1874, to consider the practicality, the best plan, and cost of procuring water, and to see if Auburn would join, and if it did not, it was authorized to secure an amendment to the act for Lewiston to proceed alone. They did this, and in March, 1875, reported in favor of the Holly system. In April, 1875, the city council elected a board of water commissioners of six members, which appointed a committee to investigate the merits of different systems in New England and New York cities. This committee reported unanimously in favor of the reservoir system, which was adopted. The plan of taking water from the saw-mill site was favored by the water commissioners, and, after much discussion, the city council submitted to the votes

of the city (April 22, 1876,) a series of questions which included the purchase of the saw-mill site and the issue of city bonds for construction of water works. The vote was 995 yeas and 139 nays. This action was sufficiently decisive to warrant the city council to proceed with the work; but it was not until November 5, 1877, that the Franklin Company conveyed to the city the saw-mill site, with the special rights necessary to the proper construction of the works. The city paid \$200,000 in water works bonds, running 40 years. The discussion was animated and prolonged on the method of supply, but January 15, 1878, the city council voted that the reservoir system was best adapted to meet the requirements and interests of the city. In the spring of 1878 work was commenced and pushed with commendable energy. The reservoir was located on Mitchell Hill, about a mile and three-fourths from the pumping station. It has a capacity of over 10,000,000 gallons, cost \$39,000, and was completed in October, 1878. The water works were fully completed in December, and on Christmas eve the mayor, Hon. Jesse S. Lyford, raised the gates, and within one hour the water was entering the reservoir, and the most important public work of Lewiston was completed. The entire cost of the water works was \$255,509.11. There are now 28 miles of pipe (mains) and 100 hydrants for fire service. I. C. Downes is superintendent of the water works.

Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad.—July 22, 1881, the city of Lewiston granted to George F. Mellen and Edward D. Chaffee, of Fall River, Mass., William P. Craig and Henry Masters, of New York, the right to construct a horse railroad, in the usual form. This grant was made without compensation, but the managers of the railroad agreed to lay regular street rails; to furnish plans of the manner of laying the rails to the city council and accept their direction as to their location in the several streets; to complete and operate the road in one year; and to operate the railroad to the reasonable convenience of the people. If these conditions were not fulfilled, the company was to forfeit its license. No other conditions were imposed. Articles of association of the Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad were signed July 28, by George F. Mellen and his associates, to organize a railroad corporation under the statutes of the state, with a capital of \$100,000. August 15, 1881, the articles were approved by the railroad commissioners, and the company was declared a corporation. Work was at once begun, and Main and Lisbon streets were soon ready for the cars. The track was also extended to the fair grounds; but it soon became evident that the company would not occupy all the streets mentioned in the license, and in May, 1882, the company petitioned the city government to be released from further extension of their road. This petition was referred to a joint committee, who reported in favor of granting the petition on certain conditions. These terms, which the company regarded as

unfavorable to its interests, were not accepted. After considerable discussion, the city council passed this order :

Ordered, That the Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad Company be and they are hereby released from further extending their tracks beyond the terminal points to which they are already built, except Pine street, upon the condition that at such time as the public convenience may demand its further extension, it shall be done upon such terms and conditions as the city council and the said railroad company may agree upon.

The action was satisfactory to the company, and is the condition on which its subsequent plans have been perfected. It was thought by many that the action of the city council in granting the license was not legal, and the city government was notified by the company that it should apply to the legislature to confirm not only the acts of the company, but to ratify the proceedings of the city. Accordingly acts were passed by the legislature of 1883 to make valid the doings of the cities of Lewiston and Auburn in granting the license, and to confirm and make valid the organization of the company. In the spring of 1882 the track up Pine street was laid, and in the fall the one to Perryville, Auburn. In July, 1883, the road was opened to Lake Grove. In December, 1889, the New Auburn belt line was completed. In June, 1891, the College and Pine streets circuit and the Denison street circuit were opened to the public. The company employs 30 men, has 14 miles of road in operation, and the service requires 20 cars and 90 horses. Colonel F. W. Dana has been president since 1885.

BANKS.—*The First National Bank* is the successor of the Lewiston Falls Bank, which was incorporated in February, 1852, the incorporators being Daniel Holland, James Lowell, Samuel Haley, George L. Ward, and Albert H. Kelsey. The capital was fixed at \$50,000, the shares being \$100 each. The first meeting of the corporators was held June 29, 1852, and the organization was completed by the choice of these directors: James Lowell, Daniel Holland, Paul C. Tebbetts, Jacob H. Roak, Howe Weeks, Albert H. Kelsey, and George L. Ward; and, at a meeting of the directors, James Lowell was chosen president, and Silas Titcomb, cashier. The bank continued to do business under the charter until February, 1864, when it was changed to a national bank. The stockholders, February 15, 1864, completed the organization by the election of these directors: Amos D. Lockwood, Samuel W. Kilvert, Josiah G. Coburn, Samuel R. Bearce, Timothy Walker, David M. Ayer, Archibald Wakefield, Nathan W. Farwell, Oren B. Cheney; the directors chose A. D. Lockwood, president, and Albert H. Small, cashier. The capital was limited to \$50,000. It has since been increased to \$400,000. The present officers are: President, John Y. Scruton; vice-president, F. H. Packard; cashier, A. L. Templeton; teller, George W. Goss; directors, John Y. Scruton, John N. Wood, David Farrar, R. C. Pingree, S. D. Wakefield, Charles H. Osgood, F. H. Packard, Wallace H. White, and Charles Walker.

Manufacturers National Bank.—This bank was organized under the act of Congress, January 26, 1875, with a capital of \$200,000. The officers were: J. M. Robbins, president; George H. Pilsbury, vice-president; William Libby, cashier. The directors were J. M. Robbins, George H. Pilsbury, C. I. Barker, James Wood, E. S. Davis, James Dempsey, Jesse Davis. The present officers are: J. M. Robbins, president; C. I. Barker, vice-president; Addison Small, cashier; directors, J. M. Robbins, C. I. Barker, James Munroe, Oliver Newman, L. L. Blake, T. E. Eustis, William H. Newell.

The Androscoggin County Savings Bank was incorporated in March, 1870. The corporators were Samuel R. Bearce, C. I. Barker, F. O. Sands, E. F. Packard, R. C. Pingree, J. A. Pierce, Thomas Fillebrown, John G. Cook, S. H. Murray, George H. Pilsbury, R. C. Pennell, and E. H. Cummings. The organization was effected April 2, 1870, and the following persons were elected trustees: Samuel R. Bearce, E. F. Packard, George H. Pilsbury, C. I. Barker, and Ai Brooks, Jr. E. F. Packard was chosen president and A. L. Templeton, treasurer. The amount of deposits are \$1,150,000. The present officers are: Cyrus Greely, president; J. Frank Boothby, treasurer; trustees, Cyrus Greely, John Y. Scruton, Charles Greenwood, H. L. Pratt, E. S. Paul, Charles Walker, Joseph H. Stetson, Seth M. Carter, and Frank W. Parker.

The People's Savings Bank.—February 12, 1875, the governor approved a bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of the city. Corporators: C. I. Barker, William H. Stevens, J. M. Robbins, N. W. Dutton, George H. Pilsbury, John G. Cook, Luther P. Martin, George A. Chandler, Mark Lowell, James Wood, Edmund Russell, J. L. H. Cobb, and A. M. Jones. The organization was immediately completed and the bank commenced business in the rooms of the Manufacturers National Bank. The resources November, 1890, were \$1,033,418.60. The present officers are: C. I. Barker, president; C. F. Wellman, treasurer; C. I. Barker, H. W. Maxwell, A. D. Barker, A. B. Nealey, S. A. Cummings, John Garner, W. M. Chamberlin, A. R. Savage, and D. B. Sawyer, trustees.

The private banking house of Samuel E. May & Co., 17 Lisbon street, was established in 1863. Since January, 1887, it has been conducted by F. B. Wheelock.

Board of Trade.—The Lewiston Board of Trade was organized March 29, 1887. The officers were: C. I. Barker, president; B. Peck, secretary; and L. Linn Small, treasurer. As originally constituted its membership embraced business men in both cities. It is composed of business men of all classes, and has for its special object the promotion of the business interests of Lewiston. All questions affecting the interests of the city are discussed at its rooms, the general welfare of the place is carefully protected, and important business enterprises owe their origin to this very useful organization. Its present officers are: C. I. Barker, president; Noel B. Potter, secretary; and T. F. Callahan, treasurer.

Asylum and Hospital of Notre Dame de Lourdes.—Three sisters of charity of the congregation of Notre Dame de Lourdes came to Lewiston, in November, 1878, and founded a school, the asylum of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at 29 Walnut street, corner of Pierce. This sisterhood purchased the former residence and lands of Isaac Golder, and removed the asylum to its present location in November, 1888. It is now an orphan asylum, and connected with it a hospital was established. Sister Bernard is the superior. This hospital is located about one mile from the head of Lisbon street, on Sabatis street, and is owned and managed by the Sisters. It is a fine wooden building, having two wards, one for males and one for females, each containing eight beds. There are also 10 private rooms. There is also a ward for those who are not sick, but who wish to occupy a bed, for which a fee is charged. The building contains a drug store and an operating room. The asylum has now about 30 inmates. There are extensive grounds connected with the hospital, and all the surroundings are neat and attractive. It was opened in 1888.

Central Maine General Hospital.—This institution, which was opened to the public July 4, 1891, is finely located on the corner of Main and Hammond streets. This is largely the work of public subscription, and all classes contributed freely to bring it to being. The state offered to give \$5,000 for every \$10,000 raised by the people for a specified length of time, and in a very short time \$12,000 were subscribed in the two cities. During the early part of the year the property was purchased at a cost of \$21,000, and one of the buildings has been converted into a hospital. There are two wards, one for males, containing seven beds, and one for females, containing six beds. There is also a ward for children, containing four beds. Besides these there is a dormitory for nurses, superintendent of nurses, janitor, and a ward for contagious diseases, a large operating room, as well as other rooms for the general purposes of a hospital. It is under the care of the physicians of Lewiston and Auburn, and is open to all persons who desire to avail themselves of its advantages. The hospital staff is: Alonzo Garcelon, M.D., consulting surgeon; George P. Emmons, M.D., superintendent and resident physician; O. A. Horr, M.D., A. M. Peables, M.D., M. C. Wedgwood, M.D., J. W. Beede, M.D., attending physicians; E. H. Hill, M.D., W. K. Oakes, M.D., J. A. Donovan, M.D., B. F. Sturgis, M.D., attending surgeons; D. N. Skinner, M.D., C. E. Norton, M.D., ophthalmic surgeons; S. G. Bonney, M.D., pathologist; W. B. Small, M.D., E. W. Russell, M.D., adjunct physicians; F. L. Dixon, M.D., C. E. Williams, M.D., adjunct surgeons. The officers are: J. L. H. Cobb, president; J. R. Learned, treasurer; D. J. Callahan, secretary; Ara Cushman, Prof. L. G. Jordan, John F. Cobb, R. C. Reynolds, George W. Wagg, D. J. Callahan, B. F. Wood, John Garner, Charles W. Hill, directors.

The Lewiston Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1867, and has continued active work since that time. Soon after its organization the association employed a

city missionary, Rev. M. H. Tarbox, who did very efficient work for several years. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Boothby, of this city, who labored for a year or more. Rev. N. C. Clifford was also employed by the association as a city missionary. The employment of a general secretary since 1884 resulted in very excellent and systematic work. The Y. M. C. A. numbers among its nearly 200 members some of the best men of the city. A Woman's Auxiliary, with a large membership, and a Boys' Union are rendering much assistance, and are productive of great good. Thomas M. Singer, the general secretary, is a graduate of Bates College.

Nealey Rifles, Co. D, M. V. M.—About six years ago, the militia company formerly known as Lewiston Light Infantry, and later as Lewiston Zouaves, was disbanded. Col A. B. Nealey, then a member of Governor Robie's staff, made strenuous efforts for a reorganization and was successful, and in compliment to his earnest labors the company named it Nealey Rifles. It is considered one of the finest companies of the state. Captain Walter A. Goss has been in command from organization. James A. Scott is first lieutenant, and Abram W. Garcelon, second lieutenant.

Frye Light Guards, Co. B, M. V. M.—This company was mustered into the state service February 28, 1888, and was named in honor of Senator Frye. The officers were: F. L. Hoyt, captain; C. F. Nealey, first lieutenant; E. M. Smith, second lieutenant. At the regimental competitive drill, July 4, 1889, at Bangor, the company won the prize. The only change in officers is that C. E. Hanscom is now second lieutenant. The company number 50 men.

Clan Campbell is the only society of its order in Maine, and was named from John Campbell, overseer of the Bates dye-house, its first "chief." It was founded here in 1888, is a fraternal and insurance society, admits only Scotchmen, or sons and grandsons of Scotchmen, and has 41 members.

ASSOCIATIONS.—*F. & A. M.*—Ashlar, Monday, on or before full moon; Rabboni, first Wednesday after full moon; King Hiram R. A. Chapter, second Friday; Dunlap Council, R. & S. M., second Tuesday; Lewiston Commandery, K. T., first Thursday; Lewiston Lodge of Perfection, first Friday; Androscoggin Masonic Relief Association, M. E. D. Bailey, secretary. *I. O. O. F.*—Manufacturers and Mechanics, No. 62, Wednesday; Golden Rule, No. 73, Thursday; Fidelity, No. 4, D. of R., second and fourth Tuesdays; Worombus Encampment, first and third Tuesdays; Grand Canton Worombus, P. M., No. 1, fourth Friday. *K. of H.*—Maine, No. 278, second Monday; Paul Hildreth, No. 1695, first and third Mondays. *K. of P.*—Industry, No. 2, Tuesday; Mt David, No. 23, Thursday; Uniform Rank, Damon Division, No. 1, first Monday; Pythian Sisterhood, Good Will, No. 3, second and fourth Mondays. *A. O. of Shepherds*—Excelsior, No. 1, second and fourth Tuesdays; Good Samaritan, No. 2, first and third Tuesdays. *Caledonian Club*—first and third Thursdays. *I. O. G. T.*—United, No. 13, Wednesday; Mystic, No. 312, Monday; Dirigo, Tuesday. *R. T. of T.*—Banner, No. 3, Monday. *A. O. U. W.*—Lewburn, No. 50, second and fourth Mondays. *G. A. R.*—Custer, No. 7, Monday; Custer Relief Corps, alternate Friday; Knox Relief Corps, No. 37, Wednesday. *S. of V.*—Custer Camp, Thursday. *I. O. R. M.*—Pokumkeswawaumokesis, No. 9, first and third Fridays. *Royal*

Conclave of Knights and Ladies—No. 29, second and fourth Thursdays. *Y. M. C. A.*—Thomas M. Singer, general secretary. *Royal Arcanum*—first and third Mondays. *U. O. G. C.*—Androscoggin, No. 79, first and third Fridays; Eureka, No. 195, second and fourth Fridays. *W. C. T. U.*—Monday. *Ladies' Christian Union*—Monday. *Catholic Union*—Sunday. *U. O. P. F.*—Oriental, No. 32, second and fourth Mondays; Pine Tree, No. 33, first and third Fridays. *Lewiston Benevolent Society*—second Thursday. *P. of H.*—Lewiston, No. 2, Thursday; Androscoggin, No. 8, first and third Thursday. *A. O. of H.*—No. 1, Thursday; No. 2, Tuesday. *N. E. O. of P.*—Crescent, No. 70. *Bands*—Lewiston Brigade, F. G. Payne, Director; Union, Albert H. Beliveau, Manager; Wilson's Orchestra, George T. Wilson, leader; Given's Orchestra, F. A. Given, agent; Payne's Orchestra, F. G. Payne, manager. *French Societies*—Club Cremazie, Union, St Joseph, Institut Jacques Cartier, Club National, Club St Dominique. *Lewiston and Auburn Grocers' Association*—first Wednesday. South Lewiston: *I. O. G. T.*—Advance, Saturday. *Androscoggin Gun Club.*—E. F. Field, president; George W. Gifford, secretary.

CHAPTER XX.

Physicians—Merchants—Business Interests—Personal Sketches—Resumé.

PHYSIICIANS.—*Dr Joel Wright* was undoubtedly the first person who practiced medicine in Lewiston. He came here, probably about 1776-7, and settled on what is now Eastern Avenue, on the lot above Davis Nevens's. Dr Wright was a botanical physician. He died July 26, 1821.

Dr Barrett was here for a short time about 1799 or 1800.

Dr Alexander Dwelley was a native of Boylston, Mass. He studied medicine in Providence, R. I., and came to Lewiston in 1803, and settled on a farm in the eastern part of Lewiston, where he lived until his death.

Dr Calvin Gorham came here from Turner in 1816. He settled on Sabatis street, where, about 1825, he built a house, which is now standing. He was an allopathic physician, but in later life, about 1845, he became attached to the homœopathic system. He died February 28, 1850.

Dr Alonzo Garcelon was the next physician, and commenced the practice of medicine here in 1839. (See biography.)

Dr Charles Millett was born in Norway, April 5, 1803. He was graduated from the medical school, Bowdoin College, in 1829, practiced medicine in Minot, and came to Lewiston about 1847. Dr Millett died August 13, 1854.

Dr Alexander Burbank was born in Shelburne, N. H., June 26, 1822. He studied medicine with Dr Barrows, of Fryeburg, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, April, 1847. He settled immediately in Lewiston, where he died, January 8, 1884.

Dr H. C. Bradford is a native of Turner. He studied medicine with his father, Dr Richmond Bradford, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1856. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Lewiston, and is the second oldest physician in the city.

Dr M. C. Wedgwood was born in Bowdoin. He graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1859. Dr Wedgwood was an assistant surgeon in the army and came to Lewiston in 1863, where he has practiced medicine with success. He has held the position of president of the Maine Medical and Androscoggin Medical associations, and also served in both branches of the Lewiston city government, and is now a member of the executive council, and secretary of the Board of U. S. Examining Surgeons.

Dr John A. Donovan was born in Houlton, August 4, 1841, received his medical education in New York, London (England), and Paris (France), received his degree of M.D. from New York University Medical College, in March, 1866, located for practice at Lewiston, May 1, 1866, and has acquired an extensive practice. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, was one of the founders of and has been president of the Androscoggin County Medical Association, and is treasurer of the Board of U. S. Examining Surgeons.

Dr Edward H. Hill is a native of Harrison. He studied medicine with E. M. Wight, of Gorham, N. H., and G. L. Kilgore, of Windham, and graduated from Harvard Medical College in March, 1867. He first settled in Durham, but in 1869 came to Lewiston and formed a copartnership with Dr A. Garcelon, which continued about four years, and has since been in practice in Lewiston. He is an attending surgeon of the Central Maine General Hospital, of which he was one of the active promoters.

Dr O. A. Horr was born in Waterford. He studied medicine with S. L. Weston, of Otisfield, and Dr Charles Hutchinson, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1861. Practiced medicine in Minot, was assistant surgeon in the army, and came to Lewiston in 1870, where he has since been in practice.

Dr J. M. Small is a native of New Gloucester. He studied medicine with Dr Moses E. Swett, of Limington, and graduated at Bowdoin Medical School in 1847. Dr Small settled in Exeter, and moved to this city in 1864.

Dr R. R. Ricker was born in Acton. He studied medicine with Dr Richard Russell, of Great Falls, N. H., and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1847. Dr Ricker practiced medicine in Kittery, Ossipee, N. H., and Minot, was an assistant surgeon in the army, and settled in Lewiston in 1865.

Dr Edmund Russell was born in Temple, November 23, 1824. He pursued his medical studies with Dr William Kilbourne, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1847, and the same year settled in Strong. He removed to Farmington in 1855, and came to Lewiston in 1869, forming a copartnership with the late Dr S. Oakes, which was continued for a short time. Dr Russell died December 20, 1880.

Dr F. L. Dixon is a native of Jay. He studied medicine with Dr Wright, of Readfield, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1880, and settled in Wayne. Dr Dixon removed to Lewiston in 1884.

Dr E. W. Russell was born in Temple, and prosecuted his professional studies with Dr Edmund Russell, and graduated from the Medical University at Burlington, Vt, in 1879. Dr Russell practiced medicine six years in Minot, and removed to this city in 1885.

Dr Elizabeth S. Horr studied medicine with Dr O. A. Horr and graduated at the Woman's Medical College of New York, in 1872, and has since practiced her profession in this city.

Dr L. J. Martel was born at St Hyacinthe, P. Q., and was graduated from the college of St Hyacinthe in 1869, from Victoria College in 1873, and soon after came to Lewiston, where he has been devoted to his profession and to the welfare of the French people. In 1874 he established the Institut Jacques Cartier, which has now a membership of over 200. In 1880 he was a delegate to the International Congress in Quebec. In 1881 he represented the French people of Lewiston in the Waterville conference, the first state convention held in Maine. In 1882 he was organizing president of the Maine and New Hampshire French Congress, held in Lewiston. He represented Lewiston in the legislature of 1884, and was city physician from 1883 to 1886. He has been vice-president and president of General French Convention of the United States, president of the French National Alliance, and was delegate to the Catholic Congress at Baltimore.

Dr L. E. N. Matte is the city physician.

Dr A. M. Garcelon is a native of Lewiston. He pursued his professional studies with his father, Dr A. Garcelon, attended lectures at Montreal, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, 1876. Dr Garcelon commenced practice in Lewiston in 1878. He was mayor in 1883.

Dr W. S. Howe was born in St John, N. B., February 9, 1834, was educated at Acadia College, entered the Baptist ministry, and was in active work when he enlisted in the First Maine, and was a commissioned officer. He was nine months in Libby prison, and severely wounded at the battle of Five Forks. "He was a brave man, a good fighter, a magnificent soldier, and the boys all liked him." After the war he studied medicine, was graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1869; in 1870 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; in 1883 from the Hahnemann School of Homœopathy in Philadelphia, and practiced in Pittsfield from 1870 to 1885, when he located in Lewiston, and has since been in practice. Dr Howe was a chapter Mason and a Republican. He died August 24, 1891.

Dr Charles E. Norton is a native of Gardiner. Graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1876. Dr Norton practiced medicine for a time at Augusta, and then came to Lewiston.

Dr Aurelia Springer is a native of Dresden. She studied with her father, Dr W. W. Springer, graduated at the Woman's Medical College, Boston. Dr Springer studied four years at the University at Zurich, Switzerland, and came to Lewiston in 1877.

Dr A. K. P. Harvey studied with Drs A. J. Marston and H. C. Bradford, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Chicago in 1888.

Dr W. B. Small, 147 Lisbon street, son of Addison Small, is the recording secretary of the Androscoggin County Medical Association. (For other physicians, see page 287.)

DRUGGISTS.—The drug store of *Charles A. Abbott*, corner of Lisbon and Main streets, is an outgrowth of the business established by Dr Aaron Young in 1850, on the site of the gun shop near Main street bridge. This was removed to a building that stood where Hotel Atwood stands, and was there succeeded by George Garcelon, who removed it to the present location and sold it to William F. Garcelon. After his death, in 1884, Mr Abbott became proprietor. John Cook, about 1851, commenced as a druggist on lower Main street, and about 1860 removed it to 145 Lisbon street. In or about 1880 *E. H. Gerrish* became proprietor. *Wakefield Brothers* (S. D. and E.), 114 Lisbon street, engaged in trade about 20 years since. Both of the proprietors are natives of Lewiston, and the senior member has held official positions of trust and is now city treasurer. *D. W. Wiggin*, 213 Lisbon street, a native of Leeds, established this extensive store in March, 1872. In January, 1863, he opened a drug store in Phoenix Block, Auburn, where he traded until 1871, when he purchased the bookstore then occupying the stand where his brother, W. H. Wiggin, is in trade, and carried it on until he came to Lewiston. *Warren E. Riker* and *B. F. Bradford* opened the drug store, corner of Lisbon and Pine streets, about 1879, and about six years ago Mr Riker became sole proprietor. *R. W. Clark* has been in the drug business at the corner of Main and Bates streets for nearly 20 years.

There is one patent medicine manufactory in the city. *M. J. Rogers & Co.* manufacture Rogers' Inhalant and Cough Lozenges at 21 Lisbon street. These have been made for 18 years. Edgar J. Fogg, proprietor.

DENTISTS.—*N. Woodbury*, Pilsbury Block. *Ezra H. White* (White & Leavitt), Lyceum Hall Block, attends to the dental business in all its branches, and does excellent work. *Emery Bailey*, 20 Lisbon street, who has been established in Lewiston nearly 15 years, has availed himself of all the modern appliances pertaining to his profession, and has been successful.

MERCHANTS.—There is much obscurity about the early traders. It is not known who kept the first goods for the accommodation of the early settlers. It is supposed that Amos Davis had a small amount of goods on sale at his house on Sabatis street. The wants of the pioneers were small and it required only a meagre quantity of merchandise to supply them.

William Garcelon, grandfather of Dr Alonzo Garcelon, in 1797 opened a store in the southerly part of the town, on a scale then unknown in Lewiston, which he continued for several years. Mr Garcelon did an extensive business, not only in his store, but also in lumbering, until about 1807. He was also engaged in ship-building in Freeport, but suffered from the effects of the embargo in 1807, and his business was ruined. Mr Garcelon was one of the most active business men of his day.

David and Jackson Davis in 1799 built a house at the corner on the lot now owned and occupied by J. Y. Scruton, Esq., in the basement of which they commenced a small business. It is probable that they remained there only a few years. At that time only a few people had settled near the corner. Chase Wedgwood lived nearly opposite Mr Davis. Noah Litchfield lived on the Nash farm, where J. M. Robbins now lives; Thomas Trafton, where A. D. Barker resides; John Marshall, where Mrs A. Wakefield now lives; Stephen Chase, on the corner of Main and Mill streets, now occupied by Hotel Atwood; and Amos Davis, on what is now the corner of Sabatis and Wood streets. About 1800, a man by the name of Thomas Treadwell had a small stock of goods in one of the rooms of the old Harris house, situated on Main street, now occupied by the Lower Maine Central depot. He remained there only a short time, and was followed by *Michael Little* and *William Haskell*. *Richard D. Harris* had a small stock of goods, probably in his house near the corner of Main and Hammond streets. *Ebenezer Herrick* and *Dan Read* were in trade for a short time.

James Lowell came into the place in 1812 or 1813, and commenced trade at what for many years was known as Lowell's Corner. His store was on Main street, near the junction of Hammond. Mr Lowell had the genius of a country trader, and in middle life did an extensive business. About 1822 he built a large two-story building, which he occupied for a store while he remained in business. Three years afterwards he built the two-story house on Main street, now owned by the Central Maine General Hospital. Mr Lowell had an extensive tannery on the southerly side of Main street, and did an extensive business in the manufacture of boots and harnesses. His bark mill was burned in 1847 and was never rebuilt. He continued in business until near the close of his life. In 1855 he sold his store and residence at the "Corner," and removed to his farm on Webster street, where he died July 27, 1858.

Nathan Reynolds opened a store in the building occupied by David and Jackson Davis at Lowell's Corner in 1815 or 1816. A rivalry soon sprang up between him and Mr Lowell, both of whom were keen discriminating business men. Soon after Mr Lowell built his store, Mr Reynolds built a two-story brick store, on the corner of Main and Sabatis streets, and within two years after Mr Lowell built his house, Mr Reynolds built the two-story brick house — which has since Mr Reynold's death been remodeled and enlarged — now

owned and occupied by J. Y. Scruton, Esq. Mr Reynolds did an extensive business for those days, but about 1840 sold his goods, and, for a short time, retired from business. Subsequently he and his son, N. B. Reynolds, opened a store on lower Main street, where they continued in business until about 1852.

Gorham & Philips commenced to trade at Lowell's Corner, just below Lowell's store on Main street, about 1833, and continued in business for several years, and about the same time *Pickard & Little* opened a store on lower Main street. *Gideon D. Dickinson* commenced business on lower Main street about 1837. *John B. Jones* was also in business for a few years on lower Main street from 1839. *Herrick & Little* commenced trade in the Pickard store about 1847. Earlier than this *John W. Perkins* opened the first dry goods store of Lewiston, near the bridge.

Daniel Wood opened a store on lower Main street in 1848. Subsequently he took Howe Weeks as partner, and they built a store near the bridge which they occupied for several years, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr Wood built the brick store on Lisbon street, which he now occupies with the most extensive stock of crockery and glass ware in the city. This is one of the oldest business houses in the city.

J. P. Longley, a native of Greene, commenced business here in 1847. Subsequently the firm name was Longley & Covell, and afterward changed to Longley & Jordan. They occupied a store near Lowell's Corner. In 1861 Mr Longley became the sole owner (179 Main street) and has continued the business since. His son, J. B., is with him. This is the oldest business house in the city, and manufactures and sells furs, fine harnesses, trunks, traveling bags, etc., and makes a specialty of trotting and racing boots.

Messrs E. S. Paul & Co. is the oldest dry goods house in the city. Business was commenced in 1867 as Goddard & Paul, which was continued for about a decade, when Mr Paul assumed the entire control. It is now one of the largest dry goods establishments in the city. Mr Paul, some years since, built the large brick block which he has since occupied. The firm manufactures cloaks and dresses, and employs about 30 persons.

Messrs Oswald & Armstrong, dry and fancy goods dealers, were the successors of Arthur Sands, whose store and stock of goods they purchased in 1883. Besides their extensive stock of dry and fancy goods, they have departments of dress and cloak making which they carry on extensively. Oswald & Armstrong occupy five stores on Lisbon street, employ some 44 persons in their several departments, and their annual business amounts to about \$140,000. Since March, 1890, Mr Armstrong has been the sole owner of the establishment, but retains the firm name. Mr Armstrong is a war veteran, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Boston, has served on Governor Mitchell's staff, and is a member of the board of fire commissioners.

Mr B. Peck, of the firm of the B. Peck Company, commenced business in Lewiston as a member of the firm of E. A. Plummer & Co. Subsequently Mr Peck became sole manager of the business, remaining in Frye Block until 1885, when B. Peck & Co. transferred their stock to Sands Block, where they have since remained. The business embraces dry and fancy goods, including millinery, cloaks, and garments. The store has a frontage of 50 feet—equal to two stores—with a depth of 95 feet, and occupies two floors and one-half of the basement, about 12,000 square feet. The business is classified into 15 departments, and more than 60 persons are employed. The annual business amounts to \$250,000. In April, 1890, the firm was reorganized and is now a stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, one-half of which is paid in. The officers are: B. Peck, president; J. H. Crowley, manager; H. A. Free, treasurer; B. Peck, Lewis Lombard, J. H. Crowley, H. A. Free, William Nicoll, William Youland, L. T. Chabot, directors.

There are several other dry goods houses: *Lowell & Lowell*, *C. D. Farrar & Co.*, *Bates Remnant Store*, *Greenberg Brothers*, *N. Greenberg*, etc.

CLOTHING.—*John Yeaton Scruton*, born in Farmington, N. H., December 23, 1821, started in trade as member of the firm of Burleigh & Scruton in 1853. The firm was later Cobb & Scruton; then Mr Scruton was alone. In 1884 his son, Edwin F., became a partner of the firm of *J. Y. Scruton & Son*, which conducts trade at 23 Lisbon street, and does a business of \$40,000 a year. *Richards & Merrill* (D. O. Richards and J. L. Merrill) began trade on lower Main street in 1853, and later were in Jones's Block; from there they moved to Journal Block, and built their present store in Lyceum Hall Block in 1872. This house has not been changed in name or members since its foundation. The largest stock in ready-made clothing is carried by *Babbitt Brothers*, who in 1891 succeeded A. T. Neal, who conducted business as Bicknell & Neal. They occupy two stores on Lisbon street, corner of Ash. An old established house is that now in business as *S. A. Isaacson & Co.*, at the Blue Store, 152 Lisbon street, which was opened in 1881 and passed into the control of S. A. & I. B. Isaacson in 1886. Its connection as a branch of a large Boston house gives it many advantages. *W. H. C. Allen* (Allen & Co.), 85 Lisbon street, is another of the fair-dealing representative houses in this line, carrying a fine stock.

GROCERS, PROVISION DEALERS, ETC.—The oldest and leading grocery house is that of *Nealey & Miller*, 239 Main street. This business was started in 1850, by Hircy Day, in a cellar on Middle street. In August, 1860, Mr Day, his son, Joseph H., and A. B. Nealey formed the firm of H. Day & Co., which continued until 1865, when H. Day retired, and the firm became Day, Nealey & Co. The store was removed in 1863 to Blanchard Block on Main street, and in 1867 to Bonnallie Block, when a hardware store was started in their old rooms in Blanchard Block by Joseph H. Day, A. B. Nealey, and Charles H. Miller, as J. H. Day & Co. Mr Miller was later admitted a

partner in the grocery business, and is treasurer of the Lewiston and Auburn Grocers' Association. The present establishment was purchased by them and fitted up into one of the most convenient stores in Maine, and about 1880 Day, Nealey & Co. dissolved partnership, Mr Day taking the hardware store, and Nealey & Miller continuing as grocers. The business has had a healthy growth from the first, employs 13 males and two females, and its annual business reaches into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Colonel Nealey is now the oldest grocer of Lewiston, and a director of the Grocers' Association.

Benjamin Litchfield established himself as a grocer in 1865 with George A. Chandler, on the corner of Main and Park streets, and in 1868 formed with Albert Tracy the firm of B. Litchfield & Co., on the opposite corner. In three years Mr Tracy retired, and Mr Litchfield, a year later, took as partner Marshall Emery, who 16 years later sold to S. C. Leslie, Jr, who retired in April, 1891. Mr Litchfield is now alone, but retains the firm name. In 1871 he moved from his former location to the store adjoining his present store in the Dominican School (formerly Bonnallie) Block, and in 1886 occupied his present stand. Mr Litchfield is a native of Lewiston, and was a soldier in the Thirteenth Massachusetts in the Civil War for 20 months, receiving his discharge November 29, 1862, in consequence of severe bullet wounds.

John Garner, 213 Park street, established his grocery business over a quarter of a century ago. He was born in England, and during his residence in Lewiston has been prominent in many ways. He has built up a large wholesale and retail trade, and among numerous official positions held by him is president of Lewiston and Auburn Grocers' Association. He conducts a foreign passenger and exchange agency.

J. C. White commenced business as a grocer, on Main street, about thirty years ago, and was in trade until 1890, when he retired from the firm of White & Ames, now Ames & Merrill, 187 Main street. *Maxwell & Nevens*, 10 Park street, are wholesale dealers in teas, spices, etc. *D. E. Parlin* conducts the Boston Tea Store, at 3 Journal Block, established in 1875, and is a wholesale and retail dealer. *Selden A. Cummings*, 223 Main street, manufactures confectionery, which he sells at wholesale and retail. *Frank L. Hoyt & Co.* are wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, meats, etc., at 230 Lisbon street. *Merrifield & Brewer* (William E. Merrifield, Horace W. Brewer) conduct grocery business at 371 Lisbon street. *George A. Wiseman*, grocer and baker, does business at 146 Lincoln street. *Abram Atwood*, 159 Lisbon street, is a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, meats, etc., established for nearly 25 years. He does an extensive business, and Hotel Atwood carries his name. *Edward W. Gross* and *Julius K. Briggs* have conducted a large business in wholesaling beef in Grand Trunk yard as Gross & Briggs.

SHOE DEALERS. — *Fessenden I. Day*, 5 Journal Block; *C. O. Morrell*, corner of Lisbon and Main streets; *A. S. Melcher*, 4 Frye Block.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.—*H. A. Osgood & Son* (wholesale) and *H. A. Osgood & Co.* (retail), 127 Lisbon street; *George A. Drew*, 2 Frye Block; *A. W. Anthoine*, 79 Lisbon street, established 1880, has a large stock of finely selected goods; *J. W. Perry & Son*, 90 Lisbon street; *E. E. Pomeroy*, 84 Lisbon street; *A. S. Wright*, 229 Lisbon street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, STOVES, ETC.—*Thomas R. Catland* makes a specialty of electrical appliances, cutlery, and sporting goods, does light machine work, is a locksmith, and has but one competitor in the city. *J. H. Stetson & Co.* (Joseph H. and George B. Stetson), 65 Lisbon street, successors to Bean & Stetson, deal in kitchen furnishings, stoves, furnaces, ranges, etc. *Charles Greenwood* was in extensive business from 1879 to 1890. *J. H. Chase* now occupies his former stand, 191 Lisbon street. Among other prominent houses are *Hall & Knight Hardware Co.*, 53 Lisbon street, successors to Owen & Hall, dealers in manufacturers' supplies, etc., and *A. L. & E. F. Goss*, Main street, corner Lincoln street, stoves, furnaces, etc.

COAL, WOOD, ETC.—*Bearce, Wilson & Co.*, 138 Main street, deal in coal and wood. This number is also headquarters of the extensive lumbering firm of *Bearce & Wilson* (George B. Bearce, Charles C. Wilson), large operators in the Upper Androscoggin valley. Other dealers in coal and wood are *John N. Wood*, 64 Middle street; *H. B. Skinner & Co.*, cross canal; *L. C. Robbins*, 270 Main street; *Harper & Googin* (John Harper, Melvin J. Googin), 138 Bates street; *O. A. Norton*, 51 Ash street.

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.—*J. L. Hayes & Co.* (Jacob L. and Sylvanus B.) do a large business in the sale of these important articles and lime and cement, at 282 Main street (Lowell's Corner); *J. B. Ham & Co.*, Grand Trunk yard; *O. S. Ham*, Haymarket Square; *M. J. Davis*, 86 Park street.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.—*I. S. Faunce*, painter and decorator, of over 30 years' experience, 57 Bates street; *George W. Boardman*, plain and decorative paper-hanger, and house, wall, and ceiling painter, etc., 266 Main street; *James M. Sherman*, painter, grainer, glazier, paper-hanger, and fancy decorator, 96 Chestnut street.

INSURANCE.—*Chamberlin & Little*, 79 Lisbon street, is one of the oldest insurance agencies, succeeding a firm established 30 years or more ago. *F. A. Conant* represents good companies, with office in Sands Building. *Archie L. Talbot*, 19 Lisbon street, is general agent of that strong conservative Quaker company, the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. *Nazaire Payette*, 8 College Block, is manager of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. *Callahan & Durocher*, 226 Lisbon street, conduct insurance.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*John A. Jones*, Pillsbury Block. *Charles Bowers*, Franklin Company's office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The firm of *Douglass & Cook*, 188 Lisbon street, is an old established one, and keeps the name it had when S. W. Cook was a partner. It does a large business.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.—*Nelson Dingley, Jr., & Co.*, Journal Block ; *George A. Callahan*, 21 Lisbon street (established 1862) ; *W. H. Weeks*, 32 Main street.

BOOKBINDER.—*Mrs. C. A. Neal*, Journal Block.

Hon. James Lowell was born in Buckfield, January 5, 1791. (See merchants.) He was confident, even in early life, that Lewiston would ultimately become a large manufacturing city. Governed by this impulse he invested all his surplus funds in real estate, on which he realized large returns. For 20 consecutive years, commencing with 1829, Mr Lowell was treasurer of the town of Lewiston, representative to the legislature in 1839, 1851, and 1852, and was a member of the state senate in 1841. In all of these places of responsibility he exhibited sound judgment, a conservative spirit, and devotion to the trusts confided to him. Mr Lowell was quiet and unassuming in manner, and was highly esteemed in business circles. He married, in 1814, Hannah Paul, of New Gloucester. They had three sons, Mark, Daniel, and James, Jr, and one daughter, Vesta, who married Dr A. Burbank. Mark Lowell was one of the selectmen for several years, and also a representative to the legislature. Mr Lowell died July 27, 1858.

Colonel John M. Frye, a descendant of General Joseph Frye, of Fryeburg, was born in Westbrook, November 28, 1802. Mr Frye, from early manhood, was intimately connected with the manufacturing industries of Lewiston, retaining his relation to the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company until he retired from business. In the municipal affairs of the town and city he took a deep interest. He served on the board of selectmen, was eleven years town treasurer, was a member of the Maine senate in 1841, and was elected a member of the governor's council in 1861. In these various positions he served with honor to himself and to the gratification of the people. In middle life he was elected colonel of his regiment of militia, a position in which he took much interest, making a model officer. Colonel Frye married Miss Alice Davis, daughter of Mr David Davis, in 1828. They had two sons, Hon. William P. Frye, the distinguished senator, now in the U. S. senate, Dr Albert S. Frye, who died in early life, and several daughters. Colonel Frye died January 1, 1885.

Major William R. Frye, a brother of Colonel John M. Frye, was born in Westbrook in 1808. He married Melicant Mower, of Greene. Major Frye in early life was one of the most successful of our school teachers, having taught a number of years at Lowell's Corner and at the Herrick school-house. He was interested in manufacturing, having for years an interest in the woolen mill here and at Sabatis. But it was in political life he was best known. Unquestionably he had the power of leadership, and had he been physically

strong would have made it felt. For seven years he was chairman of the board of selectmen, was postmaster under Van Buren, Pierce, and Buchanan; and was a member of the state senate in 1841 and 1842. He was instrumental in securing the location of the Maine State Seminary here and was one of the trustees of Bates College. Mr Frye had abilities of no ordinary character. As a speaker he was forcible, incisive, with a marked command of language. He drew around him many friends, and was not wanting in enthusiastic admirers, and in his intercourse with the public was kind and affable. His second wife was Miss Susan E. Caverly, of Lowell, Mass. Major Frye died March 5, 1865.

Edward P. Tobie, a native of Chesterville, married Miss Caroline Frye, daughter of Mr Dean Frye, in 1829, and removed to Lewiston about 1836. Mr Tobie was elected town clerk in 1839, and held the office of town and city clerk, with the exception of one year, until his death in 1875. His life was one of singular purity and commanded universal respect. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Edward P. Tobie, Jr, is one of the editors of the *Providence Journal*, and a brilliant writer.

Captain Daniel Holland, son of John and Rebecca Holland, who settled in the southern part of Lewiston early in this century, was born September 23, 1811, and died in March, 1891. He learned the tanning business of Asa Garcelon, and lived for a while in Durham. He married, October 22, 1835, Mary A., daughter of Deacon Joseph Field, and settled in Lewiston and became an active, vigorous, hard-working, honest-hearted business man of foresight and public spirit. Their children are Mrs F. I. Day, of Lewiston, Mrs H. S. Garcelon, of Dayville, Conn., and Alphonso B. Holland, of Lewiston. In 1836 Captain Holland and Stephen Field, his brother-in-law, put up a building on Sabatis street. It was a large building for those days, and they did a large business buying wool skins and pulling wool. The first residence of Captain Holland was in the Manning House, near Sabatis-street junction with Main street. About 1837 Captain Holland built a two-story brick house where Central Block is. He lived here many years, making famous thick boots, and selling them at retail at Portland and Bangor. He was an ardent militia-man, and captain of the Light Infantry Company. He did most of the lumbering in this city until the advent of Mr Bearce, and was an extensive dealer in real estate. He was especially potent at the time the corporations (in 1847) were desirous of buying land. They found it difficult to purchase, and in connection with Colonel Reed and Mark Lowell, Captain Holland acted as a self-constituted committee, and bonded many farms and much land on both sides of the river. He built his fine brick residence on College street about 1872. He was president of the Lewiston Falls Bank, town treasurer in 1856 and 1857, and representative in 1866 and 1867. In 1868 he was a member of the governor's council, and in 1870 and 1871 was in the Maine State Senate. He was prominent in the establishment of Riverside Cemetery,

and with John M. Frye, Wm R. Frye, Alonzo Garcelon, A. H. Kelsey, Amos Nevens, D. H. Hamilton, Ammi R. Nash, and S. R. Bearce bought the property for \$11,000, and established the corporation. Every one respected Captain Holland for his native integrity, his candid common sense, his wide acquaintance with business, his rare judgment on all matters of social and industrial welfare, his kind heart, and his honest soul.

John Read, Esq., son of Colonel Stephen and Abigail (Brown) Read, was born in Lewiston, December 21, 1820. Mr Read's educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of the town and at the Lewiston Falls Academy, where he took a course in higher mathematics in order to prepare himself for the profession of civil engineer, which he subsequently pursued, having been engaged on several railroads in this state and in this west. In 1855 Mr Read was elected chairman of the board of selectmen; was one of the county commissioners from 1869 to 1881; street commissioner of the city of Lewiston for three years; superintendent of the water works for two years; clerk of the water works for two years; and has been secretary of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association since 1885. He married Miss Mary A. Bonney, of Turner, May 18, 1848, and has two sons, Charles B. Reade, who graduated at Bates College in the class of 1873, and is now Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate, and J. Leslie Reade, a graduate of Bates College, class of 1883, who is now connected with the *Auburn Daily Gazette*.

Hon. Jacob B. Ham, son of Colonel Ebenezer and Judith (Barker) Ham, was born in Lewiston, March 24, 1824. He was educated in the town schools and the Lewiston Falls Academy. He early engaged in trade and was always interested in mercantile pursuits. Mr Ham's rugged character and evident ability soon brought him before the public, and he became one of the leading men in the county. He was representative to the legislature in 1854-6, and selectman of Lewiston in 1859, and in 1860-62 was chairman of the board. In 1863 Mr Ham was elected with great unanimity, as the first mayor of Lewiston, and was re-elected in 1864. Mr Ham was at the head of the municipal government of Lewiston during the entire period of the Civil War. During these years of anxiety and great responsibility he managed the affairs of the town and city with rare judgment and ability. Lewiston's quota was always ready at the time designated by the government, and in all of the affairs of the place which came under his control he showed executive ability and tact. He was appointed by the governor as Maine's commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition, and ably represented the state. His mind was so cast that he not only took great interest in the city, state, and county, but he also took much delight in intellectual pursuits, and traveled in almost every state in the Union, in Mexico, Cuba, and Europe. He had a fine appreciation of the rare and beautiful, and the instincts of the antiquary. His was an active, vigorous, and robust life, maintained with wonderful poise, until the end came, September 3, 1888.

Prof. Thomas Hill Rich, A.M.,¹ son of Hosea Rich, an eminent physician and surgeon, was born in Bangor, is a graduate of Bowdoin College and of the Theological Seminary in Bangor. For three years he taught Latin and Greek in East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, for two years was in the Portland High School, and for six years was assistant teacher of Hebrew at Bangor. Since 1872 he has been professor of Hebrew in Cobb Divinity School. He has published metrical versions of portions of the Old Testament. Of his version of Nahum *The Christian Mirror* said: "His purpose has been well accomplished. The paraphrase is in iambic measure, unrhymed, but easy and flowing; the diction pure, and the effect of the whole pleasing. It is remarkable how much of grace and power is added to these inspired productions by presenting them in a dress worthy of their originals." Other creditable critics have said that this version was comparable with and similar to Matthew Arnold's metrical versions of portions of Isaiah. Journals like the *New York Independent* have given high words of praise to his work. *Mrs Caroline W. D. Rich* (wife of Prof. Thomas Hill Rich) is a lineal descendant on the paternal side from John Stockbridge, who came from Kent, England, in 1627, and on the maternal side from John Leavitt, who came from England in 1628. Mrs Rich has written several books, some of which have passed into second and third editions. A poem of considerable length was written for the centennial of Turner, is embodied in the "History of Turner," and also is in book form. Poems of the imagination, legends, and ballads have appeared in the leading publications of the day. Translations also have been added to her literary work as well as hymns, some of which may be found in hymn collections.

The early center of business was at Lowell's Corner, but, about 1845, business houses began to cluster around and on lower Main street, leaving but the store of James Lowell at the Corner when the railroad came in 1849. Lower Main street did not retain its commercial supremacy after Central Block was built and Lisbon street was laid out and partially opened. John W. Perkins (the first dry goods merchant, established early near the bridge,) moved to Central Block, others followed, the post-office was removed to a building standing where J. T. Small's office does, at the head of Lisbon street, and the tide of business enterprise flowed that way. As new stores were demanded, Lisbon street was by degrees opened and has developed into the great commercial thoroughfare of to-day. The old arcades near Cedar street were built by the corporations soon after their extensive surveys and laying out of streets, to draw trade that way, but it refused to come. With the opening of Sabatis road and the new road to Lisbon down Lisbon street, easy

¹ Condensed from sketches in "Poets of Maine."

transportation for their produce was given to the farmers to the east, and that developed trade. The mills brought workmen who must have houses, food, and necessities of life and business steadily increased. By 1860 the population was 7,424, and the valuation had increased fourfold in ten years and was \$2,426,374. The growth has been very rapid, Bates College has made the city an educational center, and Lewiston is among the most prosperous cities of New England, and increasing in size, wealth, and improvements with each year. It now has a valuation of \$12,144,494. The French comprise from one-fourth to one-third of the population. The original seven wards of the city are unchanged in limits and have this population: Ward 1, 2,796; ward 2, 2,243; ward 3, 2,482; ward 4, 2,761; ward 5, 5,049; ward 6, 4,103; ward 7, 2,267; a total of 21,701. Jones's Block, now lower Maine Central station, was built about 1851, Central Block in the last of the 'fifties, Journal Block in 1862, Savings Bank Block in 1868, Lyceum Block in 1872, Centennial Block in 1876, Frye Block in 1877, Scruton Block in 1883, Sands Block in 1885.

The address of Mayor Newell, on assuming office, gave the financial condition of the city, March 1, 1891, thus: Liabilities, \$1,099,000; resources, \$182,752.11. He further says:

At the beginning of the last municipal year, the city report shows that the floating debt was \$65,800. It is now \$109,000, but of this sum \$44,000 has been expended toward the construction of the new city building; and the floating debt then existing has not been increased by the ordinary expenditures, but has, as the figures show, been somewhat decreased. The amount of \$44,000 this year added, is now invested in the city building.

The net debt of the city is \$916,247.89, but of this sum \$500,000 is represented by the water loan, which is more than self-sustaining, so that this is not a burden upon the city, nor, in reality, a debt. The same may also be said of the 2,250 shares of the Lewiston & Auburn Railroad, whose face value is \$225,000, and which is to-day worth \$337,000. These two items of our indebtedness, aggregating, in money values, \$837,000, do not constitute a burden upon the tax payers of our city, because they are a paying investment, not only from a money point of view, but they are important factors in the material progress and development of its business interests, and contribute in no small degree to the value of our taxable property. This leaves the debt, not self-sustaining, \$79,247.89, with a valuation of \$11,250,000 worth of taxable property, and makes a financial showing which compares favorably with that of any city in New England, and is in fact, equaled by that of very few. None of the outstanding bonds mature during the year. \$100,000 of them become due on the first day of January, 1893; but it is thought that it will not be advisable to pay the same at maturity, owing to the heavy expenditures incident to the loss and reconstruction of our city building. For this reason, an act has passed the present legislature enabling the city to fund the same when due. This can be done at a low rate of interest, because the financial standing of our city is such that the bonds are looked upon as a safe investment.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALONZO GARCELON, A.M., M.D.

THERE is now living a man who has had more to do in the various movements of the last fifty years that have produced the Lewiston of to-day, than any, or perhaps all others. We refer to ex-Governor Alonzo Garcelon, known to his townsmen and throughout this county by his extensive and long-continued medical practice as "Doctor Garcelon." He was born in Lewiston, on the ancestral farm in the central part of the town, May 6, 1813. His father, Colonel William Garcelon, was a prominent citizen, and his mother, Mary (Davis) Garcelon, was a grand-daughter of the old-time Quaker surveyor and land-owner, Amos Davis, and daughter of David Davis. Dr Garcelon was trained to practical agriculture on the extensive farm of his father, with the advantages of the town schools, and an occasional term at private grammar schools until 1829, when his higher education began at Monmouth Academy, where he studied 18 months. He then was at Waterville Academy for two terms, taught a school in Waterville, in the district where resided the author of Kenney's arithmetic, the winter term of 1831-2, attended Newcastle Academy the next spring, and entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1832, graduating in 1836. During his college course he taught winter schools, and went to Alfred in the fall of 1836 as principal of Alfred Academy. After three terms of success he relinquished teaching, to become a medical student. Passing a few months in the office of Dr Abiel Hall, he entered Dartmouth College, and also placed himself as a private student of the distinguished surgeon, Dr Muzzey. In 1838 Dr Muzzey was elected professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and at his request Mr Garcelon went with him. The best opportunities for instruction were now afforded the student, among others that of attending a large hospital where numerous surgical operations were performed. He graduated as M.D., in March, 1839, but remained in the hospital until October. Returning to Lewiston he began practice, and by a strange combination of circumstances leaped at once into prominence and extensive practice. From that time he has enjoyed a successful career as a physician and surgeon. He was one of the originators of the Maine Medical Society, one of the charter members, and a president of the Androscoggin County Medical Association, and has been honored with many responsible positions in medical bodies. He was a hospital surgeon in the Civil War.

Always public spirited and positive in his thoughts and their expression, his attempts to improve Lewiston have been unceasing. He was one of the



Henry - [illegible]



Alwyno Garrioch

few who struggled to establish manufacturing, and built the first mill—the Lincoln. The next step toward development was good roads and more of them. He originated a central highway for the section east of Lewiston, and after several years of opposition, Sabatis street was laid out in 1846. With two or three other far-sighted men he fought the battle with conservatism, and next the Switzerland road, College street, and Lisbon street were located. Then the railroad question came up. Dr Garcelon was one of the first to give personal attention to get, first, the Grand Trunk located to Danville Junction, next the Maine Central, and then the Androscoggin railroad. In gaining these Lewiston gained, but the active workers sacrificed time and money. The growing town demanded a newspaper to voice its needs and advantages. Dr Garcelon proposed to his brother-in-law, W. H. Waldron, to furnish the capital for one if he would conduct it. Mr Waldron accepted this offer and the *Lewiston Journal* was established. The idea of adding to the importance of Lewiston by making it the center of a new county originated with Dr Garcelon and the battle for this was begun, ending with success after a prolonged contest. During each session of the legislature while this was in agitation Dr Garcelon and his map of the towns was a conspicuous figure at Augusta. The next important step was the securing of Maine State Seminary for Lewiston. Dr Garcelon was one of the most persistent and generous workers in accomplishing it. In doing this he and nine others became owners of the first site selected. This they laid out as Riverside Cemetery. It was through his forceful energy that the Lewiston & Auburn Railroad was built.

Dr Garcelon was of Whig ancestry, but while in college found himself in unison with Andrew Jackson's stand against nullification, and cast his first votes for Jackson men. He soon became a Free-soiler, and during the Civil War was a Republican. At the close of the war he was in line with the Democratic party on leading questions, and was strongly opposed to the Republican action in attempting to impeach President Johnson, and in the reconstruction measures. He had always been active in politics, was representative from Lewiston in 1853 and 1857, and was in the state senate of 1855. He was the Democratic candidate for member of Congress in 1868 and did good work as an educator, but the district was so strongly Republican as to preclude from the first all hope of an election. He was elected mayor of Lewiston in 1871, the first Democrat to hold the position. He received the Democratic nomination for governor in 1878. There was no choice by the people and he was chosen by the legislature and served in 1879. He has ever been prominent in the councils of his party, was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St Louis. Of quick decision and great rapidity of action, Dr Garcelon will always make his presence felt. Those who know him best speak highest of his social nature, generous kindness, and other qualities that give

him unbounded popularity. As a citizen he stands in the front rank. At the age of nearly fourscore years, his eye is undimmed, his physical and mental vigor well sustained, and his chief delight is driving one of his blooded horses 20 or 30 miles a day on a professional trip. Dr Garcelon married, first, Ann Augusta, daughter of Job Philpot, of Somersworth, N. H. She died in December, 1857. Their surviving children are Charles A. (general superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, with offices at Chicago, Ill.), Ellen E., Alonzo M. (a physician of Lewiston), Edward L. (of Warren, Mass.). January 13, 1859, he married Olivia N., daughter of Captain Archibald Spear, of Rockland, (now deceased). Their daughter, Edith S. (Mrs Frank C. Dennis), resides in Kansas City.

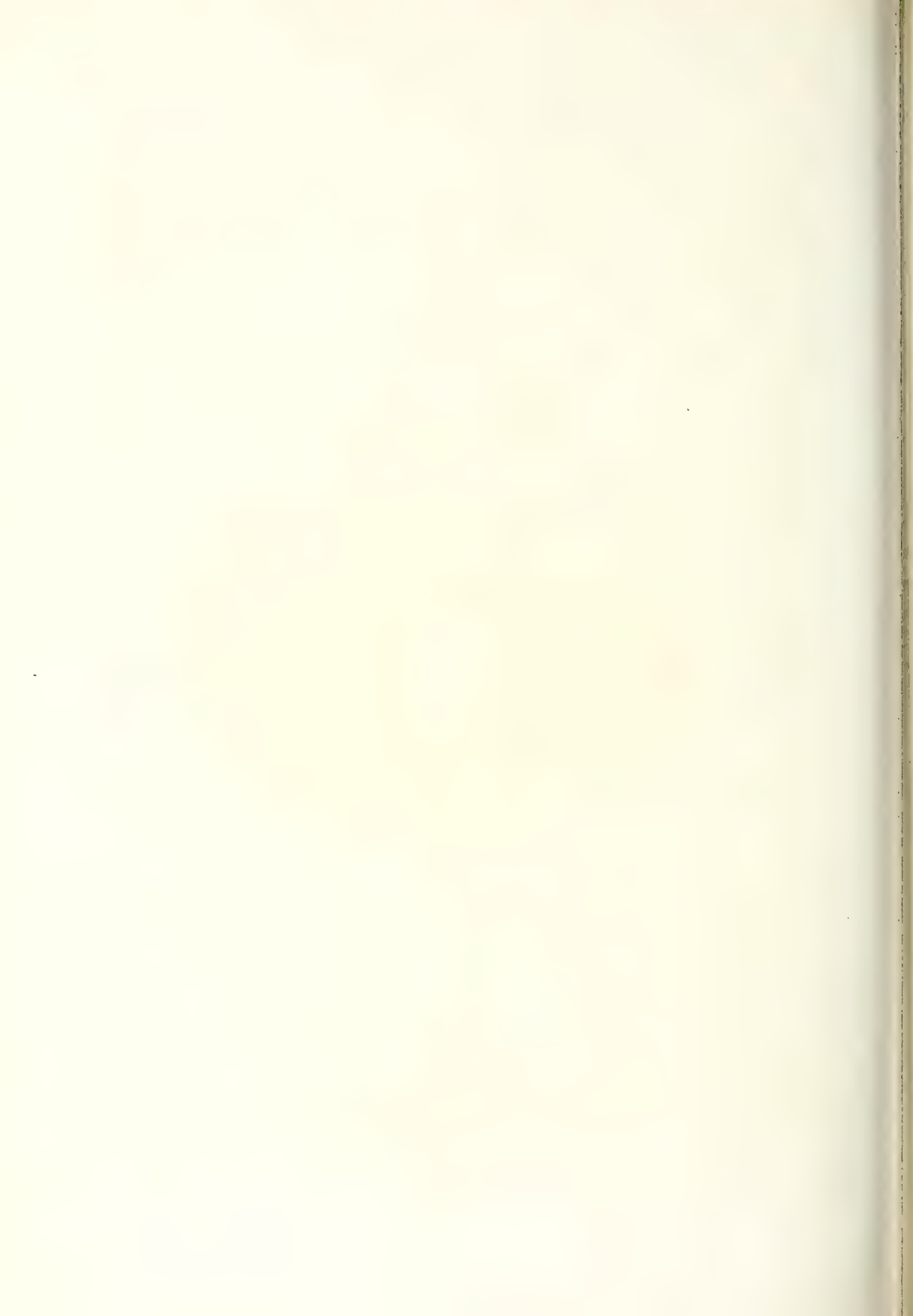
HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR., A.M., LL.D.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.,¹ the eldest son of Nelson and Jane L. Dingley, was born in Durham, Me, February 15, 1832. Beginning life with only their stout hands and brave hearts as capital, his parents removed the next year to Parkman, Piscataquis county, where they lived on a farm for a short time, and then took charge of the village tavern, with which a store was connected. In 1838 they removed to Unity, Waldo county, where his father was engaged in trade for several years and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens, being frequently elected one of the selectmen of the town, and once representing the county in the state senate, notwithstanding he was a Whig, and his town and county Democratic. The son was distinguished in the village school for his studious habits and good scholarship. In vacations he aided his father in the store and on a farm which the latter owned. When he was 12 years of age he attended a high school kept in another part of the town, walking three miles every morning and night, and carrying his dinner with him. At the age of 16 he was instrumental in organizing a section of Cadets of Temperance in the village where he resided, which proved a very efficient temperance educator in the neighborhood. In this organization he engaged in debates, and exhibited that deep interest in temperance which has distinguished his maturer life. At 17 he successfully taught a winter school in the town of China, 14 miles from his home, and continued to teach every winter but one for the next five years. In 1850, at the age of 18, he became a student at Waterville Academy, of which the well-known Professor J. H. Hanson was principal, and there completed his preparation for college, entering Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1851, and remained there a year and a half, and then became a student at Dartmouth College, at which institution he graduated in 1855, with high rank as a scholar, debater, and writer. After leaving college Mr Dingley studied law for one year with Morrill & Fessenden, at Auburn, to

¹From P. C. Headley's "Public Men of To-Day."



Nelson Drigley



which city his parents had removed while he was in college. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, but instead of entering upon the practice of law he decided to become a journalist, for which profession he had always manifested a decided taste, having been a frequent contributor to the local press, both during and after his collegiate course. In September, 1856, he purchased one-half of the *Lewiston Journal*, of which he had been practically the editor while studying law; and a year later he became sole proprietor and editor. The *Journal*, with a daily edition added in 1861, at which time his younger brother, Frank L., became associated with him, rapidly increased in circulation and influence under his management, and soon became the most widely circulated and most influential political newspaper in Maine—distinguished not only for its able and candid advocacy of Republican principles, but also for its decided temperance and moral tone.

Mr Dingley's active political career commenced at the same time with his journalistic life, although from a boy he had taken great interest in political questions. His first vote was cast in 1854 for Hon. Anson P. Morrill, the anti-slavery and temperance candidate for governor, a political combination from which arose the Republican party of Maine during the following winter. He threw himself into the Fremont Campaign in 1856, with all the ardor of youth and ability of age, writing editorials for his paper in the day-time and speaking in behalf of the Republican cause in the school-houses of adjoining towns in the evening; and although only 24 years of age he was recognized at once, not only as a young man of high promise, but as already a valuable advocate of the Republican cause. In 1861, at the age of 29, he was elected representative to the state legislature from Auburn, in which body he at once took high rank; was re-elected in 1862, and chosen Speaker of the House at the session of 1863. In 1863 he removed to Lewiston, and a few months after was elected to the legislature from that city; and at the opening of the legislative session of 1864 was unanimously re-elected Speaker, the duties of which position he had discharged with great ability and success. At the state election of 1864 he was elected to the House a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered the position of Speaker, which he declined, preferring to take his place on the floor, in which position he was the recognized leader of the Republicans of the House. He was also a representative to the legislature from Lewiston in 1868 and 1873. During his six terms in the state legislature he took an active and leading part in the debates and business, serving on the committees on Judiciary, Education, Railroads, and Federal Relations; framing, advocating, and carrying through important legislation, including laws to enable Maine to fill her quotas in the Union army, to aid soldiers' families, to establish a system of free high schools, and a general railroad law. His speeches were always brief, logical, and effective—never made for display, but simply to carry the measure in hand. A brief, but

1886; on the "Labor Arbitration" bill, April 2, 1886; on the Tariff, April 29, 1884, May 3, and July 21, 1888, and May 22, 1890, and on the currency question, at various times, were all re-printed and widely circulated by Republican committees, and everywhere regarded as among the ablest presentations of these subjects ever made in Congress.

In addition to his important and successful work in Congress, and his speeches in every political campaign not only in Maine, but in many other states, Mr Dingley has found time to write many editorial articles for his paper (the *Lewiston Journal*), and to make many temperance addresses—serving as president of the Congressional Temperance Society for many years, and to deliver many other addresses. Among these was an address on the "Fishery Question" before the Boston Merchants' Club, March 10, 1887; one on the "Shipping Question" before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, January 31, 1889; one on the "Tariff Question" before the Home Market Club at Boston, May 31, 1890; and the oration at the centennial of his native town (Durham), August 21, 1889. He received the degree of A.M., in course, from his *alma mater* (Dartmouth College) in 1858, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bates College in 1874.

Mr Dingley married Miss Salome McKenney, daughter of a merchant of Auburn, in 1857. Six children—five sons and one daughter—have been the fruit of this union. Four of the sons and the daughter (the youngest) are now (1891) living.

OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.

"The Cheney genealogy is traced from England to Roxbury (Boston Highlands), Mass., and from Roxbury to Newburyport, some of the family being there as early as 1680. Deacon Elias Cheney, born in old Newbury, February 20, 1741, settled quite early in life in Thornton, N. H., and died there in 1805, at the age of 86. Deacon Elias Cheney, son of the above, and father of Deacon Moses Cheney, also lived and died in Thornton. The latter died in Ashland, July 17, 1875, aged 82 years and five months." Deacon Moses Cheney was the first of the name to engage in the manufacture of paper. This was in one of the first three or four mills built in the state and located at Holderness village (now Ashland), and when most of the paper was made by hand. Losing his father at the age of 12, it was but a few years after that he commenced to learn this trade, engaging in the business of manufacturing when very young, and ever afterwards continuing in it. Deacon Cheney was a highly respected man, and held many town offices. One of his sons, Person C., has been governor of New Hampshire, and U. S. Senator.

Oren Burbank Cheney, D.D., son of Deacon Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, was born in Holderness (Ashland), N. H., December 10, 1816. When



W. H. H. H. H.



O. B. Cheney

a lad Oren worked in his father's paper mill to obtain the practical knowledge necessary to enable him to follow the business. But man proposes, God disposes. When Oren was 13 years old, an injury to one of his thumbs prevented his working for a time and he was sent to school at the New Hampton Academical and Theological Institute. Here a new world dawned upon him. He saw Long John Wentworth pass through the village on his way to Sandwich and Hanover, and learned that he was a student at Dartmouth College. College life was thus brought to his attention. Here, also, Hosea Quinby, one of his teachers, was very much interested in him, and awoke in him a desire for education. In September, 1832, Rev. Dr Quinby established the first school of the Freewill Baptist denomination at North Parsonsfield, Me, and Oren was in attendance on the day of opening, as one of the first scholars of the first school of that church to whose educational interests his subsequent life has been devoted. The classes in Latin had such a charm for him that he would listen to the recitations day after day, and here he made his determination to go to college. In 1833 he began his preparatory course at New Hampton, and in 1835 he entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1839, and walked home to Holderness. The Lord was steadily preparing him for his life-work. While at home he was baptized by Rev. Dr Simeon Dana, and became a member of the Freewill Baptist church. In the fall of 1839 Mr Cheney came to Farmington, Me, as principal of the academy, and while here he married Caroline A. Rundlett. From 1841 to 1843 he was principal, first of Strafford (N. H.) Academy and later of Greenland (N. H.) Academy. While at Greenland he was licensed to preach by the Portsmouth church. In 1843 he went to North Parsonsfield, Me, as principal of the Free Baptist Seminary. He also preached; one-half the time at North Parsonsfield and the other half at Effingham Hill, N. H., where he was ordained in 1844. In 1845 he went to Whitestown, N. Y., to study theology in the Biblical School, and to teach Latin in the Seminary. This course was unfinished, owing to the illness of his wife, who died June 13, 1846, in Stratham, N. H. (Their son, Horace R., a graduate of Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School, was a lawyer in Boston. He died December 13, 1876.) In August, 1846, he settled in West Lebanon, Me, where he preached one-half of the year. He married, August, 1847, Nancy S., daughter of Rev. Thomas Perkins. Their children are Mrs Caroline A. Swan and Mrs Emeline R. Boothby. Mrs Cheney died February 21, 1886. He was a pronounced Abolitionist, and was elected representative for 1851-2 by the Whigs and Free-soilers. While in the legislature he voted for the original prohibitory law of the state, and secured a state appropriation of funds for West Lebanon Academy, which he had founded. In 1852 he became pastor of the First Free Baptist church of Augusta, and in 1854 Parsonsfield Seminary was burned.

Dr Cheney now felt that the time had come to establish a Free Baptist school of high grade in a central location of the state and that it was his duty to devote himself to the accomplishment of this purpose. Through his efforts a charter for Maine State Seminary was obtained March 16, 1855, and he was made principal and treasurer. The charter gave the trustees the right to locate the school, and at a meeting at Vienna, held in connection with the Maine Central Yearly Meeting, after three days' debate, it was voted to locate it in Lewiston. The esteem in which Dr Cheney's parishioners at Augusta held him was such that it was only after two resignations that he was released from his pastorate. In 1857 he came to Lewiston, and in September opened Maine State Seminary. Dr Cheney received his degree of D.D. from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1865. He has been a member of twelve General Conferences, and has been three times moderator of that body, and has ever occupied a prominent position on the conference board. He has been a national delegate of his denomination to the meeting of General Baptists in England; recording secretary of the Foreign Mission, and Home Mission Societies; president of the Educational and Anti-Slavery Societies, and is now president of the Free Baptist Foreign Society. Of good Anglo-Saxon stock on his paternal side, Dr Cheney inherited from his mother the characteristics of her Scotch-Irish ancestry — industry, perseverance, self-reliance, and independence of thought and action, dominated by deep religious principles. So we find him ever independent, fearless, tenacious of his convictions, and masterful in impressing them upon others. He has been a leader, persistent in carrying his well-formed plans into execution. He was by nature the very man to encounter and surmount the discouragements that were met in the establishment of Bates College. Opposition but spurred him to effort, and his courage and faith raised up powerful coadjutors. From the time when as a college student he successfully resisted a prominent man in the district where he was teaching, who did not approve of prayers in school and was determined that they should be discontinued, until the present he has persisted in what he thought was right and demonstrated his qualities as a Christian educator and a far-seeing and efficient man of affairs. Everywhere, in every age, in every department of life, we find that success springs from the energy of the man, and as there is an inspiration to others in the achievements of such men, we place this record that its influence may descend with helpful strength to other men and other generations.

BENJAMIN EDWARD BATES.

Benjamin E. Bates was never a resident of Lewiston, but his business ability, Christian philanthropy, and unbounded benevolence will cause his memory to be ever cherished. He was born in Mansfield, Mass., July 12, 1808, and was descended from prominent families of Plymouth Colony. His father,



J. L. H. Moore

Major Elkanah Bates, was a merchant and deacon of the Congregational church, and Benjamin was early familiar with the details of business operations and developed a sterling Christian character. Going to Boston when 21 he soon became member of the mercantile firm of B. F. Loring & Co., which became in turn Davis & Bates, Davis, Bates & Turner, and Bates, Turner & Co. These different houses stood in the front rank of the eminent firms of the city. The firm of Bates, Turner & Co. was dissolved in 1847 and the same year Mr Bates became interested in Lewiston and its capabilities for manufacturing. He worked incessantly, sparing no pains, and finally became personally responsible for the payment of many subscriptions of stock in Lewiston corporations from those who proved unable to meet the payment. In four years' time \$1,000,000 was profitably expended, two corporations started (one bearing his name), and the first mill of each in successful operation. He took \$13,000 stock of the \$25,000 capital in the first bank of the city, and did more in building up the solid wealth of the city than any or all residents of the place. In January, 1862, he made his first subscription to the school now Bates College. It was \$6,000, with the condition that the State Agricultural College should be located here. This was not done, however, and he substituted a pledge of \$25,000 on other conditions, which were met and the pledge redeemed. July 11, 1868, his second subscription of \$75,000 was made and later paid. His third subscription was made February 21, 1873, for \$100,000, on condition that an equal sum should be raised within five years. These conditions were supposed to have been met 38 days after his death, January 14, 1878. The subsequent litigation and decision against the right of the college to this money does not affect his generosity. He was a man of vast comprehension of life, of great business capacities, and, while the busiest of workers, yet he always had time to relieve distress, and to do able work for Christian philanthropies. By his own efforts he became the pride of business circles, the founder of gigantic industries, the patron of learning, and an honorable pillar of his church.

HON. J. L. H. COBB.

An old Kentish family of goodly estate was represented in the early Plymouth Colony by a young man, Henry Cobb,¹ who was one of the nine men known as "Men of Kent," that settled in Scituate, where they gave the name to the first located street—Kent street. He was at Plymouth in 1629; his name is on the first list of freemen made in 1633 as a member of the General Court. In 1634 he was one of the first settlers of Scituate, a member and deacon of the Congregational church. In 1639, with his pastor, Rev. John Lothrop, and the most of the church, he removed to Mattakeese (Barnstable), where in 1670 he was ordained "ruling elder." Here he was a town officer, a member of important committees, and deputy to the Colony Court in 1645,

1647, 1652, 1659, 1660, 1661. He died in 1679. His first wife was Patience Hurst, whom he married in Plymouth in 1631. John Cobb,² eldest child of Henry and Patience (Hurst) Cobb, was born in Plymouth, June 7, 1632, married Martha Nelson, and settled in his native town, where he died in 1715. His descendants are among the leading citizens of Plymouth to-day, Ebenezer,³ third child of John and Martha, married first Mercy Holmes. Their oldest child was Ebenezer,⁴ of whom Thomas B. Drew, the historian of Kingston, Mass., says: "Died December 8, 1801, Mr Ebenezer Cobb, in the 108th year of his age. As he was born in 1694, his life embraced six years of the 17th century, the whole of the 18th, and one year of the 19th. As he was five years of age before Mary (Allerton) Cushman, the last survivor of the Mayflower company, died, it makes him the link that connects the Pilgrims with the present generation. Persons are now living (1884) who recollect Mr Cobb." He was born March 22, 1694, was thrice married, lived 107 years, 8 months, 6 days, and was buried in the old grave-yard at Kingston, where a quaint inscription is inscribed upon his tombstone. His first wife was Ruth Tinkham, whom he married in October, 1722. Ebenezer,⁵ their first child, was born March 4, 1724, married Jerusha Cushman in 1747, and settled in Kingston at Rocky Nook, where he died in 1782. His wife died in Plymouth in 1814. Zenas⁶ was their fifteenth child. He was born February 2, 1772, and married Dorcas Rowe, April 24, 1794, in New Gloucester. The eldest son of this union was Zenas,⁷ born July 7, 1795. For his first wife he married Charlotte, daughter of Jonathan Lovett Haskell, of New Gloucester, July 12, 1818, and settled in Poland, becoming a lumberman and farmer. Zenas Cobb and wife possessed that character of plain, unostentatious industry, integrity, and morality that is the moving force of the better elements of the American civilization of to-day. Whig and Republican in politics, Congregational in religion, their New England ideas were conveyed to their children in an extremely valuable education at the family fireside and among daily duties. Mrs Cobb was a most devoted Christian, charitable in every good work, and her influence was mighty in the formation of her children's character. They had thirteen children; Mary Ann (married Lebbeus Stockbridge), Reuel, Luther D., of East Poland, Jonathan L. H., Persis (married Shepherd Trickey), Dorcas R., William H. and Harriet (Mrs David Everett), (twins), Thomas S., Joseph F., Benjamin F., of East Poland. Mr Cobb died February 6, 1871, aged 76. Mrs Cobb died February 25, 1864, aged 70.

Jonathan Lovett Haskell Cobb,⁸ son of Zenas and Charlotte (Haskell) Cobb, was born in Poland, Me, August 5, 1824. He had the wholesome life of the farm during his minority, having and applying the educational advantages of the district school, and taught six winters in Poland and Gray, making a good record as an instructor. In 1845 he entered a cotton manufactory at Saco as laborer in the dressing and weaving department, receiving 60 cents

per day. While here, December 10, 1848, he married Abigail L. P. Morrell, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Hall) Morrell, of Poland. By attention and application Mr Cobb acquired valuable knowledge, and in 1850, went to Hadley Falls, Mass., to take charge of a weaving room in the Glasgow Mills. Here he remained for 18 months, established a character for assiduity and fidelity, and was presented with a gold watch by his employers as a token of their appreciation and esteem. In 1852 the Bates Mill at Lewiston was opened and Mr Cobb took charge of the weaving in No. 1—the first mill built in Lewiston. Four years were profitably passed here, and then the life exchanged for a more active one. After a year as a grocer in Casco, in 1857 he returned to Lewiston, and became a member of the mercantile firm of Burleigh, Cobb & Co., with which he was connected until 1866. He then engaged in the manufacture of woolens in North Gray, as senior member of the firm of J. L. H. Cobb & Co. In 1868 the firm built the Cumberland Mill in Lewiston, and Mr Cobb's energies were successfully given to its management until his retirement in 1886. His business life was crowned with success; he was untiring in his energy, and gained wealth. Entering early the school of experience and labor, Mr Cobb has had a busy, active, and useful life. The quality of his mind is determined and powerful, and he has ever been independent and decided in his action, and his large vital strength has given him physical endurance. He has well understood how to manage men and bring good results in business operations, and has filled important political positions with credit. Strongly Republican in principle, Mr Cobb represented Lewiston in the legislature of 1874-5, and his senatorial district in 1878-9. He was prominent in establishing Central Maine General Hospital and is president of the association. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists; he is a member of the Pine Street Congregational church, and for several years deacon. His generosity, benevolence, and public spirit are undoubted. The establishment of Cobb Divinity School in connection with Bates College sprung from his desire to aid those struggling to fit themselves for work in the Master's vineyard, and this institution will ever be a worthy monument to his memory, and when generation after generation shall have passed away, and this good year of grace become one of the dates of antiquity, may there be good and faithful ministers in many fields of Christian activity, educated within its walls, to demonstrate the wisdom of its founder and honor his name.

CYRUS I. BARKER.

Cyrus I. Barker comes of that strong, virile, New England stock whose descendants dominate the successful movements and achievements of the century in this country. His grandfather, Asa Barker, was one of the "embattled farmers" of the Revolution, and for his services as a soldier was granted lands in Bridgton, Me, where he developed a fine home. Here his grandson, Cyrus I., son of Jonathan and Catherine (Mitchell) Barker, was born, November 27, 1827. To his stalwart ancestry Mr Barker is indebted for an inheritance of physical vigor, strong mental powers, and a tenacity of purpose which never tires in the accomplishment of its objects. Early thrown upon his own resources, he demonstrated his capability for successful labor on farms and in a quarry, but his tastes were mechanical, and in 1845, when 18, he commenced his long and notable connection with manufacturing at the lowest round of the ladder by tending a "lap alley" in the York Mills at Saco. His diligent attention and painstaking were rewarded by promotion through various grades to overseer. During the 14 years he was employed in these mills he became thoroughly conversant with cotton manufacturing. In 1860 Mr Samuel M. Batchelder, treasurer of the York Mills, who had watched Mr Barker's progress with friendly and business interest, bought the Everett Mill in Lawrence, Mass., and employed him to take charge of the carding department. Eight sets of woolen machinery had been placed in the mill and the starting and oversight of these were intrusted to him. He soon familiarized himself with the details of woolen manufacturing, and in 1865 was appointed general manager for A. Campbell & Co., a firm just commencing the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in Philadelphia. In the three years that Mr Barker was their agent, he planned and erected a stone and brick mill, 600 feet long, seven stories high, with 40,000 spindles.

Early in 1868, Benjamin E. Bates induced Mr Barker to give the advantage of his skill, experience, and business energy to the development of manufacturing in the Bates Mills, Lewiston, and he was agent here until his resignation in 1887. Under his active management, life and prosperity permeated every department. From a plain cotton mill of 34,000 spindles, radical changes made a wonderful factory of various productions: cottonades, ginghams, dress-goods, fancy shirtings, cheviots, satin jeans, towellings, plain crochet and Marseilles quilts. It was not until a bleachery was established in the mills and special machinery for bleaching invented and patented by Mr Barker that the beautiful figures and patterns of the delicate Marseilles quilts could be preserved. This is but one instance of the many successful applications of Mr Barker's mechanical and inventive skill, that brought the products of the Bates Mills to an unusually high standard. From 1883 until his resignation Mr Barker gave his attention to a thorough reconstruction of the



Yours truly
C. J. Barker



Bates, which engrossed his time, and caused even his iron constitution to feel the need of rest, and from 1888 to 1890 he engaged in extensive travel in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies, to recuperate and examine opportunities for investment. He did this, as he does everything, most thoroughly, and returned to Maine with a still greater faith in its superior advantages and brilliant future. The Bates Mills did not, however, monopolize Mr Barker's energies. In 1870, he, in company with J. H. Roak, John Cook, J. P. Gill, and John R. Pulsifer, formed the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company, and paid \$40,000 for 300 acres (mostly woodland) in Auburn (see page 648). Mr Barker was chosen president, and at once commenced operations to build a mill. The forest was cleared off, a dam 27 feet high built across the river, a canal blasted out of solid rock, and a mill, 300 x 50 feet, with four stories, completed in 1873. As a compliment to the vigor, industry, and rapidity infused into the work by Mr Barker's personality, the directors voted that the mill should be named the Barker Mill, and he was continued as president until 1879. Later, in connection with E. F. Packard, he built the Avon Mill in Lewiston, of which he has since been president. (This is the third largest quilt mill in the country.) He was an organizer and an original member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and was on the board of managers for several terms. When the Lewiston Machine Co. was re-organized, nearly 20 years ago, Mr Barker was made president and now occupies that position; much of the success of that profitable corporation is due to his executive ability. In 1887, with T. E. Eustis, F. H. Packard, A. D. Barker, and Ansel Briggs, Mr Barker formed the Washburn Chair Co. In 1890 he was instrumental in forming the Lewiston Mill Co., was made its president and agent, and his attention is now given to its business. About \$100,000 was paid for new machinery the first year, and the capacity of the plant nearly doubled.

From his first residence in Lewiston he has been an acknowledged leader in financial affairs. He was a corporator of the People's Savings Bank, has been a trustee from the first, and its president for the past ten years. He was a corporator and an original director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and its vice-president for several years. In connection with other officers of the bank, he was instrumental in securing the permanent location of the State Fair grounds in Lewiston. His interest in all movements to add to the business importance of Lewiston caused him to be elected president of its Board of Trade in 1886, and re-elected annually. He has been a vice-president of the State Board of Trade from its organization. As a Republican he has served in both branches of the city government, was on the first board of water commissioners, and one of the board during the construction of the water works. He was one of the commissioners to superintend the building of the first city building. Mr Barker has been a Universalist from early life, and is one of the trustees of Maine Universalist Convention. In 1850 he

joined Saco Lodge, I. O. O. F., where he passed the chairs, and retains his membership, and in 1852 joined Saco Lodge, F. & A. M., where he is a member. Mr Barker married, August 11, 1848, Almira B., daughter of Daniel Jewett, of Denmark. Children: Alvarado D. (who married Georgia Sanderson, a native of Oxford county, and has one child, Grace), and Sarah Ida (who married F. H. Packard; they have a son, Cyrus F.). Mrs Barker died August 24, 1886, and August 15, 1888, Mr Barker married Mrs Mary B. (Kilgore) Sprague, a lady of practical ability, under whose personal supervision Mr Barker built one of the handsomest and most convenient residences in Lewiston, over which she presides with pleasing grace. Mr Barker has acquired more than a competency by his own unaided efforts, and recalls with satisfaction the patient industry and persevering energy by which he has risen from a humble position to one of eminent success. Of strong will and positive nature, he places his individuality upon everything he undertakes, and is and will be for years a prominent landmark in the business and financial life of Androscoggin county.

HON. WILLIAM D. PENNELL.

The Pennell Family is an ancient Cornish one. In "Camden's Remains" is found this couplet:

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and *Pen*
You may know the most Cornish men.

The family has been and is of importance in Great Britain, and no less than three coats of arms are borne by its members. One has as a crest "an arm in armor, couped at the shoulder, embowed and resting the elbow on the wreath holding a scimitar all ppr;" another has "a griffin sejant," and the other "an ostrich's head couped." "Walford's County Families, a Royal Manual of the Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland," gives as the latest knighted representative of the English family, Sir Charles Pennell, formerly chief clerk of the Admiralty, Whitehall, who was knighted in 1867. He was son of William Pennell, Esq., long time Her Majesty's consul-general to the Brazils. The first American ancestor of the family, according to Savage, was Walter Pennell, who was made a freeman of Saco in 1653. The name is now well represented in Maine, and particularly so in Cumberland county.

Hon. William Dwight Pennell, son of Richard C. and Cornelia (Barnes) Pennell, was born in Portland, May 20, 1847, and, until the removal of his parents to Lewiston, May 20, 1863, he was an industrious student in the schools of that city. His active life has been passed in and devoted to the moral, educational, and business progress of Lewiston. He commenced his labors in June, 1863, as a bobbin boy in the Porter (later Continental) Mill under Mr Rhodes A. Budlong, who watched him carefully and attentively, and as he saw



Yours truly
W. F. D. Fennell

that he was more than ordinarily industrious, painstaking, and methodical, never leaving anything intrusted to him neglected or unprovided for, he advanced him through various departments in which energy, honesty, and close attention to the interests of his employers marked his progress, and evinced his ability to successfully fill higher positions. After leaving the Porter Mill he served three years as a draughtsman in the office of the Franklin Company with Hon. A. D. Lockwood, and in 1869 was appointed paymaster at the Lincoln Mill. In November, 1872, he was appointed superintendent and such favor did his administration of affairs find in the minds of the company, that in November, 1879, Mr Pennell was selected as agent, and retained the office until his appointment in September, 1886, as manager of the Franklin Company. He was later made, in addition, manager of the Union Water-Power Company. In this latter capacity, especially in connection with the Franklin Company and its properties on lands about Lewiston and Auburn, Mr Pennell manifested a very progressive and liberal spirit, and under his management the company steadily grew in popularity, and many improvements were made and new building sites opened to the public both in Lewiston and Auburn. After this flattering success he resigned these positions February, 1890, to accept that of agent of the Hill Manufacturing Co. on the resignation of Josiah G. Coburn, after 36 years of careful management. Mr Pennell was well equipped in technical skill, business training, and intellectual strength for this responsibility, and occupies a high position among the manufacturers and in the esteem of the people.

As an active Republican he has been prominent in politics since becoming a voter. Bringing the industry, accuracy and system of his business methods into the political field he made himself master of the presented situations, and became an authority whose opinion carried weight. He has been a frequent delegate to conventions, chairman of city, county and district committees, has always been in sympathy with the advanced element of his party, and by his zeal and fertility in resource has been a valuable worker in party lines. He was city auditor in 1870-71; in 1874 a member of the common council; in 1875-1876-1877 President of the Board of Aldermen; January 15, 1878, the order which provided for the construction of the Lewiston water-works was introduced by him. In 1880, he was elected water commissioner for six years, and re-elected in 1886 for an additional term of six years. He was twice chairman of the board. His services in these offices were so efficient that he was elected in 1881 to fill the legislative vacancy caused by the death of Hon. I. N. Parker, and in 1883, 1884, and 1885 he was a member of the state senate. In 1883, he introduced and carried through an act prohibiting the sale of the deadly toy pistol, that occasioned so many deaths among boys, and his interest in this matter was earnestly approved by all the newspapers. The senate of 1885 was one of more than usual ability, with many members experienced in

legislation, keen debaters, sound thinkers, and earnest men, and it was complimentary indeed to Mr Pennell that although the youngest member of the senate, with one exception, he was chosen its president, receiving every vote in that body. How he discharged his duties can best be learned from his associates. Mr Libby of Orono, in introducing a resolution thanking Mr Pennell for "the dignity, ability, entire impartiality which has characterized his official intercourse with the members," said: "The uniform kindness and courtesy of our president has endeared him to each and all of us." Mr Lebroke of Foxcroft, in speaking on the resolution, said: "In our work we have been aided largely by the president, whose ever ready perspicuity was equal to any and every emergency, one whose rulings have been entirely impartial, one to whom we have always looked with faith and confidence and not with disappointment, for direction in all our multifarious duties. Our work has undoubtedly been not only facilitated, but largely expedited by the manner in which this body has been presided over during the present session. I must say that he has done honor to himself and a good service to the state, for which we who know of his important labors in this branch feel highly grateful to him and for which the state is indebted to his great abilities." The Bangor *Commercial*, an opposition paper, said: "Mr Pennell is a very pleasant gentleman, 38 years of age. He is self-made, cultured, and has rare conversational powers. He has a mild and pleasant eye, an intelligent and very winsome countenance, a full and well-rounded forehead indicating a large and well-developed brain, and sufficiently strong melodious voice. His speech and accent are a pure New England vernacular. His suavity seems prompted by a kind and genial heart. While differing from him radically on some points we are glad the corporation interests are represented by so good and worthy a gentleman." The Portland *Argus*, Democratic, said: "Political friends and enemies must speak alike that Mr Pennell is a very honorable, able, and vigorous gentleman, well worthy of the honors repeatedly bestowed upon him." Mr Pennell's sympathies and vote have always been on the side of temperance and in favor of good law. While President of the Senate he was called upon to give the decisive vote on the question of referring the amendments to the prohibitory law to the next legislature. Without a moment's hesitation there was a clear and strong "No." His action was so decided that the Somerset *Reporter* said: "Every temperance organization in the state should give President Pennell a vote of thanks." Rev. C. D. Crane of New Castle said while addressing the General Conference of Congregationalists in Lewiston, June 18, 1885: "All honor to the president! It was not the first time when, in a critical moment in the history of Maine, a Congregationalist in the state house at Augusta proved to be the right man in the right place." Mr Pennell was on the committee, organized in 1884, that arranged for the Legislative Reunion held at the state house in Augusta in January, 1886, his fellow members being J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta,

Wm G. Davis of Portland, Wm H. Strickland of Bangor, and Fred Atwood of Winterport, and much of the success attending it was awarded to him.

Mr Pennell has done good service in other circles of activity and usefulness. He is a trustee of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Library Association; has been identified with the State Agricultural Society as an officer; was for ten years trustee of the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society; and the conspicuous success of the Centennial celebration of Lewiston and Auburn in 1876 was largely due to his management. He has been for nearly a quarter of a century a member of the Pine Street Congregational church, is chairman of the Prudential Committee of the parish, and a participant in the various activities of the church and parish, and in Y. M. C. A. work. He has been a Free Mason since 1874, and has taken thirty-two Masonic degrees. The steady upward progress of Mr Pennell from bobbin boy to a leading manufacturer and high political honors shows what can be accomplished by brains and industry dominated by integrity and uprightness.

Mr Pennell married June 22, 1869, Jennie A., daughter of Wingate and Eliza W. (Foss) Linscott. Mr Linscott, a native of Chesterville, became a resident of Boston, where Mrs Pennell was born. Both Mr and Mrs Pennell take high rank in social circles. Three children enliven their home circle: Dwight R., Fannie C., and Maude Robie.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.

Archie Lee Talbot is of English-ancestry. Ambrose Talbot, his great-great-grandfather, came to America with his parents and lived in Dorchester, Mass., afterwards settled in Freeport, Me, where he resided until his death. His farm has never passed from the family, and is owned and occupied by the fifth generation. He was deacon of the Congregational church 40 years. His son, Asa Talbot, removed to Turner, Wilton, and finally to Avon, where he built the first frame house on the "Mile Square," where he died, aged 79, in 1849. He took great interest in the meeting held by Rev. Jesse Lee and became a Methodist. Archibald, son of Asa, removed to Phillips and finally to Wilton, where he died in 1873, aged 74. He was a Methodist class leader and local preacher, and was chaplain of Maine (Farmington) Lodge of Masons for many years. He was county commissioner for Franklin county and a trustee of the State Insane Asylum. Charles J. Talbot, son of Archibald, was a farmer and a member of the bar. He was president of the Temperance and Antislavery State Convention held at Portland, June 7, 1854, which nominated Hon. Anson P. Morrill for governor, the first Republican governor of Maine. He was a member of that memorable convention at Strong, August 7, 1854, composed of Whigs, Free-soilers, and Temperance Antislavery Democrats, who adopted the name of Republican. This was the birth of the Republican party in the

United States, and was the first delegate convention to assume that name. He was made a member of the State Central Committee and held that position several years. He was commissioned by President Lincoln surveyor of the port of Portland, and held that position during President Lincoln's administration. He was commissioned collector of internal revenue by President Grant, and was in office until the consolidation of districts. He was a railroad commissioner six years, and was often prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress, but always espoused the candidacy of others in the interest of harmony and united action. When 19 he became a Methodist. He died at his home in Wilton, March 10, 1884, aged 63, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Archie Lee Talbot, eldest son of Charles J. and Delphinia S. Talbot (she was daughter of Asa Robbins, who was 21 years selectman and town clerk of Phillips), was born in Phillips, September 14, 1846, and lived on his father's farm until 21. He received his education in the district and high schools, Wilton Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Upon leaving school he became an insurance agent. In 1870 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and in 1877 was re-appointed by Collector Rollins, with headquarters at Lewiston. He held that office for seven years, until the office was consolidated with headquarters at Augusta. Mr Talbot discharged the duties of this difficult and important position with ability and fidelity, often receiving the commendation and approval of the inspecting officers. He then engaged as a life and fire insurance agent, and in 1887 accepted the position of general agent for Maine for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa, in which business he is now engaged. Mr Talbot has lived in Lewiston since 1877. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, from ward seven, and re-elected in 1884, serving as chairman of important committees. In 1886 he was elected a member of the school board, re-elected in 1888, and 1890. He is a member of leading committees, and is now chairman of the committee on teachers and instruction. Mr Talbot is a member of Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M. He early became interested in this ancient fraternity, and was initiated when 21 years old, has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish rites to and including the 32°, and has passed the chairs in lodge, chapter, and council. In 1878 and 1879 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the 15th Masonic District. In 1880 he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. He is also a permanent member of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge for three years, re-elected in 1885, in 1888, and in 1891. Mr Talbot is a member of the Congregational church, and is ever ready to aid in the cause of every good work.

LISBON.

BY ASA P. MOORE, ESQ.

CHAPTER XXI.

Early Boundaries—Petitions—Town of Bowdoin—Incorporation of Thompsonborough—Situation, Limits, and Formation—Surface and Soil—Description—Old Houses—Education—Occupation of First Settlers—Early History—Other Settlers and Descendants—Early Mills—War of 1812—Physicians—First Town Meeting of Thompsonborough—School Districts—Extracts from Town Records—Action in the Civil War—Civil List.

WEST BOWDOINHAM plantation, which included Lisbon and Webster, extended from the westerly boundary of Bowdoinham, west to the line of division of the Plymouth Company and Pejepscot Proprietors, about nine miles; and from the northerly boundary of Topsham and Little River north to the southerly boundary of Wales and Litchfield, about 10 miles, and had an area of nearly 90 square miles. In 1782 the settlers petitioned for incorporation. This petition not being granted, was followed by others, until incorporation was obtained, in 1788. The town of Bowdoin held its first meeting April 15, 1788, at the dwelling of Prince Rose. Samuel Tebbetts was moderator; Benjamin Jaques, clerk; Humphrey Purrington, Samuel Tebbetts, Ebenezer Temple, selectmen; James Rogers, Jesse Davies, Jonathan Williams, Nathaniel Jellerson, David Porter, Timothy Higgins, and John Hewey, highway surveyors. The first mention of a school is in 1791, when three classes (districts) were established, and forty pounds voted for schools. In 1796 the town voted "to support the gospel agreeably to law in the Baptist order," 26 voting for the Baptists to eight for the Congregational. In 1797, \$600 was voted to build two meeting-houses, which, if commenced, were never completed. In 1798 it was voted that Samuel Tebbetts, Thomas Ham, and Joseph Kilgore, send a petition to the general court for the division of the town. May 21, 1799, "voted that the bridge at Jordan Mills be built," and Abel Nutting named to superintend the building.

Thompsonborough.—In accordance with a vote of the town of Bowdoin, the act of incorporation of Thompsonborough was passed June 22, 1799. The name was given in honor of General Samuel Thompson, of Brunswick, a son of James Thompson, who, as colonel of a body of volunteers, made prisoners of several British officers at Falmouth, in 1775. The Thompson family were large owners of land in Little River plantation, but something did not please the majority of the voters in General Thompson's views or actions,

and specifying the length of name as a reason, an act was obtained to change the name to Lisbon, February 22, 1802. The boundaries of Thompsonborough were: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the town of Topsham at Little River, and running up said Little River about one mile, to what is called Bowdoin's road, then running westward on said road about eight or ten rods, to a large pine tree marked with the letter Q, it being the southeast corner of what is called Whittemore's Lot, and thence running north northeast to the north line of said town, said line being about a center line of the said town of Bowdoin." Ezekiel Thompson, of Little River, a brother of General Thompson, was authorized to call the first meeting.

Situation, Limits, and Formation.—Lisbon is on the east side of Androscoggin river, in the eastern corner of the county; distant thirty miles northeasterly from Portland, and thirty southwesterly from Augusta. Thompsonborough was so named in honor of the Thompson family, who were large owners of land in Little River Plantation, adjoining Thompsonborough and Bowdoin. Little River Plantation, now called Lisbon Falls, was a part of the Pejepscot purchase, being a gore between Little Androscoggin and Sabattus rivers, adjoining the old town on its southern extremity, and was annexed to Lisbon (after considerable opposition) March 4, 1808. In 1840 Webster was set off from the northern part. The soil and surface are admirably adapted to agriculture, and the town contains more than an average share of arable land, the soil being so diversified as to afford farmers an opportunity to successfully cultivate all crops incident to the latitude. The intervals are fertile and productive, and no town in the state shows better or larger crops of corn or grain; while other portions are better suited for the raising of hay and grazing purposes. Some portions are broken, but there are no abrupt hills or worthless swamps. The streams are numerous, affording abundant supplies of water. The territory was covered with a dense growth of pine, hemlock, and hard wood. The forests were stocked with game, and the rivers furnished a bountiful supply of fish, rendering it a noted resort for the Indians, who had a village on the level land, situated at the point where the Sabattus empties into the Androscoggin. The Indians called the falls where Worumbo Mill now stands *Anmecangin*, signifying much fish. There are three villages: Lisbon, one mile northwesterly from the geographical center, which is near Farnsworth Mill; Lisbon Falls, two and one-half miles southerly from the center, at the southern extremity of the town; and a small village at Lisbon Center. Some of the oldest houses now standing in town are: the house owned by John G. Tebbets, now situated about one mile from Lisbon village, on the road leading to South West Bend Ferry; it was built by Gideon Curtis, near the office of the Farwell Mills; the house now occupied by Widow Mary Frost, on the east side of Farwell street, opposite J. M. Corbett's house (it first stood on the hill above Samuel Moody's and was occupied by Abel Curtis); the house now

occupied as a boarding-house by Farwell Mills; this house was built and occupied by Mayall and afterwards by Corbett, who added a story to the old house, which was one story.

Education.—The early inhabitants appreciated education and were liberal for the times in their appropriations for it. Among the first teachers were Miss Cox, of Topsham, who probably taught here several years, Nathaniel Eames, Esq., Nathaniel Harmon, and John Ham. The town voted in 1871 to abolish the district system; there are now no organized school districts, although they retain their old numbers and generally their old limits. (By the new method the town has control of all school-houses and property, and all teachers are employed under the direction of a supervisor chosen by the town, and the terms of schools are of equal length in all parts of the town.) The school-houses are in good repair and most of them new, erected and furnished in a manner suited to the spirit of the times. The town owns seven village school-houses, valued at \$16,000, and nine rural school-houses, valued at \$5,000. The school year is 30 weeks. Two free high schools, three grammar, three intermediate, six primary, and seven rural schools are maintained, and the attendance in 1890 was 800; 385 males and 415 females. \$2,000 were raised for the support of common schools; \$250 for free high school; \$700 for school books; \$400 for repairs on school-houses; \$400 for fuel; \$800 for building one new school-house. The town received from the state in 1890, \$2,014.10 for common schools, and \$250 for free high schools, and from the Farwell Mills \$100.

The Thompsons.—Jonathan Bagley, of Amesbury, and Moses Little, of Newbury, pursuant to vote of Pejepscot proprietors, conveyed July 4, 1780, to Samuel Thompson for £50 all land from Little river to Sabattus river, and northerly to the divisional line between said Pejepscot proprietors and Kennebec proprietors; this was the gore of land known as Little River plantation, annexed to Lisbon in 1808.

Ezekiel Thompson came here in 1798, having purchased 350 acres at Little River, of Samuel, his brother. He was a leading man; was postmaster, and collector of U. S. revenue, during the war of 1812. The writer has the license granted by him to Paul C. Tebbets, Esq., in 1813, to carry on trade at Lisbon. Ezekiel Thompson was born in Brunswick at New Meadows in 1757, was son of Captain James Thompson, who was born in Kittery in 1707. James had three wives and nine sons and nine daughters; he died at Topsham in 1791; Captain James was son of James Thompson, born in Old York; and James was the son of James Thompson, born in Ireland. Lydia Thompson, second wife of Captain James Thompson, and mother of Ezekiel, was daughter of Benjamin Brown, of Ipswich. Ezekiel married in 1781 Priscilla, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Purinton, son of Deacon Humphrey Purinton, who lived in Georgetown, now Bath, near the turnpike and New Meadows river. Humphrey

was born in Truro, Cape Cod, and died in Gorham, Mass. Priscilla, the wife of Nathaniel Purinton, was daughter of Thomas Woodbury, of Cape Elizabeth, formerly from Beverly, Mass. Samuel Thompson (the brigadier) married a sister of Colonel Nathaniel Purinton. The children of Ezekiel were: Lydia, born 1783; Reliance, born 1785, who married a Tebbets; Charles, born 1789, was a wealthy merchant and ship-owner of Topsham; Priscilla, born 1792, married Paul C. Tebbets, Esq., father of John G. Tebbets; John Holman, born 1795, for many years register of deeds at Topsham; Hezekiah, born 1798, and Joanna, born 1803. She informed me that her first teacher was a Mr Donahue, and her first female teacher was Mrs Mary Grant, who taught in private houses, and, at one time, in a barn; when they hauled in hay, the school was moved from the barn-floor into a stall.

Occupation of First Settlers, Mills, etc.—The inhabitants paid little attention to farming, but devoted their time to lumbering, as the township was covered with a superior pine, and was a part of the great pine nursery in this section of the state. Saw-mills were erected on the Sabattus, at Robinson's Corner (now known as Bryant's privilege), at Lisbon Factory, and at Farnsworth's, a mile below. At Little River, on the Androscoggin, were at one time, from 1790 to 1800, six large saw-mills, a corn and grist-mill, and a carding-mill. The lumber sawed at these mills was conveyed by teams to Topsham and Cathance. The business men, the Whitings, Godfreys, Jordans, and others, were renowned for their enterprise and energy. They were fast reaping the reward of their labors, when the French troubles of 1800, the embargo and War of 1812 following in succession, obliged them to relinquish business, and the result was a prostration of the business community, and the dispersion to other parts of the men who had been so active.

First Settlers.—The probable first settler was one White, who lived in a log hut on the road to Webster Corner, on the Elder Lewis farm, and afterwards purchased White's Hill. Then Russell Hinkley, a short distance beyond White, and Joseph Hinkley near by. Joseph's buildings were destroyed by fire in 1805, when he moved down to the spot where Charles Davis now lives, and finally located on the place now occupied by Charles Smith. He had several children of whom Jesse staid on the old place, built the brick house now standing, soon after sold and removed to this corner. Russell Hinkley probably built the first house, Joseph the second.

Major John Rowe came about 1817, and lived on Rowe's Hill, and died in 1822. He was sergeant-major in the Revolution, and received a commission as major in 1799 and 1800 during the French trouble, in which he was noted for his patriotism and zeal as evinced by his successful efforts in raising a regiment for the defense of the country. He married Charlotte Green, of Portland, a milliner who was somewhat famous for her personal charms and varied accomplishments. The major was brave, patriotic, and warmly devoted to the

interests of his country. He was a gentleman of good attainments, well-educated, of fine and commanding personal appearance, a wooer of the gentle Muse, and inclined to consider Bacchus and Venus entitled to share his devotions with Mars. He and his wife were very social, lived in fine style, entertaining with ease, and fond of company. The writer has a diary kept during the Revolution, his orderly book, and MSS. of original and selected poetry, toasts, and sentiments. He also has a choice set of old china ware, and Albert C. Neal, Esq., a set of decanters and glasses used on festive occasions at his hospitable board (which were of frequent occurrence, and famed for style and luxury). After his death his wife removed to Portland and engaged in her former business, but came back to Lisbon and resided until her death in 1848. They had no children. She and her sister were attached to the ways and fashions of earlier life, and are remembered for their peculiarities of dress, stateliness of manner, and various accomplishments. Charlotte was possessed of fine musical taste, and often entertained her youthful visitors by performing for them on the guitar, which she played with ease and grace.

John Smullen came from the Parish of Raphos, Donegal county, Ireland, and port of Londonderry, in 1784. He belonged to a Protestant family whose ancestors were Hollanders, who came to Ireland in the army of the Prince of Orange. When 19 years of age, John visited relations in Pennsylvania, and finding that some of the family lived in Maine, came to see them, married one and took up a farm in Lisbon and remained until his death in 1825. Mr Smullen was one of the selectmen in 1801, and for several years after. Two sons, Joseph D. and Samuel, and three daughters, Margaret, Jane, and Mary survived. *Joseph* had a daughter who married B. R. Potter, of Bowdoin, and now lives on a part of the original farm which was divided between Joseph and Samuel; also a son, John, who lives in California. *Samuel* left one son, Samuel E., who lives at Lisbon Falls, and two daughters, Mehitable, who married Isaac L. Doughty, of Topsham, and resides on a part of the old farm, and Margaret, who married S. P. C. Prince, of Brunswick, and now lives in Webster. *Margaret* married James Hewey, had three children, Robert, Mary S., and Andrew C. Mary is now living at Bath. Andrew C. Hewey was well known in Sagadahoc county, having been clerk of courts from 1856 until the War of the Rebellion, where he was paymaster in the Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war he entered into the practice of law at Bath; a son, James E. Hewey, is now clerk of courts in York county. *Jane* married Samuel Baker, of Lisbon, had one son, John S. Baker, a prominent lawyer in Sagadahoc county for thirty years. She was left a widow and married Jonathan Davis of Webster. *Mary* married William Starbird and lived at Sabattusville until 1840, when they moved to Bath.

Thomas Roberts, a joiner, came here from Somersworth, N. H., in 1800; he lived in a house which stood opposite Berry's tan-yard till 1819, when he

removed to the factory. He built the old tavern stand at Little River for John Raymond in 1804 or 1805; was a deputy sheriff for some years. His son Thomas was born and always resided in Lisbon. He was a connecting link between the past and present generation, his memory being exceedingly good, and his knowledge of men and times extensive. He died in 1878. *Abijah Metcalf* served under John Paul Jones during the Revolution; abandoning the sea he came to Brunswick and thence to Higgins's Corner in Lisbon, where he took up and cleared the farm now occupied by the Widow Higgins. He was in town as early as 1787. *Adoniram Sinclair*, an early settler, came from Kennebunk. *John Woodward* came from Massachusetts; married a daughter of Hodgkins, who took up the farm now occupied by Nathaniel Bard. Descendants of Woodward now reside in the neighborhood. *Stephen* and *Jacob Whittemore*, brothers, came from Bowdoin in 1786; they lived in the house now occupied by Sylvanus Small. John, son of Stephen, was born in Lisbon, February 22, 1798. He taught school 20 winters in Lisbon and adjoining towns. He was a member of the school committee, selectman, and justice of the peace for many years. He was a member of the second Free Baptist church in Lisbon 41 years, and deacon 16 years. He died in 1879. His son Albert enlisted in the Union army from the West, and died in service.

Calvin Cowen was in town when Smullen came. He came from Brunswick; was a soldier in the Revolution; married a sister of Hezekiah Coombs, and settled on the farms now owned by Moses Sawyer and Mr Healy. *Charles Smith* settled on the farm now owned by Winter Marr. Smith sold to Stevens, who sold to Joseph, son of Hezekiah Coombs, who sold to his son John H., who sold to Marr. *George Sawyer* came from Dover, N. H., was in the Revolution, settled on a farm near Southwest Bend, and married Hannah, daughter of *John Dain* who came from Connecticut; he settled on the Wagg farm near the river, and married Elizabeth Proctor. *William Dain* settled on an adjoining farm, and married Mary Wagg. *Joseph Thompson* came from Falmouth; married Kerinhapock Proctor, and settled near Lewiston line. *William*, his brother, married Annie Duval, of Falmouth, and settled on the Bend Island. *Boswell* settled east from George Sawyer, near where the Bend Ferry is now located; he died early, and his farm passed into the hands of McGray. *Daniel Green* took up and cleared the farm next below Boswell's; he went into the Revolution when 16 years of age. His father settled on the farm next below (afterwards occupied by his son William). He was born in England. Coming to America he served in the French and Indian wars, also the Revolution; he married Jane Dustin. William, his son, married Hannah Blethen. *David Green*, brother of Daniel and William, settled on the farm next below John Blethen; he married a Blaisdell. *William Neal* lived next below Daniel Green; he came from North Berwick, and married Mehitable Kilgore. He was a man of considerable influence and held various offices.

Henry Moulton, next below Neal's, came from Falmouth. *Merrill*, next below Moulton's, was from New Gloucester. He bought of Hezekiah Wyman the farm now owned and occupied by John Ham. *Rev. D. Pierce*, next below Merrill, was a Calvinist Baptist clergyman, came from Durham; married Abigail Additon; moved to Greene, where he died. *Simon Johnson*, next below Pierce, came from Harpswell, and married a daughter of Samuel Wilson, who settled next below Johnson; his farm was afterwards owned by Daniel Johnson, a brother of Simon. Daniel married a Holbrook, daughter of Wilson's second wife. *Isaac Whitney* settled next below; he was a son of Benjamin. *Alexander Sutherland* came next below; his farm was afterwards occupied by his son Benjamin, who married a Whitney. *James W. Purinton* came from Topsham; built a tannery, and afterwards sold to Edward Berry. *Increase Blethen*, second son of John, took up the farm now owned by Rev. J. P. Redlon. He married the Widow Malcolm. John, Increase, and James Blethen came from England. Increase settled in Phillips, James at Cape Elizabeth, and John, the father of Increase, settled on the farm now occupied by Charles Hartshorn. John Blethen had three wives, and 27 children by the first two. Eldridge G. Blethen is a great-grandson of John.

John Dean established the first ferry at Southwest Bend, in 1799, above the Bend Island. In 1810 a ferry was running below the island, and both were in operation until 1817, when a bridge was built. In April, 1819, a portion of the bridge was carried away. The bridge was rebuilt the same season, in 1846 was again carried away and has not been rebuilt; the river is now crossed by ferry.

Benjamin Whitney owned the farms now owned by the Bibber heirs and a portion of the Hewey farm. He came from New Meadows, married Nancy Hinkley, was part owner in the first grist-mill at Little River, and was the miller. He died in 1799. His sons were Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Nathan, Benjamin, Joseph, and Samuel. Two were in the Revolution. Abram was one of the foremost business men of his day. Isaac lived at the foot of Rowe's Hill, Nathan where Addison Metcalf lives. Samuel was father of Jacob, who died in 1889 at Lisbon, age 85, John, and Samuel L. *William Bucknam* came from Falmouth, Me, about 1798, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandsons, Nathan and George Bucknam. *William Bickford* came from Cape Elizabeth to Lewiston about 1798. Subsequently he settled where Captain Thomas Jordan now lives. He had a family of seven children; two of the daughters are still living. His sons, William, John, Aaron, and James, settled in Lewiston. William came to Lisbon, where he died. Aaron lived on the old homestead where he died April 6, 1863. Seth H., his son, is now living in Lisbon, on the Patrick Irish farm. *Mrs Mary Goody* came from Cape Ann to Lewiston about 1799, and settled on the farm formerly known as the Hart farm, where she died in 1828. But one child, an only son, came with

her, and he lives in Lisbon, on the White lot. *True Woodbury* came first to Durham, but settled in Danville. He had a son, Benjamin, who moved to New Gloucester. His son, John P., settled in Lisbon on the James Jordan farm near the Lewiston line. *Winter Marr*, father of Edward, was born in Webster in 1814. He moved to Lisbon in 1847, and carried on farming and brick-making until his death in 1889. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and was always an advocate of temperance.

Samuel Nichols first came to Durham towards the close of the last century, and took up a farm near Southwest Bend. He had a family of six sons and four daughters; the sons were Thomas, William, James, John, Lemuel, and Samuel. Of these, Thomas settled in Durham near New Gloucester line, and had a family of 10 children, Betsey, Enos, Sally, Margaret, Rebecca, Thomas, David, John, Mary Jane, and Benjamin. Betsey married Samuel McGray, August 9, 1795, and settled in Durham on the place now occupied by Widow Jones near Southwest Bend; from thence they removed to Lisbon and settled near Captain McGray's ferry. He died March 19, 1872, and his wife, March 28, 1872. *Richard Doan* moved from Portland, Me, to Durham, 1798, and took up the farm now owned by George Estes, near Methodist Corner. Mr Doan had a family of 10 children, Joanna, Sarah C., John K., Mary L., Nancy, Olive S., William, Margaret A., Harriet M., and Lucy Ann. Harriet M. married Joseph Nichols. *Ephraim Jordan* came from Cape Elizabeth in 1787, and took up the farm in Webster now occupied by Charles E. Garcelon. He lived here until his death, December 11, 1846. He reared seven children. His son, Thomas, lives on the Foss farm. *Henry Jordan* came from Webster about 1825, and settled on the farm now in possession of his son, Isaiah L.

Thomas Godfrey and *Abraham Whitney* purchased tracts of land from Samuel Thompson, and were probably among the first settlers at Little River. Thomas Godfrey lived on the John Douglass place. He was father of John Godfrey, who went to Topsham and became a prominent ship-builder. *Abraham Whitney* was one of several brothers, of whom Isaac, Nathan, and Samuel settled here. He lived next above the old post-office, and was an active and prominent business man in his day. He raised a large family, of whom Benjamin lived and died at Little River, leaving two daughters now living here, Priscilla W., wife of Niah Gould; and Octavia T., wife of Albert C. Neal, Esq. Abraham, Jr, lived and died at Lisbon, leaving a daughter in Durham, the wife of Emery S. Warren, Esq. Among the active business men, from 1790 to 1810, at Little River, were Samuel Tilton, who lived near John Cornish; Jabez B. Fletcher, near William K. Corning; Merrell Jordan; Ebenezer Fellows lived near John Douglass; Joseph Langden, near railroad crossing; William Wise, who married Thankful, a daughter of Samuel Thompson. These were active business men, and after the general prostration

of business, left here. *Hezekiah Coombs* came to Little River about 1785. He was a soldier in the Revolution. His son, William, was born in 1788, and, after he came of age, purchased a farm on the ridge now owned by Mr Hannaford. William Coombs was an energetic business man, held several town offices, and was a fearless and faithful leader of the Democratic forces, in opposition to Aaron Dwinal, leader of the Whigs. They were both men of choleric temperament, and espoused the cause they loved with a zeal not always tempered with discretion. William Coombs had two sons, Levi T., a deputy sheriff and dealer in stoves and hardware at Lisbon, and George W., a tailor at Lisbon Falls. *Joseph Coombs*, another son of Hezekiah, lived in the eastern part of the town, adjoining Webster, on the farm afterwards owned by Winter Marr. He had two children, Hannah, wife of John H. Green, and John H. Coombs. *Abel Nutting*, born in Groton, Mass., in 1757, was a soldier through the Revolution, and took part in Lexington and Bunker Hill. He came to Bath in 1783, and stopped at the house of Ebenezer Coombs, where he formed the acquaintance of Rhoda, whom he married in 1784. He came to Lisbon in 1788 and settled north of Lisbon Factory, at Jordan's Mills. In 1804 he removed to a farm about half a mile above the village, having on it a log house and hovel built by Russell Hinkley (now the Haskell farm), where he remained until his death, January 18, 1828. He left a wife and 13 children. His widow married William Green, who died at Lisbon in 1849. She died in Lisbon, April 17, 1867, at 99 years, retaining her faculties up to within a few days of her death. Aaron Nutting, Esq., for many years town clerk of Lisbon, is a grandson of the Revolutionary hero.

John Raymond was a merchant in Boston in 1799. He bought a store and lot at Little River that year, and came here to reside in 1804 or 1805. He built the old tavern where the Androscoggin House stood, and his store stood on the lower side of the old road, near the railroad crossing. He died in 1810, and his wife in 1812, leaving an only child, Ann Raymond, who married *James Barker*, of Boston. Mr Barker never lived here, but became the owner of the estate belonging to Raymond at Little River, and purchased other lots and claims, so that at his death a large portion of the real estate there was in his possession. He spent considerable money and time in hunting up and purchasing the various interests and outstanding titles to the property there, and his memorandum of titles and conveyances shows him to have been a man of thorough system and deep research. Although sanguine that the place must become of importance, he did not live to see his hopes realized. He is described to me by Isaac N. Davis, Esq., his agent, "as a gentleman of the old school, of fine personal appearance, dignified, somewhat precise, of great firmness, and of the strictest integrity." In 1861 *John G. Tebbets* and *Edward Plummer* purchased the Barker estate, comprising all the water-power on Ten-mile Falls, and having united with them Oliver Moses, of Bath, and others,

obtained a charter, built a mill, and began the great development of the place. *Jacob Gould* came here from Bath as early as 1790, settled first on the place now owned by Seth Bickford, but moved to the place now belonging to his family about 1801. He died December 27, 1862, aged 94 years. His oldest child, Major Stephen Gould, was born in Lisbon, October 17, 1791. He was for many years a deputy sheriff of Lincoln and Androscoggin counties. Jacob Gould had three sons: Stephen, who died in 1875, aged 84; Niah, now living in Lisbon, aged 86; Jacob, who died in 1890, aged 83. *Aaron Dwinal*, son of Amos Dwinal, was a Revolutionary soldier; came from Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 1800: settled at Webster Corner; left here in 1840, and died in Leeds in 1844. He was a very active and influential man, held various offices of trust and importance, and was leader of the old Whig party in town. His son, Simeon, is living in Lisbon, and his other sons now living are: Calvin, at Bangor; Owen, at Mechanic Falls; Amos, in Aroostook; and a daughter, Abigail Davis, near Bangor. Rufus Dwinal, of Bangor, a noted lumberman and mill owner, was a son of Aaron. Simeon was representative in 1841, and has held other town offices.

Robert Jack, son of Joseph Jack, of Topsham, was prominent in the early days. By hard study he gained a good education, including Latin, Greek, and Astronomy. He taught school, finally came to Lisbon and opened a store, including in his stock-in-trade the beverages of the day. He claimed to be the first who offered print or calico for sale in Lisbon. He was for years clerk and selectman of Lisbon. He was a public-spirited citizen, and one of the number who purchased and cleared the grounds now used as a cemetery, and afterwards aided in digging a well in the square and in putting in "the town pump." He built a number of fine houses, planted some of the first shade trees in the place, around his residences, and tried to induce the citizens to plant trees on each side of the first mile of the road to Lewiston. He married Sarah Staples, of Topsham, and had four sons, one of whom, Robert W. lives in Lisbon.

Early Mills.—John Raymond erected a mill on Little River, probably as early as 1806, which was operated by John Perry as a clothing mill for some years, when he sold to Gardner Frost, who continued the business until 1835. John Mayall, an Englishman, erected a wooden woolen mill in 1808-10 on the Sabattus, just above the bridge. This was on the first or upper privilege of Farwell Mills, is still standing in good preservation. He occupied it until 1822, when Horace Corbett, of Walpole, Mass., purchased it and operated it until 1850 as a satinet mill. No machinery was run in it until 1860, when James F. Hirst, an Englishman, leased it and occupied it for the manufacture of repellents until 1863, when he removed to Sabattus. John Robinson, another Englishman, was the next lessee, in 1863, and manufactured flannels until 1867. The same year Corbett sold the mill to N. W. Farwell, who

repaired it and occupied it as a cotton mill. He also bought a large amount of land near the mill.

On the Moody privilege, below the bridge at Lisbon village, a grist-mill was built on the east side of the river near the end of the present dam as early as 1800, by Gideon and Abel Curtis, and Lisbon Factory was then called Curtis's Mills. This mill was tended by Eben Coombs, who came from Bath about 1803. He lived in a house where the house occupied by W. H. Miles, agent of Farwell Mills, now stands. William Batchelder later built a scythe factory just above this mill and conducted it some time. The first mill on the west side was built about 1804 by Gideon Curtis, afterward owned by Nathaniel Gerrish, who came from Durham in 1817. He and his son Joshua, for some years, carried on the lumber business, when, Joshua's health failing, he opened a store, and traded where his son, E. M. Gerrish, now trades. Nathaniel built a brick hotel in 1831 near the location of the office of Farwell Mills, which was torn down in the seventies. He was a justice of the peace, school committee man, etc. He sold the mill property to Joseph Moore in 1833; he to Samuel Moody in 1835, who was succeeded in ownership by a local syndicate in 1865, which sold to N. W. Farwell in 1867. The large cotton mill of the Farwell Manufacturing Company now occupies the entire privilege.

War of 1812.—There were three companies ordered out. The first was commanded by Captain Aaron Dwinal. There were 84 men, of whom three were living in 1873: William Woodard, a sergeant; Simeon Dwinal, son of the captain in Lisbon; and Deacon Caleb Kilgore, of Portland. Second company, Captain Peter Whitney, 31 men. Joseph Webber, of Lewiston, was the only survivor in 1873. Third company, Captain Samuel True, 73 men, nine were living in 1873: Sergeant David Spofford, Webster; Corporal James Farrar, of Lisbon; and Nathan Farrar, Robert Jordan, Moody Spofford, Gardner Frost, Benjamin Jordan, Benjamin Grand, Greenleaf Spofford.

Early Physicians.—Benjamin H. Mace was one of the early settlers. Daniel Garcelon, deceased, was of Lewiston, uncle to Dr Alonzo Garcelon. Simeon Foss, deceased, came from Farmington. Wm McLellan, deceased, came from Skowhegan. A. Brawn, now living in Biddeford. A. W. Hobbs, now living in Freedom, N. H. N. J. Wedgwood came from Litchfield, graduate of Maine Medical School, now in Lewiston. H. C. White, from Litchfield, also and a graduate of Maine Medical School, is now in Somerville, Mass. D. B. Sawyer, now in Lewiston, married Charlotte, daughter of Joshua Gerrish.

The First Town Meeting of Thompsonborough was held at the house of Samuel Tebbetts, Esq. (at Webster Corner), March 17, 1800. Samuel Tebbetts was chosen moderator; Noah Jordan, town clerk; Robert Hue, treasurer; Thomas Ham, Samuel Tebbetts, Jonathan Hebbard, selectmen and assessors; Adoniram Sinkley, constable and collector; Calvin Cowing, Joseph Dearing,

John Hue, John McManas, Thomas Tebbetts, William B. West, Downing Gooding, Russell Hinkley, Ephraim Jordan, Josiah True, Jonathan Fogg, Simon Crocker, Stephen Dodd, Benjamin Ham, surveyors of highway; Abel Nutting, Samuel Thompson, John Tebbetts, Samuel Tebbetts, Jr, surveyors of board; Samuel Tebbetts, culler of hoops and staves. 1800, April 7, adjourned town meeting. Voted Ephraim Jordan, Phineas Jones, Benjamin Ham, Isaac Hinckley, fence viewers; Robert Hughe, Abel Nutting, Thomas Tebbetts, Samuel Hinkley, Jonathan Hebbert, Abraham Frost, tything men; William B. West, Ephraim Jordan, Eliasom Maxwell, Joseph Dearing, Calvin Cowing, Joshway Jordan, Edward Waymouth, William Mitchell, hogreeves; Voted for town charges \$60, highways \$400, schools \$250. Votes cast for governor 47, James Sullivan having 39.

The School Districts were divided, May 3, 1802, thus: No. 1.—Noah Jordan, Moses Brown, Aaron Dwinal, Ephraim Jordan, Phineas Jones, Abner Jordan, Jonathan Jordan, William Jordan, Stephen Foss, Patrick Arish, Foster Wentworth, William Bucknam, Russel Hinkley, Aaron Whitney, Thomas Sinkler, Samuel W. and Seth Hinkley, Hannah Davis, Nathan Hanson, Abel Nutting, Marget Coombs, Andrew Coombs, Samuel Tebbetts, Daniel Whittom, Samuel Jenerson, Thomas Thorn, John and William Bourk, Stephen and William Dodd, Josiah Barry. No. 2.—Nathan Metcalf, Ephraim Toothaker, Jacob Whittemore, Abijah Metcalf, Calvin Cowing, John Smullin, A. Patten, Joseph Cowing, John Woodard, Stephen Whittemore, Charles Smith, Dyer Heagens, Thomas Wilson. No. 3.—Isaac Hinkley, William B. West, Joseph Killgore, Jacob and Moses Gould, Hugh Owen, Lemuel, Samuel, and Thomas Hinkley, Benjamin Ham, Archibald, Amasa, and Luther Smith, James Welch, John Sinkler, Edward Sawyer, Stephen Staple, Thomas Ham, Robert Coombs, Nathaniel and Adoniram Sinkler. No. 4.—Daniel Harison, Miller and Joseph Hinkley, Widow Baley, Theophilus Tebbetts, Daniel Wescott, John Morris, Elisha Patterson, Hezekiah Hall, Jesse Holdbrooks, Thomas Tebbetts, Bradey Baley, John Tebbetts, Eliasom Maxwell, Samuel Tebbetts, Jr, Isaac Tebbetts, Robert Felton. No. 5.—Robert Hewey, John Rideout, Balcher Jones, Levi Temple, Samuel Bennet, Elijah Jones, Joseph and Samuel Dearing, Robert Dunkin, Timothy Heagins, Nathaniel Gilpatrick, John Smith, John Henderson, John Nowell, William Hegins, Jonathan Whitney, Paul Nowell, Alexander Gowing, John Mcmaners, Joseph True, William Heath, Jonathan Whitney, Jr, Benjamin Henderson, Simeon Crock. No. 6.—Matthew Jordan, James Wilson, James Collens, William Mitchell, Patrick Conner, John Wilson, Silas Hamilton, Samuel Thompson, Robert W. Niles, James Maxwell, Daniel Green, Jonathan Mitchell, William True, Nathaniel Smith, William Jordan, Jr, Joshua Jordan, John Farrow, Jonathan Hebbert, Phinehas Spofford, James and Stephen Hebbert, Elias Moody, Matthew and Samuel Libby, John Gould. No. 7.—John, John, Jr, and James Hewey, Elisha Hanscom, Joseph and

Thomas Maxwell, John and William Rideout, Jacob Pettingill, Samuel Malet, Zebulon Pribble, John Larrey, Nathaniel Sheldon, Downing Gooding, Abraham Craft, Nahum, Edmund, and Jonathan Waymouth, Benjamin Hodgkins, Simeon Hamilton, Elias Storey, Jacob Furbish, Benjamin Jordan, Jethro Sandborn.

Extracts from Town Records.—The first pages of the early records are largely occupied with records of roads, and in the quaint writing and spelling some are amusing enough. In 1800 \$250 for schools, and elected a school committee. In 1801 William True was allowed "Liberty to Hang gate Across the Road on his Land. Voted Not to Let the Wider Davis Hang Any gates A Crost the Road. Voted Not to Let Wails Have two Miles of the [north part] of This town." May 5, 1801, an adjourned town meeting was held in Samuel Tebbetts's barn, and for several years it was quite customary to occupy some barn or other to hold town meetings in. In 1801, \$200 was voted for schools, and \$100 to defray town charges. In 1802 Hon. Caleb Strong had 56 votes for governor, Edward H. Robbins, 44 for lieutenant-governor, Nathaniel Dummer, 38 for senator. In 1803 voted that the constable in future post up three warrants for town meeting at Roberts Hewey and Luke Lumbard's store. 1804 voted \$1,000 for highways, \$400 for schools, not to raise money to build a meeting-house. 1805 several private roads accepted by the town. A meeting May 5, 1805, was "to see if the town will agree to divide said town and have the southern part incorporated with Little River Plantation." It was dismissed. Also voted to give 25 cents per head as bounty for crows. 1807 25 votes were cast in favor and 55 against the separation from Massachusetts. Voted "to dismiss the article concerning raising money for the preaching of the Gospel." Voted to build a pound 40 feet square near Luke Cushman's, and chose him pound-keeper. 47 votes against and 28 in favor of annexing the plantations of Little River and Wales to Lisbon, and John Smullen, Captain Josiah True, and Dr Benjamin Hale Mace chosen to remonstrate against such legislative action. 1808 70 votes were cast against and 38 votes in favor of incorporating the north part of Lisbon with Wales plantation in a new town. Voted to petition the President of the United States to suspend the Embargo act either wholly or in part, and chose seven good men and true to "wright" said petition. Little River Plantation has now become a portion of the town. 1809 a committee was chosen to petition the "Legislatur" for relief of the grievances of the town on account of the distressed state of the times. 185 votes cast for governor.

1810 voted to hold the annual meetings in March. A committee chosen to superintend the inoculation of the inhabitants with cow-pox. 1811 voted \$100 for the support of the Gospel, \$1,500 for highways, \$800 for schools, \$350 for town charges. 1814 voted to build a magazine to hold the town stock and the building let to Phineas Jones, also authorized the selectmen to hire money to pay the expenses of the troops in the late expedition to Bath. 1815 an

article in the warrant calling the annual town meeting, reading "to see if the town will raise money to purchase B. D. Bryant's large store at Lisbon Corner for a town-house, if not, to see if the town will raise money to build a new town-house," was "dismissed." 1816 James Small and Ezekiel Thompson chosen delegates to the convention at Brunswick. 116 votes cast for, 60 votes against, the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. 1819 the barn of James Small seems to be the favorite place of holding town meetings, and in March the town voted "not to have their town meetings in future at the meeting-house near the Factory." 170 votes cast for, and 35 votes against the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. 1820 Levi Stowell, William P. Davis, Ezekiel Thompson, Aaron Dwinal, Nathaniel Eames chosen to petition the legislature to divide the county of Lincoln, or make a new county from towns from both Lincoln and Cumberland. For first governor of Maine the vote was: Hon. William King, 77; Colonel Dennie M. Cobb, 3; Benjamin Cushing, Esq., and Samuel W. Hinkley, 1. 1823, Aaron Dwinal, John Smullen, and Paul C. Tebbets chosen committee to report on the propriety of building a house to accommodate the poor. Voted to petition the legislature to annex the town to Kennebec county. 1824 voted to hold the next town meeting at the Methodist meeting-house in the Factory village, and then alternately at the Baptist and Methodist meeting-houses, but at a later meeting it was voted to hold the meetings at "Roger Goodwin's barn."

1827 Nathaniel Gerrish and Moses Tebbets, innholders, and Paul C. Tebbets, Robert Jack & Co., Eaton & Carr, Aaron Dwinal, William Colby, Joshua Gerrish, Jacob Bibber, Ebenezer Ham, James Weymouth, Miss Harriet G. Sampson, Sewell Moody, retailers, were licensed to sell liquors. 1828 241 votes cast for presidential electors, Levi Hubbard receiving 172, Cornelius Holland 69. Voted to give Sampson Colby \$3.50 for a chest four feet long, two feet wide, and one and one-half foot high, to keep the town's books and papers. 1829 voted to petition the legislature for a new county. 1832 voted that we disapprove of the doings of the majority of our late legislature in agreeing to sell a part of the state to the British, and Aaron Dwinal, Moses Tebbets, Joseph Sandborn, James Emerson, and Paul C. Tebbets chosen to draft resolutions on this subject. 1833 voted not to grant licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors. 1837 22 school districts formed. 1839 voted to divide the town, and William Garcelon of Lewiston, Johnson Jacques of Bowdoin, and Elisha Barrell of Greene, chosen committee to make the division. 1840 the town meeting is held in the barn of Nathaniel Gerrish. 1842 voted to raise \$625 for support of schools. 1844, March, voted to raise money to build a town-house the present year. Chose John Whittemore, John Ham, and Peter Charles to locate a place and procure land, etc., for said house. April 13 voted to locate the place and build the town-house on land of Horace Corbett opposite the brick school-house at the Factory village; also voted

that the selectmen be a committee to superintend the building. September 9 the Lisbonians assembled at the town-house for their first meeting therein. 1845, March 17, voted to have the town-house Painted on the Outside (Red) and a stove furnished; voted, that the selectmen be a committee to attend to the retailing of spirituous liquors, and put the license law in force. 1847 voted in favor of having a toll-bridge over the Androscoggin river at or near the southwest bend of said river. 1850 27 votes in favor and 40 votes against changing the time of meeting of the legislature. 1851 voters sustain the present liquor law.

Action of Town in the Civil War.—1861, November 10, the inhabitants voted that the selectmen should see to the families of all who have enlisted or may enlist in the U. S. service, inhabitants of Lisbon, and assist them if they need assistance, and not consider them town paupers. 1862, July 19, resolved that a liberal encouragement ought to be given to persons who are willing to leave their homes and their families to fight the battles of our country, protect our homes and the constitution, and uphold the honor of our flag, by volunteering their services, rather than by a resort to draft. Also resolved and voted that \$100 be paid to each volunteer, to the number of 15, who will enlist within twenty days. Voted and chose Aaron J. West, agent. August 25 voted to choose two recruiting officers, one for the Factory village, and one for Little River village, who shall open offices for the enlistment of men as are called for as the quota of this town, and \$100 be offered each person who may enlist, etc. This motion was made by Asa P. Moore, Esq. Aaron J. West and Emery W. Sawyer were chosen recruiting officers; also, voted that the selectmen hire \$1,800. December 8, voted to authorize the treasurer to hire \$300, to be expended for the support of soldiers' families. 1865, January 2, voted to raise \$450 for each soldier procured for three years, if they cannot be procured for less, and to instruct the selectmen to assist the agent in securing the quota. Henry H. Thompson was chosen town agent in place of A. J. West, deceased.

1865 voted to exempt the Lisbon Manufacturing Company and the Lisbon Centre Falls Manufacturing Company from taxation for five years. 1867 town line between Bowdoin and Lisbon established. 133 votes, all cast, were in favor of the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops. 1870 voted to exempt from taxation for ten years any manufacturing establishment that may be erected at the Lisbon Centre Falls privilege; also to exempt for five years the property owned and operated by N. W. Farwell. 1871 voted to abolish the school district system; voted to build school-houses in the Plains and Frazier districts; also to build this town's portion of the bridge across the Androscoggin at once, and raise \$1,200 for the purpose. 1872 voted to exempt from taxation for ten years all buildings, machinery, and capital erected, used, and employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes or leather in any form,

provided the capital so employed shall amount to \$10,000. 1876 voted to fund the floating debt. 1879 voted to accept High, Winter, and Park streets. 229 votes cast in favor and 5 votes against state biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature. 1880 cast 275 votes for and 170 votes against the amendment of the Constitution to provide for the election of a governor by a plurality; also 273 votes for and 109 votes against constitution amendment to change the term of office of senators and representatives. 1882 voted to raise \$250 for a free high school; also to raise \$2,300 to build a school-house on Lisbon street. 1885 voted to build a school-house at Lisbon village this year; also voted to exempt from taxation for ten years the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company. 1886 voted to expend \$2,000 for an engine house, lot, building, and reservoirs at Lisbon Falls, and \$2,000 for the purchase of engine house and lot, and building reservoirs at Lisbon village. 1888 voted that we have a new school-house at Lisbon Falls, and to raise \$300 to build a sidewalk from Lisbon Centre to Lisbon post-office. Electoral ticket for President headed by Samuel N. Campbell had 314 votes; that by Clark S. Edwards, 255; that by Neal Dow, 28; that by Dexter W. Smith, 13. 1890 voted to raise \$500 to purchase a hearse; also to build a new school-house in the Durgin district. The annual report for the year ending March, 1891, gives the valuation as \$1,471,318. Of this \$1,191,319 is resident and \$97,265 non-resident real estate, \$180,334 is resident and \$2,400 non-resident personal estate. The amount assessed was \$24,004.90; number polls, 826; rate of taxation, .0151. The expenditures included: roads and bridges, \$4,966.62; contingent account, \$2,280.52; support of soldiers and families, \$551.68; fire department, \$321.82; street lights at Lisbon Falls, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50; support of poor, \$657.54; new school-house, \$786.45. The farm account shows, \$156.33 in favor of the farm. The town's total interest-bearing debt is \$11,257.34, a decrease of \$2,838.44; its resources are \$7,466.43, making the net indebtedness, \$3,790.91, a decrease of \$4,927.55. The receipts amounted to \$22,363.16; disbursements, \$20,784.19.

CIVIL LIST.—1801—Noah Jordan, clerk; Thomas Ham, John Smullen, Jonathan Hebbert, selectmen. 1802—Noah Jordan, clerk; Thomas Ham, John Smullen, Jonathan Hebbert, selectmen. 1803—Noah Jordan, clerk; Jonathan Hebbert, Thomas Ham, John Smullen, selectmen. 1804—Noah Jordan, clerk; Jonathan Hebbert, Thomas Ham, John Smullen, selectmen. 1805—Noah Jordan, clerk; Robert Hewey, John Smullen, Thomas Ham, selectmen. 1806—Samuel Tebbets, clerk; Thomas Ham, Robert Hewey, Nathan Hanson, selectmen. 1807—Daniel Hanson, clerk; John Smullen, Josiah True, Thomas Ham, selectmen. 1808—Daniel Hanson, clerk; Josiah True, Thomas Ham, Gideon Curtis, selectmen. 1809—Daniel Hanson, clerk; Samuel Tebbets, Josiah True, Isaac Tebbets, Jr, selectmen. 1810—Ezekiel Thompson, clerk; Gideon Curtis, Samuel Tebbets, James Small, selectmen. 1811—Ezekiel Thompson, clerk; Samuel Tebbets, Gideon Curtis, James Small, selectmen. 1812—Ezekiel Thompson, clerk; James Small, Melvin Stow, Isaac Tebbets, selectmen. 1813—Daniel Hanson, clerk; Moses Tebbets, Ezekiel Thompson, John Smullen, selectmen. 1814—Daniel Hanson, clerk; John Smullen, Moses Tebbets, Daniel Hanson, selectmen. 1815—Daniel Hanson, clerk; John Smullen, Moses Tebbets, Daniel Hanson, selectmen. 1816—Daniel Hanson, clerk; James Small, Daniel Hanson, Nathaniel Eames, selectmen. 1817—James Small, clerk; James Small, John Smullen, Daniel Hanson, selectmen. 1818—John Smullen, clerk; John Smullen,

Benjamin D. Bryant, Ezekiel Thompson, selectmen. 1819—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; James Small, Paul C. Tebbets, Benjamin D. Bryant, selectmen. 1820—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; Paul C. Tebbets, James Small, Daniel Hanson, selectmen. 1821—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; Moses Tebbets, Benjamin D. Bryant, Joseph Sandborn, selectmen. 1822—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, William P. Davis, William Coombs, selectmen. 1823—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, William P. Davis, William Coombs, selectmen. 1824—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, William Coombs, John Ham, selectmen. 1825—Paul C. Tebbets, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, William Coombs, John Ham, selectmen. 1826—Robert Jack, clerk; William Coombs, John Ham, Samuel True, selectmen. 1827—Robert Jack, clerk; John Ham, Benjamin D. Bryant, Mark Garcelon, selectmen. 1828—Robert Jack, clerk; Benjamin D. Bryant, William Neal, Mark Garcelon, selectmen. 1829—Robert Jack, clerk; John Ham, Joseph Sandborn, Jonathan Davis, selectmen. 1830—Robert Jack, clerk; John Ham, Joseph Sandborn, Jonathan Davis, selectmen. 1831—Robert Jack, clerk; John Ham, Joseph Sandborn, Jonathan Davis, selectmen. 1832—Robert Jack, clerk; John Ham, Joseph Sandborn, Jonathan Davis, selectmen. 1833—Robert Jack, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, Ebenezer Ham, Jonathan B. Jordan, selectmen. 1834—Robert Jack, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, William Woodward, Robert Jack, selectmen. 1835—Joshua Nutting, clerk; Joseph Sandborn, Thomas Jordan, Simeon Dwinall, selectmen. 1836—Joshua Nutting, clerk; Thomas Jordan, Simeon Dwinall, Joseph Moore, selectmen. 1837—Joshua Nutting, clerk; Joseph Moore, Philip M. Garcelon, Jonathan B. Jordan, selectmen. 1838—Joshua Nutting, clerk; Joseph Moore, Philip M. Garcelon, Jonathan B. Jordan, selectmen. 1839—Joshua Nutting, clerk; Joseph Moore, Philip M. Garcelon, Jonathan B. Jordan, selectmen. 1840—John Hoyt, clerk; Joseph Moore, Peter Charles, James Booker, selectmen. 1841—John Hoyt, clerk; Joseph Moore, Peter Charles, John Whittemore, selectmen. 1842—John Hoyt, clerk; John Whittemore, James Booker, John Ham, selectmen. 1843—John Hoyt, clerk; John Whittemore, James Booker, John Ham, selectmen. 1844—Robert Jack, clerk; John Whittemore, John Ham, Peter Charles, selectmen. 1845—Robert Jack, clerk; Joseph Moore, Asaph K. Horton, Ammi Dunham, selectmen. 1846—Robert Jack, clerk; Joseph Moore, Ammi Dunham, Peter Charles, selectmen. 1847—Robert Jack, clerk; Joseph Moore, Ammi Dunham, Enoch Stover, selectmen. 1848—Robert Jack, clerk; John Ham, Asaph K. Horton, Joseph D. Smullen, selectmen. 1849—Robert Jack, clerk; Asaph K. Horton, Ammi Dunham, Addison Metcalf, selectmen. 1850—Robert Jack, clerk; John Whittemore, John Ham, Jacob Whitney, selectmen. 1851—Robert Jack, clerk; William Neal, Addison Metcalf, William S. Cotton, selectmen. 1852—Robert Jack, clerk; Simeon Dwinall, Jacob Whitney, Edward P. Briggs, selectmen. 1853—Robert Jack, clerk; Simeon Dwinall, Jacob Whitney, Edward P. Briggs, selectmen. 1854—Robert Jack, clerk; John L. Davis, William S. Cotton, William Blake, Jr, selectmen. 1855—Robert Jack, clerk; William S. Cotton, John B. Douglass, Joseph Durgan, selectmen. 1856—Robert Jack, clerk; William S. Cotton, Asaph K. Horton, John L. Davis, selectmen. 1857—Robert Jack, clerk; John L. Davis, Thomas T. Small, Jason Rand, selectmen. 1858—Robert Jack, clerk; Reuben Rand, John Atwood, James Farrow, selectmen. 1859—Robert Jack, clerk; Reuben Rand, John Atwood, James Farrow, selectmen. 1860—Robert Jack, clerk; Reuben Rand, William S. Cotton, Charles B. Jordan, selectmen. 1861—Robert Jack, clerk; William S. Cotton, Aaron J. West, Charles B. Jordan, selectmen. 1862—Robert Jack, clerk; Aaron J. West, Henry H. Thompson, David F. Shea, selectmen. 1863—R. W. Jack, clerk; A. J. West, James G. Jordan, Jason Rand, selectmen. January, 1865, chose H. H. Thompson in lieu of A. J. West, deceased, and H. C. White in lieu of Jason Rand, resigned. 1865—Charles B. Jordan, clerk; J. G. Jordan, W. S. Cotton, Jordan Rand, selectmen. 1866—C. B. Jordan, clerk; J. G. Jordan, Edmond H. Ham, Seth P. Crosman, selectmen. 1867—C. B. Jordan, clerk; J. G. Jordan, S. P. Crosman, O. R. Small, selectmen. 1868—Aaron Nutting, clerk; S. P. Crosman, O. R. Small, Jesse Davis, selectmen. 1869—Aaron Nutting, clerk; O. R. Small, Jesse Davis, H. C. White, selectmen. 1870—A. Nutting, clerk; O. R. Small, Orlando Merrill, H. C. White, selectmen. 1871—A. Nutting, clerk; H. C. White, Orlando Merrill, A. E. Jordan, selectmen. 1872—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, J. G. Tebbets, C. H. Douglass, selectmen; in June, Douglass resigned, and Edward H. Berry chosen. 1873—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, J. G. Tebbets, Edward Berry, selectmen. 1874—A. Nutting, clerk; E. H. Ham, H. V. Small, Edward Berry, selectmen. 1875—A. Nutting, clerk; E. H. Ham, E. N. Chamberlain, J. G. Tebbets, selectmen. 1876—A. Nutting, clerk; E. N. Chamberlain, Jordan Rand, Hiram V. Small, selectmen. 1877—A. Nutting, clerk; E. N. Chamberlain, Hiram V. Small, E. M. Shaw, selectmen. 1878—A. Nutting, clerk; E. N. Chamberlain, Hiram V. Small, J. R. Edgecomb, selectmen. 1879—A. Nutting, clerk; E. N. Chamberlain, J. R. Edgecomb, E. M. Shaw, selectmen. 1880—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, Jere Philbrook, Henry Farrar, selectmen. 1881—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, Jere Philbrook, Henry W. Farrar, selectmen.

1882—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, Jere Philbrook, Henry W. Farrar, selectmen. 1883—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, Henry W. Farrar, Edward Marr, selectmen. 1884—A. Nutting, clerk; A. E. Jordan, Henry W. Farrar, Edward Marr, selectmen. 1885—G. Eugene Robbins, clerk; A. E. Jordan, John Smith, George Crosman, selectmen. 1886—E. H. Lunt, clerk; A. E. Jordan, John Smith, W. S. Cotton, Jr., selectmen. 1887—E. H. Lunt, clerk; John Smith, G. W. Gowell, George Plummer, selectmen. 1888—James H. Eacott, clerk; John Smith, G. W. Gowell, George Plummer, selectmen. 1889—E. H. Lunt, clerk; John Smith, G. W. Gowell, George Plummer, selectmen. 1890—James H. Eacott, clerk; John Smith, J. H. Coombs, F. A. Jordan, selectmen. 1891—James H. Eacott, clerk; John Smith, Frank A. Jordan, E. H. Lunt, selectmen.

CHAPTER XXII.

Religious Societies—Free Baptists—Congregationalists—Universalists—Methodists—Baptist Church of Lisbon Falls—The Roman Catholic Church.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—In 1808 there was an article in the warrant “to see if the town will choose an agent to attend the Court of Common Pleas at Warren, to answer to a complaint against said town, for not employing and supporting a teacher of piety, religion, and morality, and for neglect in providing for the public worship of God as the law requires.” Abel Boynton was chosen, and in 1811 the sum of \$100 was voted for support of the Gospel, to be appropriated under the direction of Samuel Tebbets, Esq., Deacon Joseph Kilgore, Captain Moses Tebbets, Captain Nathaniel Eames, Isaac Smith, and Gideon Curtis. This is the first record found of any appropriation for the support of the gospel. The first preachers were Elder James Garcelon and Elder Cole, Baptists.

Free Baptists.—The first “Church of Christ in Lisbon called Freewill Baptist,” was organized by Elder Josiah Farwell, in 1812, and consisted of these members: Hezekiah Purington, Susan Purington, Jonathan Blethen, Nancy Fulton, Isabella Kimball, Polly Sutherland, Ruth Tebbets, Hannah Smith, Axy Blethen. The present Free Baptist society was organized November 8, 1862, by Reuben Rand, with these members: Isaac Blake, William D. Crockett, James A. Harmon, Charles B. Jordan, James G. Jordan, Jacob Whitney, John Gould, John Smith, John Hatch, Charles Smith, Caleb C. Smith, Harrison Davis, Samuel Hinkley, Philip G. Frost. It has been ministered to by Revs. Albert W. Purinton, O. H. True, Andrews, Kimball, Bartlett, and Gould.

The Free Baptist Church at Lisbon Falls was organized November 20, 1856, by a council consisting of Revs. N. Bard and W. T. Smith and fifteen members. George Plummer was chosen clerk, Nathaniel Gatchell and Charles Brown deacons. The church made but little progress the next five years, worshipping

with other churches in union meetings. In 1862 it was decided to hold a separate meeting, and a house was obtained. The original members were Ira G. Ridlon, Silas Plummer, George Plummer, Isaac Douglass, Charles Brown, Nathaniel Gatchell, Abigail Douglass, Nancy Douglass, Emily E. Plummer, Almira J. Plummer, Mary M. Ridlon, Mary Hewey, Deborah Gatchell, Elizabeth Brown, and Theresa Cornish. Pastors: The first was Rev. George Plummer, five years; Rev. A. F. Hutchinson, one year; Rev. H. Lockhart, two and one-half years; Rev. A. L. Morey, one year; Rev. G. O. Wiggins, one year; Rev. O. L. Gile, one year; Rev. Charles Mason, one year; Rev. H. F. Young, two years; Rev. B. M. Edwards, two and one-half years. The last pastor was Rev. John Nason. The old church being too small it was thought advisable to build a new church, and in 1887 one was erected. Among the contributors were Frank Gutmann, who gave \$1,000; G. C. Moses, \$500; Edward Plummer, \$500. The church cost over \$6,000, and was dedicated March 6, 1888. Rev. Carter E. Cate, of Lewiston, preached the dedicatory sermon.

A Congregational church building was erected on the Ridge, about 1840. The original members were Esquire Moody and wife, Edmund Berry and wife, Stephen Gould and wife, and Mrs George Smith. Rev. Stephen Merrill was the first pastor. This church became extinct as early as 1870.

The Universalists have been numerous at Lisbon for years, but there is no active organization. A society has existed for some years at Lisbon Falls, and services have been held semi-monthly (or nearly so) by various clergymen in Good Templar's Hall.

Methodism.—At the introduction of Methodism into this section, Lisbon formed a part of "Bowdoinham circuit," organized in 1803, and included Bath, Bowdoinham, Bowdoin, Topsham, Georgetown, Pejepscot, Durham, Pownal, and Lisbon. Afterwards classes were formed in Litchfield, Wales, Lewiston, Richmond, and Phippsburg, and these were added to the circuit. In 1806 the name was changed to Durham circuit. In 1830 Lisbon was made a part of Monmouth circuit. In 1835 Lisbon circuit was organized of Lisbon, Wales, and Lewiston. During 1836–7 Lisbon was re-united with Durham circuit, but in 1838 Lisbon circuit was restored with its former limits. From 1835 preaching continued at Sabattus on alternate Sabbaths until 1850, when, under the ministration of Rev. E. K. Colby, that appointment was abandoned. There were 28 members in the class at Sabattus, and they continued to supply themselves with preaching for several years, being served by Rev. R. J. Ayer and Rev. Thomas Mason. The lot of land on which the church formerly stood at Sabattus was sold in 1880 and the proceeds invested in the new M. E. church at Lisbon.

Perhaps it would be of interest to note the fat salaries on which Methodist preachers lived in "ye olden times." In the steward's account for 1809 are these "disbursements" for the year: "Expense, \$2.12; J. Soule (afterwards

Bishop Soule), \$3.00; J. W. Hardy, \$8.62; J. Spaulding, \$1.05; R. Hays, \$6.16; L. Sargent, \$2.45; total, \$23.40." Preachers then lived on faith and "of the gospel." Their home was in the saddle; and they "boarded round." Again, in 1815, we find the following distributions: "O. Beale, \$11.08; R. Hays, \$47.80; J. Paine, \$23.90; expense, \$7.22; total, \$90." Some grateful preacher has appended this comment to the record: "Lord, fulfill Thy promise to the benevolent. AMEN!" As early as 1824 records show that luxury had crept in. We read of "table expenses" (the ministry had so far declined that some of them lived in parsonages and indulged in the unnecessary expense of having a family). The charges for that year were: "Caleb Fogg, \$61.73; Aaron Sanderson, \$30.86; total, \$92.59." In 1840 the times had become quite corrupt, as indicated by these prodigal "estimates": "Table expenses, \$52; house rent, \$15; horse-keeping, \$20; firewood, \$18; quarterage for preacher and wife, \$200; quarterage for two children, \$32; moving (50 miles), \$10; horse-shoeing, \$4; total, \$351." What part of the estimate was paid is not stated. The records for successive years show, however, that it was not considered necessary to pay more than 50 to 75 cents on the dollar.

The Sunday school of the church was organized in June, 1844, with nine teachers and 40 scholars. The church records contain no mention of it save this report made at the Quarterly Meeting in Brunswick, June 9, 1849: "The broken schools in unpromising condition"—perhaps 50 scholars and ten teachers and officers. June 13, 1880, was observed as the thirty-sixth anniversary of its organization, and also as the centennial of Sunday schools. The attendance that day was 100, the largest in its history, and the average attendance for that year is given as 75. At the same time as the centennial was observed the second anniversary of Children's Day. A large audience attended. A Sunday school missionary society was organized in 1879.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1818, on the site of the present church edifice, during the pastorate of Joshua Randall. The land was given by Nathaniel Gerrish, and \$383 was raised by subscription. The building was a roughly-finished structure, 40 x 36, with walls 12 feet in the clear, and was a free church until 1840, when extensive repairs were made, a vestibule and steeple added, and box pews (into which the members could be securely buttoned) took the place of the board seats, and they were sold to cover expenses of repairing. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Milliken, who did more than any other to preserve the history of the church. In 1859, under Rev. K. Atkinson, the house was remodeled, and more comfortable pews substituted. In 1871 the lofty gallery and pulpit were brought down to moderate elevation. In 1879 the old meeting-house was sold to Simeon Nichols, moved a short distance, and passed into the hands of Hon. Jesse Davis, who placed a story under it and changed it into Union Hall. The same year a new church was commenced on the old spot; size 54 x 34 feet, with a

corner tower 14x14, and recess in the rear 12x4; the cost was \$2,200, exclusive of furnishing. It was dedicated March 19, 1880, as a free church and free of debt. This was under the pastorate of Rev. E. S. Stackpole, and to him should be awarded the credit of collecting and compiling the early history of the church. I have been unable to learn the dates of the early members, but among them were William Blake, Stephen Foss, Gideon Curtis, Abel Curtis, Edward Woodbury, David McFarland, Nathaniel Gerrish, Joshua Gerrish and his wife. (John Dean, who lived at Dean's Ferry, was recorded in Lisbon town records of 1812 as a member of the Methodist society in Durham.) Under the pastorate of Rev. O. S. Pilsbury, a fine church edifice was erected at Lisbon Falls, at a cost of \$4,200, and dedicated October 16, 1889. The pulpit is filled by the pastor of Lisbon church.

List of Preachers. — 1803, True Glidden; 1804, Daniel Dudley; 1805, Allen H. Cobb; 1806, Eleazer Wells; 1807, David Carr; 1808, Warren Bannister, Isaac Smith; 1809, John W. Hardy, J. Spaulding, R. Hays; 1810, William Frost, Nathan B. Ashcroft; 1811, William March, Cyrus Cummings; 1812, Ebenezer Blake, John Adams; 1813, John Adams, E. W. Coffin; 1814, Philip Ayer, Bradbury Clay; 1815, R. Hays, John Paine; 1816, Ebenezer F. Newell, Caleb Fogg; 1817, Joshua Randall, J. Ambler; 1818, John Lewis, Eliezer Steele; 1819, Job Pratt, James L. Bishop; 1820, Benjamin Ayer, Elijah Spear; 1821, Benjamin Burnham, Daniel Wentworth; 1822, Benjamin Burnham; 1823, Abram Holway, William Gardner; 1824, Caleb Fogg, Aaron Sanderson; 1825, True Page, Silas Frink; 1826, True Page, James Harrington; 1827, James Weston, Caleb Fogg; 1828, Isaac W. Moore, James Smith; 1829, R. J. Ayer, Wm F. Farrington, George D. Strout; 1830, Daniel Crockett; 1831, Moses Davis; 1832, Orin Bent, William Tripp; 1833, D. Stimpson; 1834, B. Bryant; 1835, Joseph Gerry; 1836, Benjamin Burnham, T. Greenhalgh; 1837, Benjamin Burnham, A. Fuller; 1838-9, H. L. Linscott; 1840, Joseph Milliken, 1841, Joseph Lull; 1842, Orin Bent; 1843, Dan Perry; 1844-5, Noah Hobart; 1846, Caleb Mugford; 1847, Dan Perry; 1848, David Copeland; 1849, Seth B. Chase; 1850, E. K. Colby; 1851, A. P. Sanborn; 1852-3, Asa Green; 1854, Levi Eldridge; 1855-6, Thomas Hillman; 1857-8, Kinsman Atkinson; 1859-60, Samuel W. Russell; 1861, George W. Ballou; 1862-3, Alpha Turner; 1864, Francis Grovener; 1865, William Stout; 1866-7, Isaac Lord; 1868, Thomas Hillman; 1869, W. Wyman; 1870, J. T. Walker; 1871, James H. Mason; 1872, Ezekiel Smith; 1873, Thomas J. True; 1874, Fred M. Pickles; 1875, Sylvester D. Brown; 1876-77, Aaron Sanderson; 1878, John B. Fogg; 1879-80, Everett S. Stackpole; 1881, Hezekiah Chace; 1882-83, Robert E. Bisbee; 1884, supplied by R. Sanderson and F. C. Rogers; 1885-6-7, Samuel T. Record; 1888-9-90, O. S. Pilsbury.

*The Baptist Church of Lisbon Falls.*¹ — This church was organized July 1, 1858. In answer to a request of brethren and sisters, a council was convened of delegates from the Baptist churches of Lewiston, Bowdoinham, South Bowdoin, Topsham, and in Brunswick. The council was organized by choosing Deacon Thomas Wilson, moderator, and Philip A. Briggs, clerk. Letters were read from various churches recommending to fellowship Edsil Webber, Philip G. Frost, Jeremiah Philbrook, David F. Shea, Margaret Coombs, Bridget Coombs, Delia Huskey, Elizabeth Andrews, Mary Ham, Asenith Goodwin, Parna R. Batchelder, Margaret Ham, Eunice Frost, and Mehitabel Neal. Articles of faith and practice having been read and assented to by them, it was voted that the service of recognition be held at two o'clock P.M., July 1, 1858, when this programme was carried out: Reading of

¹ By John H. Dearing.

Scriptures, Rev. J. Hutchinson; opening prayer, Rev. John Lewis; sermon, Rev. George Knox; prayer of recognition, Rev. J. Hutchinson; hand of fellowship, Rev. Moses Hanscom; charge to the church, Rev. Moses Hanscom. After its organization this little band of 14 labored on, receiving occasional additions, and in June, 1863, numbered 22 members. They enjoyed occasional preaching till April, 1859, when Rev. L. P. Gurney became stated supply, and preached one-fourth of the time for one year. Rev. C. Ayer then preached part of the time for nine months, commencing in June, 1860. The pulpit was filled occasionally till February, 1862, when Rev. George E. Tucker became stated supply for two years. The first year one-fourth, and the second one-half of the time. Rev. W. E. Noyes preached one-half the time for one year commencing March, 1864.

The first settled pastor was Rev. S. W. Avery, who commenced his labors in June, 1865. He was a deep thinker, a wise counselor, and a sound and able preacher. He died suddenly at Lisbon Falls, December 17, 1875. During his ministry of a little over three years, 19 were added to the church. Rev. Sumner Estes was pastor from May 1, 1869, to April 1, 1871. Nine were added during that time. Preaching was had through the summer principally by Mr Fish, a Newton student. October 25, 1871, George R. Read, just graduated from Newton Theological Institute, was ordained as pastor. He was much beloved by the people, a faithful pastor, and a good preacher; 22 were added during his ministry. He continued in the work till December 30, 1876, when, on account of ill health, he resigned to go to California. For nearly a year there was no settled pastor, but meetings were held regularly and preaching was had most of the time. Rev. H. M. Heywood, of Liberty, began his pastorate November 25, 1877, resigned April 20, 1879. Charles H. Salsman, a Newton student, preached through the summer. Rev. James N. Studley was pastor from October 12, 1879, to April 3, 1881. J. H. Parshley, of Colby University, preached during the summer of 1881. The pulpit was supplied until November 12, 1882, when Rev. T. G. Lyons became pastor one year. January, 1884, Rev. E. S. Fish began his work, and was pastor till his death, February 17, 1886. He was a man whom to know was to love and respect. During the last four months of his life he was not able to preach much, and Rev. W. C. Barrows filled the desk most of that time, also for a number of weeks following. E. P. Hoyt, a Newton graduate, preached twice in June, 1886, and having accepted a call, was ordained July 15, 1886, and was pastor one year when he resigned. Preaching was had every Lord's Day till October 23, 1887, when Rev. G. W. F. Hill, of St George, became pastor. During the pastorate of Mr Hill, one of the members, John L. Dearing, a graduate of Colby University and of Newton Theological Institution, was ordained as a foreign missionary in the chapel, June 25, 1889. The sermon was preached by Rev. James McWhinnie, D.D.; ordaining prayer, Rev. A. M. P. Small, D.D.; charge to candidate, President G. D. B. Pepper, of Colby

University; hand of fellowship, Rev. C. C. Tilley. The services were very impressive. Mr Dearing started on his journey in October, and arrived at Yokohama, Japan, where he is now located, November 5, 1889. Mr Hill closed his pastorate April 27, 1890. Deacon W. D. Plummer and others preached a number of times during the summer. In September Rev. F. A. Vinal commenced his pastorate.

There have been 137 members connected with the church since its organization; the membership at the present time is 54. During the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Avery, the present house of worship was built, at a cost of about \$1,200. It was dedicated May 25, 1866; in the summer of 1872 a tower was built, and a bell weighing 1,000 pounds was put in; it was rung for the first time on the Fourth of July. The tower and bell cost about \$500. In the spring of 1874, an addition of 18 feet was made to the chapel. The office of deacon was filled first by Jeremiah Philbrook, who was chosen September 24, 1863. He served the church faithfully for more than 22 years. Joseph H. Dearing was elected deacon, March 6, 1868. Weston D. Plummer was chosen deacon, May 6, 1886. The two last are still in office. *Clerks.*—William C. Hall served from July, 1858, to May, 1861; Jeremiah Philbrook till September, 1863, when George W. Coombs was chosen; he resigned August 6, 1870, when S. W. Avery was elected, and served till his death, December 19, 1875. John L. Dearing was clerk from January 1, 1876, to March 5, 1881, when the present clerk, J. H. Dearing, was chosen. The Sabbath school compares favorably with others in town. A. J. West, H. C. White, George C. Wing, C. M. Hutchinson, J. Philbrook, J. H. Dearing, A. Hoyle, W. D. Plummer, and L. L. Barrell have served as superintendents. The last named is now in office.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The spiritual wants of the Roman Catholics of Lisbon (mostly French Canadians) were ministered to for some years by priests from Lewiston and Brunswick. In July, 1885, Fr H. J. McGill, from Lewiston, was placed in charge of the parish composed of 200 members of the church at Lisbon, 100 at Lisbon Falls, and 50 at Sabattus. Under his charge and by his zealous and efficient labors a neat and commodious church (St Anne's), with a parochial residence, was provided at Lisbon within a year, at an expense of \$4,000. There has also since then been provided a church at Lisbon Falls, made ready for worship some two years ago. At Sabattus they have as yet no church. At present there are some 200 communicants at Lisbon and the same number at Lisbon Falls, with no increase at Sabattus. Fr McGill devotes his time and services among his several charges as follows: Every Sunday at Lisbon; every alternate Sunday at Lisbon Falls, and the same at Sabattus. His labors have been rewarded by increased improvement among his flock spiritually and temporally. A society, composed of the married women of the church, and known as the "Ladies of St Anne," has been formed for pious purposes under the auspices of the church and is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Lisbon Business Interests—Traders, etc.—Farwell's Cotton Mills—The Farnsworth Company—New England Mineral Paint Company—Personal Sketches—LISBON FALLS—Worumbo Manufacturing Company—The Androscoggin Water-Power Company—Lisbon Falls Fibre Company—Lisbon Falls Co-operative Association—Lisbon Falls Creamery Association—Merchants, etc.—Personal Sketches.

LISBON BUSINESS INTERESTS.—*E. M. Gerrish* is the oldest trader. He has been in his present location as clerk with his father, the late Joshua Gerrish, as early as 1854, and afterwards as a partner with his younger brother, E. H. Gerrish (now a druggist in Lewiston), and since alone. He carries a large stock of dry and fancy goods, boots, shoes, and gents' furnishing goods. *C. A. Jordan* carries on a successful business in the store formerly occupied by his father, Hon. Charles B. Jordan. He deals in dry and fancy goods, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, wall papers, and general stock of small wares. *Lunt & Rose* carry on a grocery and provision store, and also deal in corn and feed of all kinds, fertilizers and agricultural implements and machinery. *Ferdinand Berube*, French grocery, successor to late firm of Sabourin & Beaudette. *O. D. Steele*, dealer in groceries, dry goods, and notions. *C. S. Newell*, formerly at Lewiston, has lately opened a stock of groceries, etc., in the store in Central Block formerly kept by James W. Cornish. Mr Newell was for many years one of Lewiston's successful merchants, carrying on a boot and shoe store. *Elmer T. Smith* carries a large stock of first-class groceries, provisions, fruit, etc. He commenced business with small capital before he was of age, and has built up a thriving and prosperous trade by energy, industry, and course of dealing. *H. P. Thompson* keeps a large assortment of drugs and medicines. He is a registered pharmacist of long experience, safe and reliable. *Arthur Wakefield*, dealer in watches, jewelry, and silver ware, has built up a fine trade by his own efforts. *Mrs C. H. Foster*, millinery. *L. C. Robinson*, machinist and veterinary surgeon. *Albert Sutherland*, blacksmith, horse-shoeing, and general work. *Frank W. Nevens*, blacksmith, carriage work a specialty, also worker in wood. *Enoch Tebbetts*, joiner and contractor. *Tebbetts Brothers*, undertakers. *W. B. Jordan*, Lisbon Hotel, horses and carriages to let.

ASSOCIATIONS.—Sabattus River Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F.; Berry Post, No. 10, G. A. R.; Mishawum Lodge, No. 38, U. O. Pilgrim Fathers; Lodge of N. E. O. P.; Pine Tree Grange, P. of H.

Sabattus river, seven miles in length, is the outlet of Sabattus pond, a sheet of water five miles long, two miles wide, and 30 feet deep. A dam at the outlet provides an ample and constant supply of water, and for a long distance the river is fed by springs issuing from its bed. Abundant power is furnished by this stream for the mills along its course. These are:

Farwell's Cotton Mills, Lisbon, incorporated January 29, 1872, occupy the first and second powers. In 1873 N. W. Farwell had a cotton mill and a saw-mill on the first power, where a fall of ten feet gave 175 horse-power, used to run 3,136 spindles, with an annual production of 112,000 pounds (500,000 yards of 36-inch sheetings. 53 operatives were employed, to whom \$1,400 was paid monthly. The second power had a fall of 20 feet, giving 375 horse-power. Here Mr Farwell had just completed a brick cotton mill three stories high, 346 feet long and 52 feet wide, with a capacity of 12,000 mule spindles. In 1890 the company used 400 horse-power, driving four turbine wheels and 20,608 spindles, used 92,000 pounds of cotton monthly in making 300,000 yards of fine sheetings, 40, 45, and 48 inches wide, and employs 129 male and 112 female operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of \$6,000. It has two auxiliary engines of 350 and 50 horse-power, a machine shop in a separate building, a saw-mill run by a turbine wheel of 25 horse-power, where 100,000 feet of lumber and 50,000 shingles are annually produced. The company has a capital of \$500,000. Nahum Chapin is president; John W. Farwell, treasurer; William H. Miles, agent.

The Farnsworth Company, incorporated in 1868 with a capital of \$50,000, occupies the power one mile below Farwell's, which is half a mile from the Androscoggin. Here Abner Coombs built a mill in 1804, and the power has been in use since. A company from Fall River, Mass., erected a cotton mill, just below the site of the Farnsworth Mill, in 1839, but the mill was burned in 1840, before the machinery was put in, and the enterprise was abandoned. Cephas Farnsworth came from Norridgewock in 1825, and carried on a carding and dressing mill for some years before 1845. His son Josiah also carried on a saw-mill until 1863, when Benjamin B. Farnsworth, son of Cephas, formed a company and built the present Farnsworth Mill in 1864. The fall is 13 feet, affording 150 horse-power. In 1873 there was a brick mill containing six sets of machinery, employing 97 operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,300, producing 222,700 yards of $\frac{3}{4}$ woolens and repellent cassimeres, annually. W. F. Milliken was treasurer; Augustus Callahan, agent. In 1890 one Rodney Hunt wheel, producing 102 horse-power, operated eight sets of cards, with fifty looms, employing 55 males and 35 females. The spinning department has 4,400 spindles. There is a steam engine of 80 horse-power, not in use, but kept as auxiliary power. The company manufactures fine wool flannels from Ohio and Michigan fleece wool and Australian and South American wool. The monthly production is 77,810 yards, and the

monthly consumption of wool 40,000 pounds. The officers are: S. M. Milliken, president; W. F. Milliken, treasurer; George W. Olney, agent; William H. Buckley, superintendent.

In 1865 B. B. Farnsworth organized a company which built a paper mill a short distance below the Farnsworth Mill, on the next privilege, having a fall of 12 feet. This mill made a ton and a half of paper daily, and was sold in 1869 to a stock company of which Adna C. Denison, and Parsons Brothers of New York City, were chief members. They added to the machinery, and had just renewed work, when, July 1, 1870, an accidental fire destroyed the mill. This has not been rebuilt; the privilege is owned by the Farnsworth Company, and is not improved.

New England Mineral Paint Company.—Mineral paint was discovered in Lisbon in 1883 or 1884 by Edward N. Chamberlain, and the land was leased to W. B. Jordan and E. H. Caylor, who organized a stock company in 1885, under the name of the New England Mineral Paint Company. E. M. Shaw, of Nashua, N. H., John G. Tebbets, W. H. Miles, and W. B. Jordan, of Lisbon, were among the principal stockholders. In 1886 the company re-organized and chose W. B. Jordan, president; John G. Tebbets, treasurer, and C. W. Davis, agent, erected buildings, put in machinery and commenced operations, though with small success, and a new organization was formed in 1887, with W. B. Jordan, president; N. M. Neal, treasurer; John G. Tebbets, managing director. The company suspended business in 1888. The plant was then leased to E. M. Shaw, John G. Tebbets, and James Coulton, who, under the name of the Lisbon Paint Company, were building up a prosperous business when the works were burned July 10, 1889.

Hon. Jesse Davis, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Larrabee) Davis, was born in that part of Webster, now Lisbon, July 21, 1814. His grandfather, Jesse Davis, a native of Roxbury, Mass., came to Burnt Meadow (Webster) in 1780, to build mills and develop a settlement on the territory owned by his uncle, Dr Jonathan Davis, the improvements and a tract of land to be conveyed to him for his services. He died in 1792, from loss of blood caused by the amputation of a leg made necessary by the breaking out of a wound received at the battle of Lexington. Hon. Jesse Davis was early a successful teacher, and later was a farmer up to the close of the Civil War, and since then has been interested in many kinds of business. In politics a Whig and Republican, he has been much in office, selectman 15 years, town treasurer 12 years, representative to the legislature, state senator, justice of the peace from 1842 to the present time, six years county commissioner, beside other official positions. He was several years in the militia, ranking as ensign, lieutenant, and captain. He is a Universalist in religion, and has always been disposed to look upon the sunny side of life. He is one of Lisbon's leading and wealthiest citizens. One of his daughters is wife of Colonel F. W. Dana, of Lewiston.

John G. Tebbets, son of Paul C. and Priscilla T. (Thompson) Tebbets, was born in Lisbon, July 12, 1823. His father was born in Somersworth, N. H., in 1781. In 1812 he built a house in Lisbon on the spot where his son now resides. He died in Lisbon, September, 1861, at an age of more than 80 years. His wife was a daughter of Ezekiel Thompson. Mr Tebbets is a Democrat in politics, and an active, energetic, progressive business man. He has been a director of the Worumbo woolen mill at Lisbon Falls, and the Androscoggin Water-Power Company, and is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He has served his native town as a member of the board of selectmen, and has been town treasurer for the past four years.

Charles H. Foster, M.D., born in Bowdoin, January 27, 1844, received the educational advantages of Litchfield Academy and the medical department of Dartmouth (N. H.) College, where he was graduated in 1874. He entered into practice in Bowdoinham, but in June, 1875, located at Lisbon village, where he is now resident, and has built up a good practice. He takes interest in the matters of professional advance, and is prized as a citizen. He is a member of Androscoggin County Medical Association, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Republican. He married Adella A. Moore, of St Albans, and has one child, Roberto M.

Augustus W. Potter, M.D., son of William and Mary E. Potter, was born in Auburn, May 11, 1854. He was graduated at Hebron Academy in 1873, Bates College in 1877, Maine Medical School in 1884. He had formed friends in Lisbon, where he had taught school, and immediately after graduation, in June, 1884, located here as a physician and continues in practice. The same year he married Selina Rhodes, of Lawrence, Mass. They have one child, Florence Iveigh. Dr Potter is active in the educational interests of the town, is a member of United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, of the Odd Fellows, and of the New England Order of Knights of Protection, and is Congregational in religious sentiment.

Charles B. Jordan was born in Lewiston. His wife was a daughter of Captain Joseph Porter, of Freeport. Mr Jordan came to Lisbon in 1850, where he went into trade, and was a merchant up to the time of his death in January, 1886. He held various town offices, was representative two terms, and state senator two terms. He had three children: Elmer P. (a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1883, now a book publisher in St Louis, Mo.), Lizzie B., Charles Alton.

Charles Alton Jordan, son of Charles B. and M. P. (Porter) Jordan, descends from four prominent families of this section—the Jordans, the Porters, the Garcelons, and the Dingleys. He is a graduate of Hebron Academy, and at the age of 18 became a member of the mercantile house of C. B. Jordan & Son, at Lisbon, thus becoming one of the youngest merchants of the county. He is an active Republican in politics, a Baptist in religion, a

prosperous trader, and is secretary of Sabattus River Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is held in high esteem. The store where he trades is one of the oldest in the county, and has been in the occupancy of his father and himself since 1850.

LISBON FALLS.—A brisk village has been created here by the development of the magnificent water-power at this point, which has attracted live men who have built up large business houses. Several fine residences and numerous dwellings are in progress of erection in the summer of 1891, which is evidence of the steady growth of the place. If the advance of the last 10 years is continued, and the appearances indicate that it will be surpassed, a city will succeed the village at no distant period, and a water-works system and an electric light plant are things of the immediate future.

Worumbo Manufacturing Company, Lisbon Falls, organized in 1864, had originally a capital of \$250,000, which was increased in 1887 to \$500,000. Oliver Moses was the first president; Galen C. Moses, treasurer; F. Gutmann, agent. The first two were of Bath. The officers in 1891 are: George P. Slade, of New York, president; G. C. Moses, treasurer; F. Gutmann, of Lewiston, agent. In 1873 150 horse-power was used, 170 operatives employed, with a monthly pay-roll of \$6,500, 10 sets of cards were in operation, two turbine wheels, and two mills. The annual production was 120,000 yards of finished all-wool $\frac{3}{4}$ beavers. The two mills were brick and first class. In 1890, 500 horse-power was used, 340 male and 110 female operatives employed, and the monthly pay-roll was \$15,000. Three wheels are in use, two Hercules and one Leffel, and 21 sets of cards. 120,000 pounds of Montevideo and Australian wools are used in the manufacture of beavers, kerseys, cloakings, full indigo flannels, shetlands, chinchillas, floconnée goods, and 36,500 yards are produced. The capacity of the water-power is estimated at 5,063 horse-power. The mills have electric lights. Mr Frank Gutmann ended a service of 25 years as agent of this company, July 1, 1891. He has proved a valuable representative of the company's interests. He was succeeded by John Ballantyne, the late superintendent. The overseers of the company are: Thomas C. Rogers, wool-sorting, 26 years' service; William H. Schultz, finishing, 18 years' service; F. E. Greissinger, indigo-dyeing, 14 years' service; William Parkin, spinning, 14 years' service; Otis S. White, mechanic, 11 years' service; Fenton Haigh, weaving, eight years' service; Max Pierter, carding, eight years' service; Emile Demuth, piece-dyeing, four years' service. William A. Brimjoin, for 12 years paymaster at the mills, was previously for three years book-keeper in the treasurer's office at Bath. *The American Wool, Cotton and Finance Reporter* says: "William Buerger, designer at Lisbon Falls, Me, is one of the most proficient designers in this country. He was educated in some of the best mills in Germany, and was for four years with the Utica woolen mills, Utica, N. Y., as assistant superintendent and designer. From there he went to the Globe Woolen Co., where he remained three years. He

has been two years with the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., Ware, Mass. He has also been superintendent at the Worumbo Manufacturing Co., Lisbon Falls.

The Androscoggin Water-Power Company, Lisbon Falls, was incorporated in 1867, with a capital of \$50,000. Oliver Moses, of Bath, was president; Galen C. Moses, treasurer; and Edward Plummer, agent. This company owns and operates a large saw-mill and a grist-mill. In 1873 the saw-mill, using 135 horse-power, taken from the Worumbo Manufacturing Company's privilege, employed 30 operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,200 in the production of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber, and in the grist-mill below did custom grinding and an extensive business in corn meal and feed. In 1890 one Chase and one Stearns wheel are used, giving 150 horse-power, with which 5,000,000 feet of spruce, pine, hemlock, and oak lumber is annually produced. 45 hands are employed, and the monthly pay-roll is \$1,800. The capital is now \$75,000. Galen C. Moses, of Bath, is president; F. H. Twitchell, of Bath, treasurer; Edward Plummer, agent. This company owns the first or upper privilege on Little River.

The Lisbon Falls Fibre Company was organized April 9, 1889, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and elected Elias Milliken of Augusta, president; F. C. Whitehouse of Topsham, treasurer; W. H. Parsons of New York, Elias Milliken, Galen C. Moses of Bath, David T. Rines of Portland, F. C. Whitehouse of Topsham, directors. The Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company had purchased the water-power in 1887 and begun to build a dam. The new company set to work vigorously and the first year constructed a dam, built of crib work filled with stone and sunk in 20 feet of water, without coffer-dams. Foundations for the pulp mill were also commenced in 1889. This was finished July 1, 1890, and is composed of five buildings, namely: the wood-preparing building, which is 46 x 68 feet, one story high; chemical building, 72 x 60, two stories high; digester building, 72 x 36, three stories high; machine building, 46 x 92, one story; boiler house, 46 x 60, one story, all constructed of brick with hard-pine roofs, covered with the best New England gravel roof. The company operates under the Partington, Retter, and Kellner patents, and the four digesters have a capacity of producing 16 tons of dry sulphite pulp in 24 hours. The machines for screening the pulp are considered the finest made. There are used three 72-inch tubular boilers of 125 horse-power each. A paper mill, consisting of two buildings, an engine room, 60 x 80, and a machine and finishing room, 200 x 60, was put up in 1890. In the engine room are two of the largest size Horne patent engines, and the paper machine is a 86-inch Fourdrinier, constructed to manufacture book papers. All the buildings of the pulp and paper mills are built for double the machinery in operation, and the product can be carried to 30 tons of dry pulp and 20 tons of paper per day. Electric lights are used. The whole plant is in successful operation, producing

monthly 700 tons of pulp and 250 tons of paper. The mills now use only one-fourth of the water-power owned by the company, which is the whole flow of the Androscoggin river. F. C. Whitehouse is treasurer and manager; John Merriman, superintendent.

The Lisbon Falls Co-operative Association, organized February 15, 1885, was incorporated March 21, 1885, with 23 members: Thomas Ellingsworth, Otis S. White, John Feltham, Fred Kirschner, Charles Schofield, R. Moschner, August Wonneberger, Charles Theilig, F. C. Lange, August Lange, Paul Willgeroth, August Stein, F. N. Lange, N. Mortimer, Albert Riskar, Harry Shaw, K. M. Small, Fenton Haigh, E. M. Holland, Joseph Riley, B. Fearnley, George Canham. Fenton Haigh was made president; Otis S. White, treasurer; E. E. Gordon, secretary; Fenton Haigh, H. M. Small, F. C. Lange, George E. Huskins, and August Lange, directors. The object of the association is "to co-operate in the purchase and distribution of general merchandise." In 1887 the association erected Co-operative Block, of two stories, on Main street, containing two stores, one occupied by the association store, the other by George R. Foster & Son. Dr Curtis and the *Lisbon Observer* have offices in the second story, as is also the hall used by the Knights of Pythias. The association originated in the winter of 1885, when, business being dull, the employés called a meeting at the house of John Feltham, January 19, 1885, to discuss economical matters. It was agreed by all that a co-operative store would benefit the community and an organization was effected, and Fenton Haigh, Charles Schofield, and E. M. Holland chosen a committee to perfect it. After several meetings operations were commenced. The permanent officers were chosen February 9. The shares were fixed at \$5, and no one was allowed to take more than 20 shares. Six per cent. interest was paid, and a dividend to each member on the amount of his purchases. Business was started with a stock of \$790, and the first week's sales were \$105. October 11, 1890, the stock was \$8,855, and the sales are from \$700 to \$900 weekly. The 27 members at first have increased to 170; \$13,500 have been paid in interest and dividends; the average dividends have been from eight to nine per cent. The sales for the six months ending February 6, 1891, amounted to more than \$20,000. After putting aside funds for the permanent fund, a dividend of eight per cent. was declared. The sinking fund now amounts to \$1,275. The officers for 1891 are: President, Fenton Haigh; second director, King M. Small; third director, R. Moschner; secretary, Albert Mortimer; first auditor, M. D. Leirney; treasurer, G. H. Whittier.

The Lisbon Falls Creamery Association was formed as a stock company in 1889, and a factory built and equipped for operations in April, 1890, with all utensils for half a dozen cream-gathering routes and capacity to manufacture the product of 1,000 cows, at a cost of \$2,500. The officers were: John G. Tebbets, president; C. L. Newell, secretary; L. L. Barrell, treasurer; A. J.

Larrabee (Webster), U. A. Jack (Topsham), Joseph H. Davis (Durham), G. G. Wagg (South Lewiston), directors. This creamery is located on "the plains," on the Topsham road, half mile from Lisbon Falls station.

Flourishing lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Golden Cross, and W. C. T. U. are in existence and well supported.

George R. Foster & Son (George E.) manufacture ladies' fine shoes, and conduct a department store in Co-operative Block on Main street. Mr Foster was born in Bowdoin in 1841. His father, George, was born in Bowdoin; his mother, Sarah, in Topsham. He was a fife-major in the Twenty-fourth Maine nine months in the Civil War. He engaged in the shoe trade at Lisbon Falls in 1865 in the Bee Hive, but soon removed to the Androscoggin House. He later built the store occupied by Fessenden's pharmacy, and about 1877 sold to A. R. Webber. He then conducted a shoe store in the old post-office building on Oak street where Nutting & Durgin trade, and later moved to the Bee Hive again, and after that to the Red Front on Main street. Since 1887 the business has been conducted in its present location. George C. Foster was admitted partner in January, 1888. Since 1877 a branch store has been conducted at South Harpswell. Mr Foster is a Republican, a Universalist, an Odd Fellow, and has been vice commander in the G. A. R. He married Martha Newell, of Litchfield, and has three children: George E., James A., and Benjamin H.

Harris Ginsburg, the leading merchant, was born in Kowno, Russia (on the line of Germany) in 1859. In 1875 he came to Boston and soon began his remarkable mercantile life by peddling notions, his stock being carried in a small box. He came to Maine in 1876 and, making Portland his headquarters, traveled, first with his pack, and, later with a wagon, through the country from Sabattus to Kennebunk. In the fall of 1880 he opened a small store at Lisbon Falls, and after various changes demanded by the increase of his trade, he, in 1889, built Ginsburg Block on Main street, where he now has an extensive establishment of dry goods, clothing and furnishing goods, watches and jewelry, carpets, furniture, etc. Two stories are occupied as salesrooms, and four clerks are employed. This business has been developed in fifteen years by Mr Ginsburg from his small box of notions, and he takes pride in the fact that he always pays 100 cents on the dollar. He was a charter member of Worumbo lodge, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Columbia lodge of Knights of Pythias.

Willard Jones, born in Windsor, Kennebec county, in 1864; is an energetic business man, and located at Lisbon village in 1887 as a dealer in groceries and crockery. July 15, 1889, the increasing attractions of trade at Lisbon Falls caused him to remove thither, and he leased one of the large new stores in Ginsburg Block, where he is now located, conducting a large wholesale and retail trade which is rapidly assuming metropolitan proportions. Mr Jones is

a Democrat in politics, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias. August 17, 1887, he married Hattie, daughter of Jordan Rand, of Lisbon. A good citizen and a successful merchant, he is also one of the strong men of the community.

Albert T. Bibber carries on general trade on the corner of Main and Water streets. This is the oldest mercantile establishment in town, purchased about 1815 by Jacob Bibber, a birthright Quaker, who, born in Harpswell, learned the joiner's trade in Durham, came to Lisbon Falls and did a large business in wood turning until he went into trade. The sign, "J. Bibber," still over the door of the store, was placed in position June 12, 1826, the day Albert T. Bibber was born. Jacob Bibber secured much of the great trade going to Bath from the Androscoggin valley, by selling the farmers goods as low as they could buy in Bath. This custom was large and profitable, and Mr Bibber universally retained his customers. His children were Louisa, Warren A., Sarah (Mrs Aaron J. West), Albert T., Mary J. (Mrs Seth P. Crossman), Emily P. Jacob Bibber was succeeded about 1855 by his son Warren A., who, later with Albert T., formed the firm of W. A. Bibber & Co. This lasted five years when Warren sold to A. T., and the firm of Bibber & West was formed, Aaron J. West being a member. This was dissolved in 1864 by the death of Mr West. Since then A. T. Bibber has been sole proprietor. He possesses many of his father's characteristics, has ever been a quiet, unostentatious person, standing high in the esteem of his townsmen. He married Anne Moulton, of Topsham, and has two children, Sarah J. (Mrs D. E. Cornish) and Jedde P.

John H. Coombs, son of Joseph and grandson of Hezekiah, was in the hardware business on the old county road, now Lisbon street, just in front of the Worumbo Mill, from July, 1852, until 1870, when he moved to Main street, and was in trade until 1891. He married Marcia, daughter of Jacob Gould, of Lisbon, in 1856, and they have had four children: Bertha, married William Parkin; Mamie F., married William Hollis; Cornelia G., and Willie C. Mr Coombs is a Free Mason, and a Democrat in politics, and was postmaster under Buchanan and Cleveland. He is one of the valuable citizens and reliable business men of Lisbon Falls.

James A. Beals & Co., hardware, etc. This firm was formed about 1882, and has been a highly esteemed and well-patronized business house. It is located on the westerly side of Main street. The pleasant ways and genial disposition of Mr Beals made him many friends.

Elijah Littlefield, an early settler of Durham, a farmer and shoemaker, took up the farm now occupied by his grandson, Samuel Littlefield. He had children: George, Abigail, Nancy, Sally, Polly, Uriah. George, in youth, was a seaman, later he succeeded to his father's homestead. He was a Free Will Baptist, a Democrat, lived to be 84, never used spectacles, and had a remarkable memory. He had six sons and six daughters, of whom Samuel, Joseph,

Mrs Mary Coombs, and Mrs Louisa Patterson now survive. *Stephen P. Littlefield*, son of Uriah, born in Durham, August 18, 1818, has resided at Lisbon Falls since 1868, when he opened a public house. In 1871 he built and opened the brick hotel, Maine Central house, which he still conducts. His 22 years of hotel keeping make him the veteran landlord of the section. He is a Democrat in politics. By his first wife, Pamela Hodgkins, he has four children now living: Mahala (Mrs Amos Penley), Betsey J. (Mrs Harry Flynn), Ruth (Mrs Stephen Adams), all living in Minneapolis, and Allura (Mrs William Brimijoin), of Lisbon Falls.

Rev. George Plummer, son of Henry and Weltha (Estes) Plummer, was born in Durham, April 7, 1826. He became a member of the Free Baptist church when 14, received license to preach in March, 1856, and was ordained December 22, 1861. He has been pastor in Durham, Lisbon Falls, Freeport, and West Bowdoin. He has baptized about 60 converts, married 140 couples, and attended 400 funerals. Since 1883 he has supplied in various places. In 1859 he was a member of the legislature. April 4, 1850, he married Miss Almira J. Coffin, and had one son, who became manager of the Waverly Publishing Company, of New York. October 20, 1881, he married Mrs Eliza Eacott, of Lisbon. He is and has been postmaster for several years, and is a prompt, reliable, energetic man of great popularity. Edward Plummer, his brother, was born in Durham, January 4, 1830. About 1850 he came to Lisbon Falls and engaged in lumbering and has since followed the business. The Worumbo Company bought his mill and property, and he built for them the mill which was succeeded in 1872 by the large one now standing. Since the organization of the Androscoggin Water-Power Company he has been its agent.

Edward Berry, a native of Falmouth, removed to Lisbon in 1793. He married Sybil Brown, of Turner. He carried on tanning at Lisbon Falls until 1850, then his son, Edward, took the business and continued it until 1887, when the tannery was closed. Edward Berry, Jr, was born in Lisbon in 1827, and has taken part in the administration of town affairs, was selectman from 1870 to 1876, justice of the peace since 1883, and in 1890 was appointed special agent to take the statistics of manufacture of the productive industry of the town. Mr Berry has been engaged in real estate, and dealt more or less in cattle. In politics a Republican since the formation of the party, prior to that a Whig. His religious preferences are Congregational.

The Potter family is an early one in this section. During the War of the Revolution, Alexander Potter emigrated from Scotland, and married Abigail Randall. He settled in Bowdoin and commenced clearing land for a farm. He was subsequently killed by a falling tree. Of his four children, Benjamin married Betsey Lewis. Their son, Benjamin R., born October 25, 1817, married Susan E. Smullen and located on the Joseph D. Smullen place in

Lisbon. Of their 10 children seven survive, and occupy positions of trust and usefulness. Joseph S. lives on the home farm; Frank B. resides in Manchester, N. H.; John H. is captain of bark William Phillips of New Bedford, Mass.; Fred C. is a machinist in Bath; Charles L., a graduate of West Point, is a lieutenant of engineers, and recently ordered to San Francisco; Elizabeth S. is a teacher at West Bowdoin; Sara F. teaches at Lisbon Falls.

Samuel Sylvester, a native of Bowdoin, came to Lisbon Falls in 1883, and has been quite conspicuous in its development. He has probably sold more lots in this new village than all others. He has also erected many houses and owns a large number of tenements, etc. He owns and is developing a valuable property of real estate here. He has given much time to Masonry and has taken thirty-two degrees.

Rolvin S. Whitney, born in Lisbon in 1863, learned the jeweler's trade of E. A. Will, in Brunswick, and established himself in trade on Main street, at Lisbon Falls in August, 1886. He has already built up a fine trade, and with his assiduity, courtesy, and winning manners cannot fail to be prosperous. He carries a well-selected stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, silver ware, and cutlery, guns and hunting equipments, and has quite a trade in bicycles.

James H. Eacott, born in Lake Village, N. H., of English parentage, has been conducting a dry goods and clothing store since October 25, 1886, in Plummer's Block, Oak street, Lisbon Falls. He has a fine trade, and his courtesy and genial manners cause him to be deservedly popular.

W. P. Allen established his boot and shoe store on Main street, Lisbon Falls, in 1887.

George W. Sawyer has had a harness shop on Main street, above Co-operative Block, for many years.

George W. Curtis, M.D., was born in Bowdoin, April 11, 1860. His higher education was obtained at Litchfield Academy, and Vermont Medical University of Burlington, Vt. From the latter he received his medical degree in 1884. From the spring of 1882 till that of 1883 he was superintendent of Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., a situation of great advantage to him as a medical student. Dr Curtis made his home here immediately after his graduation. He is a member of Androscoggin County Medical Association, and is much interested in Free Masonry, belonging to its several organizations up to and including the Lodge of Perfection. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a Republican in politics.

Walter Corliss, M.D., a native of Hartford, was fitted for college at Hebron and Bridgton, attended Bates College, and was graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1884. He began practice in Poland, and came to Lisbon Falls, October 24, 1889.

William S. Cotton, Jr., was born in Lisbon, and is son of William S., of Lewiston, and Mary M. (Denham) Cotton, formerly of Bowdoin. He is

a Universalist in his religious views, and a Republican in politics. He was supervisor of schools in Lisbon five years in succession, a member of the school board two years, and selectman one year. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1885 and 1887, and afterwards became chief clerk to the Secretary of State. December, 1890, he resigned this position, and January, 1891, was elected clerk of the House.

Fenton Haigh, son of John and Hannah Haigh, was born in Kirkburton, Yorkshire county, England, came to America in 1866, and commenced work in the mills of Edward Harris at Woonsocket, R. I. Here he remained 13 years, learned the art of weaving, and became overseer. He came to Lisbon Center about 12 years ago, and was in the employ of Deering, Milliken & Co. a few years. In 1882 he located at Lisbon Falls, and has been overseer for the Worumbo Manufacturing Company from that time. Mr Haigh was chairman of the Republican Club during the last presidential campaign, and is a member of the Republican town committee. He was one of the originators and charter members of the Lisbon Falls Co-operative Association, and its president for five years. He is an active member of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, of Free Masons, and belongs to Woonsocket Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and Palestine Encampment, No. 3, of Woonsocket, R. I.

Charles Emery Judkins, son of Rufus and Sarah Butler Judkins, was born in Monmouth, November 18, 1833. He is a Republican in politics, and Free Baptist in his religious views. He has been station agent at Lisbon Falls for several years.

WEBSTER.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Incorporation — Elevations, Ponds, and Streams — Grants, Surveys, and Soil — Settlers — Early Roads — Some First Things — Early Values — First Magistrates — Lawyers — Physicians — Other Settlers and Descendants — First Town Meeting and Excerpts from Town Records — Webster in the Civil War — Civil List.

THERE is little of ancient history in Webster, its municipal history being first that of West Bowdoinham, next of Bowdoin, and later of Lisbon. The name Burnt Meadow was applied to it in 1775 or 1776. The town of Webster (named in honor of Daniel Webster) was incorporated March 7, 1840, from "that part of Lisbon north of Davis's south line," and remains nearly the same. Mt Sabattus, rising to 814 feet above the sea, Robinson's, Hedgehog, and Oak mountains, and Pettengill's and Jordan's hills are the chief elevations. Oak mountain is a spur of an elevation passing through the town south and on to Durham at Lisbon Falls, and called Lisbon ridge. Lake Sabattus has an elevation of 384 feet, an area of four square miles, and is a reservoir, its outlet, Sabattus river, being dammed by a corporation of its mill-owners so as to control and adapt the supply of water. Little river is the other principal stream. Several small ponds dot the surface of the town. One has the name of an early settler of Little River, Alexander Sutherland, who fractured his collar bone on its banks, while hunting, some years before the settlement was made. Webster is nearly five miles square, with an area of 25 miles, and has Wales and Litchfield on the north, Bowdoin on the east, Lisbon on the south, and Lewiston on the west.

Grants, Surveys, Soil, and Settlements. — The Plymouth Company grants extend across the town east-southeast to the Kennebec river, and are designated by the names of the grantees, Dr Jonathan Davis, Willis Hall, Thompson or Stone, Bowdoin, Vaughn, Parker, and Waldo rights. The first survey was by John Merrill, of Topsham, March 1, 1775, of four 200-acre lots, north of Sutherland's pond. Abel Merrill, Joseph Norris, Solomon Adams, John Smullen, and his son were the earliest surveyors. The soil is of various characters, from sand to clay, with admixture of loam and humus, and with alluvial deposits occasionally to be found. The greater portion is of excellent quality.

The first permanent settlement was in 1775, by Robert Ross, from Brunswick, who built a log house and made a clearing a short distance south of the Tobias Weymouth farm, in the central part of the town. John Merrill

surveyed for him a tract of 200 acres, extending northeast 100 rods, and northwest a mile, and the stream flowing through this tract has since borne his name. Mr Merrill surveyed three other tracts for Samuel Hewey, William Spear, and Robert Hewey, all of whom came from Brunswick. These were adjoining. John Hewey, brother of Robert, soon came, and they were the first to raise apples. In January, 1777, Jonathan, father of Thomas and Hugh Weymouth, joined the others, settling on the William Jordan farm. He later built a saw-mill on the outlet of Sutherland pond. His brother, Timothy, soon came from Berwick as a settler, and was a mill-wright. Edmund Weymouth, a brother of Jonathan and Timothy, came here with his two sons, Edmund, Jr, and Nahum, from Berwick, February 12, 1787, when 48 years of age, and located upon land which he supposed to belong to Massachusetts, but owned by the Plymouth Company's grantees, the location including the land owned now by his descendants.

Another local colony was established here by Jesse Davis, who, in the performance of the conditions of an agreement entered into by him and his paternal uncle, Dr Jonathan Davis, of Roxbury, Mass., a grantee of the Plymouth Company, came here in 1780, and began a settlement upon the western extremity of an extensive tract of land, mostly covered with the original forest, owned by Dr Davis. By the terms of this agreement, Jesse Davis¹ was to make a clearing, build a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and suitable buildings for a tavern, and Dr Davis was to convey in fee a considerable tract of land, including the improvements, to the nephew, who drove on the stipulated work with energy. Soon after coming here, Jesse Davis married Elizabeth Wilson, of Topsham, whose children were Jonathan and Rebecca Davis. After the death of his wife he married Hannah, daughter of Captain James Curtis, of Brunswick (an officer in the Revolution who came to Webster and died in 1824), whose child was Rachel Davis (Mrs B. D. Bryant). Early in 1792 Jesse had his leg amputated in consequence of a wound he had received in the battle of Lexington, and died the same day. Upon the death of Dr Davis, about the same time, the agreement was left incomplete, but the property was conveyed to the wife and children of Jesse. This colony was in the southwest part of the town, and the mills built by Mr Davis were near the southern line, on the "fourth power," so-called, of Sabattis river, where the fall of 18 feet is now idle. Among the early additions to the Davis settlement were Samuel Simmons,¹ Seth Hinkley, Phineas and Josiah Jones, James Weeks, Thomas and Samuel Tebbetts, Alexander Gray,¹ Jethro Sanborn, Ephraim Jordan, and Thomas Davies. In 1793 and 1794 came William, Joshua, Daniel, Noah, and Jonathan Jordan, William and Jacob True, Phineas Spofford,¹ John Cushing, Abel Nutting,¹ Nathan Hanson, Moses Brown, and Aaron Dwinal.¹ Simeon Crockett, Simeon and Silas Hamilton, James Colby, Joseph Wood. William

¹Soldiers of the Revolution.

Heath by this time had joined this colony and located here or in the central part of the town. Timothy and William Higgins, Levi Temple, Benjamin Henderson, and Nathaniel Gilpatrick had settled along the east side of the Sabattus before 1788, and from 1793 till 1802 came to the town as settlers Paul¹ and John Nowell, Matthew and Benjamin Jordan, James and John Wilson, Belcher and Elijah Jones, Samuel and Joseph Deering, Samuel and Matthew Libby, Joseph, James, and Thomas Maxwell, John and Nathaniel Smith, William and Jonathan Mitchell, John and William Rideout, Robert Duncan,¹ John Henderson, Jonathan Whitney, John McManus, Patrick Conner, Samuel Thompson, Daniel Green, Robert Niles, John Farrow, Stephen Hibbert, John Gould, Elias Moody, John Gould, Elisha Hanson, Jacob Pettin-gill, Samuel Mallett, Zebulon Preble, John Lara, Simeon Ricker,¹ Abraham Frost, James Calef,¹ Jacob Furbush, Downing Gooding, Nathaniel Sheldon, Benjamin Hodgkins, Elias Storer,¹ Samuel Bennett, Foster Wentworth,¹ and perhaps others. A few of these came direct from Massachusetts, but most of them came from the older towns of York and Cumberland counties. Some who came after 1800, were Benjamin Donnell, from Bath, whose first wife was Rebecca, daughter of Jesse Davis, and whose land was situated westward, a short distance from the southern village; Charles White, also from Bath, a carriage maker, who married a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Ellis, of Topsham, and whose farm, before owned by William A. Dalton, was near the western base of Sabattis mountain. Benjamin Robinson and his son John, the brothers Walter Jordan and Isaiah Jordan, Cyrus Marr, and Apollos Miller, all from Cape Elizabeth; Asa Johnson, from Andover, Mass.; Jeremiah Moody, from Westbrook; one Kenney, living on the hill of that name; one Westcott, Benjamin Howard, Hiram Jack, Fairfield Golder, Samuel Torrin, Thomas Polly, Edward Brewer from Freeport, John Coffin, Caleb Lord, Lee Gilbert, Lemuel Small, Rev. William Frost, Samuel Ramsdell, Solomon and Richard Maxwell from Cape Elizabeth, John Vosmus, William Lane, Lewis Cushman, and John Sampson, from Bowdoinham.

Early Roads.—As early as the first settlement, a winter road was opened southward to the central parts of the town, known long afterwards as the Mast Road, over which were taken the trunks of large white-pine trees to the Androscoggin at Little River, thence floated to Brunswick, then drawn by teams to Maquoit bay, thence taken by water to Portland and used for masts and spars. The first public highways were surveyed by Amos Davis, of Lewiston, in June, 1788, under the direction of the selectmen, William Gowell, Samuel Tebbetts, and Ebenezer Temple, and were generally along the route of rough "bridle paths," previously opened. One of these roads is identified as the one extending along the northern part of Lisbon ridge northward by the Robert Hewey estate. Over this road for a long period were taken the

¹Soldiers of the Revolution.

products for exchange in the towns on the Kennebec river, or in those on tide-water. In 1843 it became a branch of the Bay Bridge Road. At the same time another road was made, extending in the irregular line to the few scattered locations of the settlers from near the eastern limits of the town, westward across the Mast Road, in front of the cabin of Thomas Tebbets, onward by the house of Timothy Tebbets, over Davis's mill pond and Davis's north line to Clark's Meadow Brook, since called Dwelly's Brook, near the western boundary of the town. The town, in 1795, recognized the rugged way they had "swamped" over the rocky high land, near their dwellings, from the western boundary eastwardly half a mile to its intersection with the road surveyed in 1788 by Amos Davis, as a public town way. In 1797 the town adopted the road opened by the colonists on the western margin of the town, extending from the road just mentioned, northwardly to Wales, and with but little variation it is still traveled. In 1806 the town discontinued the road from Davis's Mills along the western banks of Sabattis river, fronting upon which, eastwardly, were the dwellings of Mrs Davis, Jonathan Jordan, Foster Wentworth, William Bucknam, and Russell Hinkley; another one was located 50 yards west, and this, with some changes, forms with the road last mentioned a continuous line from Lisbon to Wales.

Some First Things.—In the Inventory of 1792 occurs the first mention of the ownership of a horse, when a settler is assessed £6 for one and £4 for "sleigh and tackling." The first wagon was brought here in 1805 by Captain Nathaniel Eames, and in 1825 Dr Bellows had a chaise. By 1840 the threshing machine had been introduced, and a few years later came the horse-rake. Benjamin D. Bryant took the first newspaper in 1806. The first birth was that of John Ross in 1788. He died in Wales in December, 1851.

Early Values.—From 1784 to 1792 Jesse Davis sold to 16 settlers 1,480 acres of land, almost the whole of excellent quality, but forest land, for £534 sterling, equivalent to \$237. The dollar being rated at 45 shillings sterling, the price of this land was 16 cents an acre. A resident here is charged, in an account in 1789, with sole leather at 20 cents a pound, a side of upper leather \$2, or 90 shillings old tenor; in 1794 with 240 nails, double tens, 50 cents; tea, \$1 a pound; in 1796 with molasses at 75 cents a gallon, salt \$1 a bushel, coffee at 25 cents a pound; in 1797 with "cotton wool" at 50 cents a pound; and is credited in account in 1792, for wheat at \$1 a bushel, a horse at \$28, and "one ox for beef," \$20.

First Magistrates.—The first justice of the peace resident here was Samuel Tebbets, who came from Brunswick and went to Ohio with other settlers to permanently reside in the cold year of 1816. Noah Jordan was the next commissioned justice. He came from Cape Elizabeth and owned the mills and water privilege improved and built by Jesse Davis. Benjamin Dole Bryant was the next commissioned magistrate. He was educated at Exeter (N. H.)

Academy, and later was a merchant in Portland. He came here in 1806, married Rachel, daughter of Jesse Davis, and was a life-long resident. Benjamin Dole Bryant, Jr, Esq., was his son.

There have been but few lawyers here. Levi Stowell was in practice some years from 1819. To him succeeded Samuel Gooch, and later Samuel Moody. James Emerson, from Bridgton, was here from 1830 to 1853. Jacob Hill, a graduate of Brown University, who had for some years the editorial management of the *Portland Advertiser*, came here later and was in the practice of law with his son, Stetson L. Hill, who is the successor to their firm. Barker Curtis, Esq., was a lawyer of Windham for some years from 1807, but did not practice while a resident here.

The early physicians were Dr Ithamar Bellows, who came from Massachusetts in 1815, Dr Benjamin H. Mace, from New Gloucester, Dr Leach and Dr Benoni Cutter. Later have practiced here Dr Dwelly, Drs Daniel and Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, and located here have been Dr John A. Carter, Dr Frank E. Sleeper, located in Sabatis in 1870, and Dr M. T. Newton, a few years since.

Ephraim Jordan, the first of the name to cross the Androscoggin, came in 1787 from Cape Elizabeth, and purchased 150 acres from Jesse Davis and Samuel Simmons, on which was a small clearing. Here he lived until his death, at an advanced age, December 11, 1846, his only son, Captain Thomas Jordan, succeeding to his estates. *Paul Nowell*, born October 24, 1754, with his wife located soon after the Revolution in the southeastern part of the town and was a life-long resident, dying in 1835. His son, Jeremiah, became a prominent sea-captain, and commanded the vessel which conveyed Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, Elizabeth Patterson, from Baltimore to Europe in 1805. After 27 years of life at sea he came to Webster and bought a farm of Joseph Deering in the east part of the town, married successively Hannah and Eleanor Hewey, and died September 5, 1854.

Among some of the more prominent of early residents not otherwise especially mentioned were: Captain Nathaniel Eames and Captain Ithamar B., his son, Captain Edward Drinkwater and his son Abijah, Foster Wentworth, Apollos Miller, Amos, Orrin, and Albert Dwinel, William H. Colby, Captain Samuel Cushman, Benjamin Howard, Walter and Robert Jordan, Luther L. Lombard. Two companies of militia, commanded by Captain Benjamin D. Bryant and Captain Samuel True, were called to Bath in the War of 1812, and Joseph Sanborn, son of Jethro Sanborn, was in active service through the war. (His farm is now owned by Edwin Andrews.) Benjamin Day and Albert Dwinel were soldiers of the Mexican War, and John C., son of Major William P. Davis, graduated at West Point in 1824 and became an officer of the regular army. *Major-General Benjamin Burgess*, who resided here most of his life, dying however in Durham, was a man of great size and strength,

with most polished, genial, and courteous manners. He was long time deputy sheriff and sheriff of Lincoln county, possessed prominence in state affairs, and was a presidential elector in 1832. He was a model officer of the militia, where his title was acquired.

James Maxwell came to that part of Webster, now Sabattus village, from Cape Elizabeth, nearly a century ago and located on the farm now occupied by his grandson, J. Wesley Maxwell. On the rise of land overlooking the lake he erected his log buildings, cleared his fields, and was a life-long resident. His wife was Nancy Peables, and their children attaining maturity were Charles (who lived and died in Poland), William, and James, who is a resident of Webster. William, born October 13, 1806, succeeded his father on the home farm, married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Davis; their surviving children are: Davis (lives in Wales), Charles H. (lives in Auburn), J. Wesley, Rebecca, Cedora C. (Mrs Charles F. Smith). Mr Maxwell was an industrious and prosperous farmer, and dealt quite largely in cattle and land. He died in November, 1883. *J. Wesley Maxwell*, son of William and Mary (Davis) Maxwell, was born in Webster, September 18, 1841. He had a common and high school education supplemented by attendance at Litchfield Academy and Maine State Seminary. He is a farmer and surveyor, and has been conversant with town and county affairs, and a most useful man in the community. As a teacher for 16 winters he thoroughly understands educational needs, and for a quarter of a century he has been connected with the management of the schools as superintending school committee or supervisor; and for 25 years consecutively he has been chosen town clerk, and in all his official positions his duties have been faithfully and promptly performed; as a Republican he represented his town in the legislature of 1876; he has been county commissioner nine years, and a member of the state valuation committee two years. Mr Maxwell is a Free Baptist in his religious views. He married, October 17, 1869, Clara F., daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Given) Moulton, of Greene. Their children are Lilla M., Mary E., Wendell E., and Bertha L. They have a beautiful home on the site of the old homestead.

Samuel Simmons came to Webster early and bought a lot and built a house near Robinson's mountain. He was one of the first school teachers here, had much literary culture, and his chirography was very neat and legible. He was very tall, possessed great muscular power, and had served five years in the army of the Revolution. He died at Canton. Through his son, John, and grandson, Loring, descends Franklin Simmons, the celebrated sculptor, whose mother was Dorothea, daughter of William Batchelder, an early resident. Franklin Simmons was born in Webster, January 11, 1839, and about 1854 came to Lewiston, and soon after became assistant paymaster of the Hill Mill, where his first modeling was done. He subsequently opened a studio in Lewiston, and made busts of Rev. George Knox, President Champlin of

Waterville College, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and Professor Packard of Bowdoin, and an ideal figure, "The Newsboy," lost in the burning of the Lewiston city building. He soon removed to Portland, and executed the monument of Governor Dunlap at Brunswick, and the statue of General Berry. He removed from Portland to Washington and made busts (among others) of President Lincoln, Generals Grant and Meade, and modeled the statue of Roger Williams for the state of Rhode Island. The soldiers' monument in Lewiston City Park, and the statue of Edward Little, in Auburn, were his work. In 1868 he went to Rome, where, in a six-years' residence, he did much fine work. From that date his genius has had a world-wide celebrity, and his home has been principally in Italy.

Benjamin D. Bryant, Jr., son of a wealthy farmer, was born in Webster, August 15, 1815, and died in April, 1887. Educated at Bowdoin and in New York, where he became a lawyer, the death of his betrothed made him a recluse, and he lived for years in an old house in Webster. Learned in the law, in science, in literature, speaking five languages, a graceful writer and artist, he chose to live in obscurity. He passed his time in reading and in writing fragments of local history, verses, philosophical disquisitions, genealogies, etc. He became a tall, old man, with bald head, gray beard, and refined face, who dressed neatly, and avoided meat, butter, and grease as food. His last request was that his death should be unnoticed, that no plate should decorate his coffin, and that his age should not be carved on his grave-stone. We are indebted to his work for much of value in our history.

First Town Meeting and Excerpts from Town Records.—The first meeting was called by Benjamin D. Bryant, justice of the peace, on the application of Jonathan B. Jordan, Eben Jordan, James Bryant, Reuben Kimball, Jesse Davis, Jonathan Davis, Asa Sawyer, Thomas Jordan, Ephraim Jordan, P. M. Garcelon, and William B. Jordan. He directed Thomas Jordan to notify the free-holders to meet at the barn of Hugh Weymouth, March 30, 1840, for the choice of town officers. John L. Cutter was chosen clerk; Thomas Jordan, Joseph Sanborn, and Philip M. Garcelon, selectmen, assessors, and overseers; \$450 were voted for schools; \$900 for expenses; \$1,400 for highways. April 16 met at the barn of Phineas Jones. Chose Thomas Fenderson, Philip M. Garcelon, and Solomon Maxwell to ascertain the center of the town and the most suitable location for a town-house. September 14 voted to set the town-house on the road on which Hugh Weymouth lives, near the residence of Jonathan McKenney, and that until the town-house be built, all town-meetings be holden in Hugh Weymouth's barn. 1841, February 22, a committee was chosen to petition the legislature for a separate representation. March 22 the limits of eleven school districts were established. 1846, March 23, voted the assessors view each person's property and put the value upon the valuation book at the full amount of the appraisal. 1847, March 15, voted to build a

town-house as near the Henry Carville school-house as possible, and Thomas Henderson, Jesse Davis, and Thomas Jordan chosen to build the house for \$150, it to be finished by September 1, unless \$25 could be saved by deferring it another year. August 12 the selectmen fixed the pound-keeper's charges: Horses, 24 hours, 42 cents; two-year-old colts, 33 cents; one-year-old colts, 25 cents; sheep and swine, 24 hours, 10 cents each; for neat cattle, each, 24 hours, 20 cents.

1848, March 15, voted to relinquish any claim against the Sabattus Corporation for raising the waters of the pond and flowing the road. June 3 Benoni Cutter was licensed to sell wine, brandy, rum, etc. 1854, March 6, voted to dispose of the public magazine, lead, etc., and to put movable seats and four desks into the town-house. 1856, March 10, voted to furnish guide-boards at such road crossings as they deem proper. 1858, June 7, Webster cast 52 votes for the prohibitory law of 1858, and 18 for the license law of 1856. 1860, March 12, it was voted to relinquish all claim to about \$64.12 in the hands of Mr Llewellyn Williams, received by him from sales of liquors, and also all casks except those having liquors in them. April 21 voted that all buildings erected for manufacturing purposes be exempt from taxation. April 19 the line between Wales and Webster was perambulated. 1865, March 30, voted to issue bonds to the amount of its present indebtedness (or a portion thereof), and for the payment of all future bounties to soldiers. 1867, June 3, Webster voted unanimously (51 votes) in favor of amending the prohibitory law of 1858. 1868, September 14, voted (94) in favor of the assumption by the state of the war debts of towns, none against. 1870, February 10, voted to fund the town debt for 15 years, and to use the bonds coming from the state, for the equalization of municipal war debts towards the funding of said debt. 1875, January 9, J. W. Maxwell, K. Donnell, and J. G. Jordan were appointed to use all honorable means to prevent a dismemberment of the town. 1879, September 8, 123 votes were cast for biennial sessions, none against. 1881, March 14, the selectmen were instructed to perambulate the line between Webster and Lewiston, and cause suitable monuments to be erected. 1887, March 14, voted to raise \$150 for the support of a free high school, also to pay \$250 for a road machine; to build, at an expense of \$60, a suitable house to lodge tramps in. 1891, March 9, the appropriations were: Support of poor, \$400; common schools, \$1 per inhabitant; free high school, \$200; repair of highways, sidewalks, and bridges, \$1,000; permanent repairs on school-houses and purchase of books, \$400; fuel for schools, \$100; contingent expenses, \$400.

The state valuation of 1890 was \$395,082, with 266 polls. The U. S. census of 1890 made the valuation as \$432,447, and the population 914.

Webster in the Civil War.—1862, June, voted to raise \$175 for relief of soldiers' families in Webster. July 23 voted to pay each soldier enlisting to

fill the quota of the town (being ten) \$100, and a note for \$1,000 was made and signed by Jonathan Davis, Esq., and 52 others. August 18 voted to raise \$1,400, to be expended in procuring soldiers to fill the town's quota under the President's call for nine months' men and that each man enlisting be paid \$100, and September 2 voted to raise \$800 upon a note signed by Jesse Davis and 19 others. September 9 \$2,200 additional was voted, and the bounty for nine months' men was made \$200. 1863, March 9, voted to raise \$200 to furnish aid to soldiers' families in time of need; and if that sum should prove insufficient, the selectmen were authorized to raise the necessary amount by loan. November 20 voted to pay \$250 to each volunteer to fill the quota to the number of 12. 1864, August 1, voted to raise \$25 to each man required of Webster under the President's call of July 18, 1864; and S. L. Hill, Retiah D. Jones, and Omar D. Potter be a committee to solicit from all liable to the coming draft \$40, and that such sum go to the assistance of those who subscribed, if a draft should take place. August 5 voted the same committee with Jesse Davis, Esq., to procure the town's quota. November 19 the same committee were directed to procure five volunteers, to be accredited to the quota of the town under any future call, and pay the volunteers the necessary bounties. According to the list on file in the office of the clerk, \$2,686 were raised by subscription among citizens liable to a draft. Lieutenant Otis R. Colby of the Fifteenth Maine, Joseph P. Work, Company F, Nineteenth Maine, Charles Maines, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and Charles Robinson, First New York Cavalry, who died in service, may not appear in our military history.

CIVIL LIST. — 1840 — Thomas Jordan, Joseph Sanborn, Philip M. Garcelon, selectmen; John L. Cutter, clerk. 1841 — Philip M. Garcelon, Thomas Jordan, Jonathan B. Jordan, selectmen; John L. Cutter, clerk. 1842 — Philip M. Garcelon, Thomas Jordan, Jonathan B. Jordan, selectmen; John L. Cutter, clerk. 1843 — Jesse Davis, Samson Colby, William G. Garcelon, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1844 — Jesse Davis, Samson Colby, Samuel Cushman, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1845 — Jesse Davis, Philip M. Garcelon, Melvin Henderson, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1846 — Jesse Davis, Samuel Cushman, James Mann, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1847 — Philip M. Garcelon, Wentworth Jordan, James Mann, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1848 — Jesse Davis, D. L. Weymouth, J. B. Jordan, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1849 — Samson Colby, Melvin Henderson, John M. Maxwell, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1850 — Samson Colby, John M. Maxwell, James Bryant, selectmen; Philip M. Garcelon, clerk. 1851 — Samson Colby, John M. Maxwell, James Bryant, selectmen; James Bryant, clerk. 1852 — Samson Colby, John M. Maxwell, James Bryant, selectmen; James Bryant, clerk. 1853 — John M. Maxwell, James Bryant, Nathaniel Dennett, selectmen; James Bryant, clerk. 1854 — John M. Maxwell, James Bryant, Nathaniel Dennett, selectmen; James Bryant, clerk. 1855 — James Bryant, Nathaniel Dennett, Foster D. Wentworth, selectmen; James Bryant, clerk. 1856 — John M. Maxwell, Foster D. Wentworth, Uriah Gray, selectmen; James Bryant, clerk. 1857 — Jonathan B. Jordan, Kingsbury Donnell, Charles R. Mitchell, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1858 — Jonathan B. Jordan, Kingsbury Donnell, Charles R. Mitchell, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1859 — Jonathan B. Jordan, Kingsbury Donnell, James Mann, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1860 — Nathaniel Dennett, Omar D. Potter, John Whitten, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1861 — Nathaniel Dennett, Omar D. Potter, Cyrus Haskell, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1862 — Jesse Davis, Omar D. Potter, Cyrus Haskell, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1863 — Jesse Davis, Cyrus Haskell, James Hewey, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1864 — Jesse Davis, Omar D. Potter, James Mann, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1865 — Jesse Davis, Omar D. Potter, James Mann, selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1866 — James Bryant, James Mann, Kingsbury Donnell,

selectmen; Augustus M. Cary, clerk. 1867—James Bryant, Stetson L. Hill, Arthur Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1868—James Bryant, Stetson L. Hill, Arthur Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1869—Kingsbury Donnell, John Eaton, George B. Haskell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1870—Jonathan B. Jordan, A. Sanborn, Charles E. Garcelon, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1871—Jonathan B. Jordan, A. Sanborn, Charles E. Garcelon, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1872—Jonathan B. Jordan, D. D. Golder, James G. Jordan, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1873—David Webber, D. D. Golder, James G. Jordan, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1874—James G. Jordan, Jonathan B. Jordan, Stetson L. Hill, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1875—David Webber, William Jordan, A. Philbrook, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1876—David Webber, R. D. T. Philbrook, W. H. Wright, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1877—Jonathan B. Jordan, W. H. Wright, A. J. Larrabee, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1878—W. H. Wright, A. J. Larrabee, R. D. Y. Philbrook, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1879—W. H. Wright, R. D. Y. Philbrook, C. H. Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1880—W. H. Wright, R. D. Y. Philbrook, C. H. Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1881—R. D. Y. Philbrook, A. J. Larrabee, Nelson Haley, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1882—R. D. Y. Philbrook, James G. Jordan, Benjamin F. Dennison, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1883—R. D. Y. Philbrook, James G. Jordan, Benj. F. Dennison, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1884—R. D. Y. Philbrook, James G. Jordan, James Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1885—R. D. Y. Philbrook, James G. Jordan, James Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1886—R. D. Y. Philbrook, James Maxwell, Benjamin P. Jordan, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1887—R. D. Y. Philbrook, James H. Jordan, Benjamin P. Jordan, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1888—Omar D. Potter, James H. Jordan, F. L. Sanborn, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1889—Omar D. Potter, James H. Jordan, P. M. Spofford, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1890—Omar D. Potter, P. M. Spofford, Charles Bigelow, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk. 1891—Omar D. Potter, P. M. Spofford, Charles Bigelow, selectmen; J. W. Maxwell, clerk.

CHAPTER XXV.

Sabattus — Saw and Grist Mills — Niles's Mills — Webster Woolen Company — Traders, etc.—Sabattus Co-operative Association — Webster Corner — Farmers — Churches — Schools.

SABATTIS, *Sabatis*, or *Sabattus*.¹—This brisk village is at the foot of the lake from which it takes its name, and lies in the northwestern corner of the town. Robert Niles at one time owned nearly all the land in the vicinity of the village known as Niles's Mills. His saw and grist mills were the first, and for many years the only manufacturing industries. At one time he owned and operated two saw-mills and a grist-mill. After his death his sons, Robert, Jeremiah, Russell, and Hiram, conducted the business until they divided the estate. Jeremiah, a joiner by trade, carried on one of the saw-mills

¹This name, generally supposed to be an Indian one, is in reality a corruption of *Jean Baptiste*, a favorite name among the French Canadians, and given by the early French missionaries to Indian converts as a baptismal name. There is no standard orthography for the name as it has been handed down to us in its changed form, every one spelling it according to his fancy—Sebattus, Sebattis, Sabattis, Sabattus, or Sabatis. The United States authorities named the post-office Sabattus, and this spelling some give to the lake and village. Another favorite spelling is Sabatis.

for a while. Jeremiah's son, Joseph M. Niles, has been a harness manufacturer since 1857, and is now in company with his son, Amasa W. The water-power, given by a succession of falls, was early appreciated, and nearly 100 years ago saw and grist mills were built on the fall of 12 feet (called the first privilege) by the early settlers, Robert Ross, Robert Niles, and others. They were poor affairs, but served the wants of the settlers and lasted many years. They were rebuilt in 1844 by Captain John Lombard and Captain Samuel Watts. In 1864 John Burt purchased the grist-mill and Reuben Drinkwater the saw-mill. In 1881 Retiah D. Jones bought Drinkwater's interest and built the grist-mill he now occupies. Burt sold the grist-mill to Given Jamison and Luther Lombard, who built a grist-mill and later a cotton mill which passed into the ownership of James Hearst, and was sold by David Cowan, his administrator, in 1882 to John Harper who commenced woolen manufacture. In 1888 this also became the property of R. D. Jones, who has allowed it to remain unused. Mr Jones has been in business here since 1845. He then opened a store which he conducted 28 years, and has since been prominently connected with the development of the place. He says that, when he came, "two stores, whose owners swapped horses and sold new rum, molasses, and tobacco, and the old Niles Mills comprised the entire business interests of the place." He now transacts a business of \$25,000 annually.

Webster Woolen Company.—This company has a most advantageous location with a water privilege consisting of the entire outlet of Lake Sabattus, whose four miles of area is confined and enlarged by a solid dam, and whose reservoir can be considerably increased, and two falls of 14 and 12 feet respectively. The shipping facilities are also most excellent, the railroad running into the yard of the mill. These things combined with the pure water, healthfulness of climate, and other advantages, place this company in a situation to make the best possible fabrics and place them readily in the market. The mills of this company give employment to about 250 operatives, and have done much towards building up the thriving village, and are largely owned by capitalists of keen shrewdness and financial ability residing out of the state. The mills are large brick structures known as Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 1½. Mill No. 1 was built on a fall of 12 feet, in 1860, by Captain Luther Lombard and R. D. Jones, on the site of the old-time saw-mill of John Cushing. This was enlarged in 1864 and operated successfully by James Hearst, a practical woolen manufacturer of experience and energy but of reckless habits and extravagant manner of life. In 1867 Hearst went into bankruptcy, and the mill, after passing through the hands of several owners, was purchased about 1875 by Robert Bleakie & Co., of Hyde Park, Mass., and John S. Bleakie became manager. Good work was done and a successful business conducted. July 1, 1889, the Webster Woolen Company was organized with \$100,000, and Charles Bigelow, of Boston, an incorporator of

the company, became general manager, and under his personal supervision the high character of the product is maintained and the amount steadily increased. The company manufactures fancy cassimeres, using about 3,500 pounds of American wool daily. Mill $1\frac{1}{2}$ was built in 1869 on the second power of Sabattus river, on the site of one of the first woolen mills in the county (built in 1846 by a Lewiston company, among which William R. Frye and Dr Alonzo Garcelon were prominent). This was burned in 1856, and in 1869 the present mill was built by R. D. Jones. It was conducted by him until 1881 when it was purchased by Robert Bleakie & Co., and is now the property of the Webster Woolen Company, and operated by it. Two four-foot Rodney Hunt water wheels and a 60 horse-power engine furnish power at Mill No. 1, and a 40 horse-power engine is in use at Mill No. $1\frac{1}{2}$. 180 male and 70 female operatives are employed; 150 of them at Mill No. 1, and 100 at Mill $1\frac{1}{2}$. The pay-roll amounts to over \$100,000 yearly. Seven months of the year heavy-weight goods are made, the product being 7,000 yards $\frac{6}{4}$ width. During the remaining five months, light-weight goods are produced, the product being from 8,000 to 9,000 yards $\frac{6}{4}$ width. Charles A. Amback is superintendent of Mill No. 1, and J. Frank Vose of Mill No. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Both are experienced woolen workers, and the character of the product is above criticism. This second power has a fall of 14 feet, and here was built a saw-mill in 1867 and a manufactory of "excelsior" was connected with it for some years. J. Frank Vose now owns this property, and it does good business both as a saw and grist mill.

Charles A. Amback, son of Frank H. and Caroline Amback, was born in Greiz, Germany, March 8, 1842, and came to America with his father in 1856. He had learned hand-loom weaving before he left Germany, and learned power-loom weaving in Pittsfield, Mass. From 1866 to 1873 he worked in the Worumbo Mills at Lisbon Falls, and from 1873 to 1875 was foreman of the weave-room in the mill at Sabattus under J. S. Bleakie as superintendent, and has been superintendent since Mr Bleakie purchased the mill in 1875. Mr Amback is an Advent in his religious preferences, an Independent in politics, tied to the platform of no political party, but supporting the man who will best serve the interests of the people.

Edwin Woodside, son of Calvin and Emily (Whittum) Woodside, was born in Wales, June 2, 1840, was educated in the common schools of Wales and at the Maine State Seminary. He then taught school two years, traveled in the West for four years, lecturing on astronomy. In 1869 he went into trade in Sabatis, and has prospered in business and now has three stores, one a grocery, hardware, and boot and shoe store, one a drug store, and one a millinery and fancy goods store, business amounting to \$20,000 a year. He is a Republican in politics, and is postmaster. He has been supervisor of schools in Webster, and a member of the common council of Lewiston. He married Sarah A. Wadlin, of Northport, in January, 1871. They have one son, Tileston.

G. W. Sawyer has been in business in Sabattus for 13 years. He keeps groceries and dry goods, and does over \$5,000 worth of business a year.

Benjamin F. Dennison, son of Benjamin L. and Lucy (Brown) Dennison, of Freeport, was born in that town June 28, 1846. A pioneer of the family, who emigrated from England in 1767, located in Freeport early. Mr Dennison has been in trade 16 years in Sabattus; he bought out C. C. Crockett, October 8, 1874, and married Alma Goddard October 18, located at Sabattus and commenced business November 23, with a small stock of groceries and provisions, and some small wares and fancy goods. He was a good financier, a faithful trader, was popular with his customers, and with the aid of his capable wife, in five years was able to purchase two building lots, and erected a fine residence, store, and stable. Besides conducting merchandising, Mr Dennison has been prominent in town affairs, etc. He was appointed postmaster at Sabattus, November 4, 1885, and continued until June 31, 1890; he was chosen a director of the Sabattus Mountain Creamery Corporation of Wales, in December, 1885, re-elected for four years, was chosen agent in 1886, agent and treasurer in 1887, and held these offices until December 25, 1889: he has also been agent for the village schools, and had the buildings and schools in good working order prior to the adoption of the town system, and was an efficient road agent for two years. Mr Dennison is a Democrat in politics, a Free Baptist in religious belief, and one of the enterprising, prosperous citizens of the town.

Sabattus Co-operative Association was organized October 1, 1886, and incorporated November 3, 1886. It commenced operations with 80 members and \$1,000 capital, and now carries on trade where it began. The association now has about 130 members, and a capital of over \$4,200. An account of stock is taken every six months, and after paying six per cent. on the capital stock, a dividend, usually from eight to 13 per cent. is declared to trading-members on the amount of their purchase. M. C. Webber was general superintendent of the store until 1891. There are several other business houses, two physicians (Frank E. Sleeper, M.D., located here in 1870—see page 255), one lawyer, two churches, a good grammar and primary school, masonic and other societies, a railroad station, and several pleasant residences. Three religious organizations, Free Baptists, Adventists, and Roman Catholics, hold regular meetings.

Webster Corner (Webster post-office) is near the south line of the town, where legislation has taken a small square from Lisbon to add to Webster, and, in the early settlement, was the center of business, its post-office in 1826 having the third amount of receipts in the county—\$53. Here is the fourth power of Sabattus river, and on its magnificent fall of 18 feet Jesse Davis, in 1780, built the first saw and grist mills of the town. While the town was being settled, and while manufacturing was carried on, business activity was

considerable, but the power is unapplied to any use, and the railroad did not come nearer than Lisbon, and there is now but a small hamlet with one store. A meeting-house was built here in 1827 by the Baptists and Universalists. It later came into possession of the Baptists, whose society was composed of members from Lisbon and this part of Webster, but no religious services have been regularly held by this society for many years. The Spiritualists have quite an active organization with services held regularly.

Among the resident farmers in the southwest part of the town who are worthy of mention are: Kingsbury Donnell, who has been prominent in town affairs, justice of the peace, selectman for many years, and often chairman of the board, and Omar D. Potter, father of Colonel Noel B. Potter, county treasurer, who has also served long on the board of selectmen and is the present chairman, which position he has held since 1888. He also represented the town in the legislature of 1872.

Jerry Crowley Spofford, son of Calvin and Lydia A. (Wentworth) Spofford, is a native of Webster, as were his parents. He is grandson of Phineas Spofford, who came to Webster some time prior to 1788, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Phineas M. Spofford,¹ and great-grandson of Foster Wentworth, who settled in Lisbon about 1791, on the farm now owned by John L. Davis. He is a Republican in politics. He has taught school, been a member of the school committee, is a member of Lewiston Grange, No. 2, and one of the enterprising farmers of his town.

Frank L. Sanborn, son of David S. Sanborn, late of Wales, is a farmer and fruit grower. He occupies the farm about one mile southerly of Sabattus, on the road leading to Lisbon. His grandfather, Benjamin, purchased this farm about 60 years ago, of Samuel True, an early settler and captain of a militia company in the War of 1812. Since its purchase the farm has been in the Sanborn family. Mr Sanborn is one of Webster's energetic and valuable citizens.

Deacon Samuel Cotton Buker, of Webster, is a native of Bowdoinham, where his parents, Caleb and Lydia (Coombs) Buker, were born. He married Sybil Cook, of Madrid. The Buker and Cook families were early settlers of Bowdoinham and Madrid. Deacon Buker is a Republican in his politics, and a Free Baptist in his religious preferences, and has been deacon of the church of that denomination for several years. He is a "tiller of the soil," and has a fine farm, in excellent condition, having a good water supply and a large fruit orchard. It is conveniently situated for church and post-office, either at Webster or Sabatis. Mrs Buker died October 9, 1887. Their children are: Malcom F., married Susie Cole, of Gardiner, and resides on the farm; Marshall D. (dec.); Fred M., was educated at Bates College; and Eva F., a teacher.

¹ Three of this family, Sergeant David Spofford, Moody and Greenleaf Spofford, privates, were in the War of 1812.

Willard M. Robinson, born in Webster in 1841, is fifth in descent from Bryant Robinson, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Bath, in 1738. John and William came in 1805, and settled on the farm now occupied by Willard M., who married Mary A. Jenkins, of Wales. Their daughter, Angie L., was born in 1867. Mr Robinson is a Republican in politics. Besides the management of his farm, he does considerable carriage painting and repairing. He is a member of and an active supporter of the Grange.

Herbert J. Carvill, son of Ezra R., and Dorcas A. (Jordan) Carvill, was born in Wales, in 1855. When he was three years old his parents moved to Lewiston, where they now reside, and Mr Carvill remained until he was 20 years old, having the benefit of its educational advantages. He then attended Litchfield Academy, and took a four years' course at Kent's Hill, teaching school winters. He married Addie A. Campbell, of Litchfield Corners, and now carries on a farm and teaches school winters. He is a Republican politically, was collector and treasurer of Webster from 1884 to 1889, and in 1891. In 1890 he was chosen chairman of the superintending school committee. He is secretary of South Lewiston Grange.

Baptist Church.—This church was constituted with twenty members as the fruits of the occasional ministry of Elders Potter and Macomber in 1794. At a town meeting held November 7, 1796, the clerk recorded: "It was voted to support the gospel agreeably to law in the Baptist order. Twenty-six votes of the Baptist order, eight votes of the Congregational order." In 1822 this church had lapsed and a new organization was demanded. The following application was made:

To Benjamin H. Mace, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lincoln:

Sir: We, the subscribers, being desirous of incorporating ourselves into a parish or religious society, humbly request you to issue a warrant to some one of our number directing him to notify the remainder of us to meet at some suitable place for the purpose of incorporating ourselves into a parish or religious society to be known by such name and style as we shall hereafter see fit to adopt. Dated at Lisbon this 6th day of September, 1822. Samuel Dearing, Peter Garcelon, Dennis Dearing, Joshua Jordan, Robert Jordan, Joshua Robinson, Valentine Jordan, John Cushing, Jeremiah A. Niles, William Eaton, Samuel True, Mark Garcelon, Charles Farrow, Edward Drinkwater, John Ross, Sewell Farrow, Thomas Alexander, Joshua Haley, Reuben Farrow, Asa Sawyer, Joseph R. Niles, William Golder, Jr, Aaron Hamilton, Samuel Ramsdell, John D. Ricker, Solomon Bangs.

September 18, in accordance with this request, Esquire Mace issued a warrant to Samuel True, directing him to notify the remainder of the applicants to meet at some suitable time and place. Mr True named the school-house in District No. 6 as the place, and Saturday, September 21, as the time. At the meeting it was decided to adopt the name of the First Baptist Religious Society in Lisbon. John Ross was chosen moderator, and Samuel True, clerk. The meeting then adjourned to September 30. At the adjourned

meeting, Peter Garcelon, Edward Drinkwater, and John Ross were elected assessors; Samuel True, treasurer; Mark Garcelon, collector; Joshua Haley, John Ross, and Samuel True, standing committee. It was voted to raise \$160 for the support of the gospel for one year from the first of January next. Peter Garcelon, Joshua Robinson, and Samuel True were instructed to draw a plan for a meeting-house, and present it to the society on Monday, October 28, when the plan was presented, and Captain Edward Drinkwater chosen auctioneer to sell the pews. Pew No. 30 was struck off to Thomas Alexander for \$37.50; No. 12 to Samuel Dearing, \$37; No. 28 to Joshua Haley, \$36; No. 34 to Reuben Farrow, \$40; No. 32 to John Cushing, \$37; No. 10 to Sylvanus Dyer, \$36; No. 14 to Samuel True, \$37; No. 16 to James McFarland, \$37; No. 8 to William Jordan, \$36; No. 26 to Valentine Jordan, \$36; No. 24 to Samuel Dearing, \$35; No. 6 to Joshua Robinson, \$32; No. 4 to Robert Jordan, \$30; No. 15 to John Cushing, \$27; No. 40 to Elias Merrill, \$27; No. 39 to Jacob Anderson, \$27; No. 38 to John Cushing, \$30; No. 33 to John Ross, \$25; No. 17 to John Farrow, \$27; No. 11 to Edward Drinkwater, \$30; No. 9, to William Eaton, \$33. Thomas Alexander, John Ross, Samuel Dearing, and Samuel True were chosen a committee to superintend the building of the meeting-house. Later in the same year, pews were sold to Aaron H. Mills, Samuel True, William Golder, John D. Ricker, Simeon Ricker, Peter Garcelon, Samuel Dearing, and Henry Hamilton.

The meeting-house, finished in 1824, was built of wood and stood upon an elevation in the northwest part of the town about one mile from Sabattus village, and was used for religious purposes until 1870. This society was the First church until 1836, when it was re-organized as Lisbon Corner church, and in 1843 as the Second Webster church. Its early days, under Rev. Ichabod Temple and Elder Cole, from 1797 to 1806 when Mr Temple resigned, were its most prosperous ones. In 1817, Rev. Daniel Pierce was licensed, and in 1819, ordained. Rev. James Stuart, Elder Pierce, Rev. S. Owen, and Rev. Mr Hooper officiated here until 1825, but the records are not explicit as to time or length of labors. For the next decade only occasional preaching was had, then Rev. Jotham Day, and later, Rev. A. Lothrop, rendered valuable service. In 1843 the membership was 43. A new meeting-house was built in 1856, in a beautiful location in Sabattus village, and Rev. Leander S. Tripp became pastor. The last regular pastor was Rev. Erwin Dennett, but Rev. Robert Scott, of Greene, held services until the church lost its visibility some years since. The meeting-house has been occupied by the Adventists since the formation of their society in 1885.

The Free Baptists have possessed quite a strength here. February 12, 1831, 19 of the brethren and sisters of the village of Sabattus met and made choice of Elder Jonathan Tracy as moderator, and James Weymouth secretary. They voted to be embodied into a church, and on March 5 the right hand of fellow-

ship was extended by Elder Thorn, and James Weymouth was elected clerk; David Graffam and Samuel Maxwell were chosen deacons. Voted to hold monthly conferences the second Saturday in each month. These persons were formed into a church: James Weymouth, Mary Weymouth, Samuel Maxwell, Aaron H. Niles, Betsey Niles, Timothy Jordan, Mrs C. A. Jordan, William Eaton, Philenia Eaton, Sally Dyer, Anna Mitchell, Lucy Lowell, Stephen Lake, Anna Cushing, David Stewart, Jemima Hobbs, Malinda Lake, Julia Wright, David Graffam, Betsey Graffam, Abigail Richardson, Isaac Stewart, Samuel Lane, Charles Maxwell, Lovina Maxwell, Nancy Maxwell, and 18 others (names not recorded). In 1840 a fine meeting-house was built and a bell was later added by the generosity of Captain Luther Lombard. Regular services have been maintained and some resident pastors have been employed, but of late years most of the preaching has been done by students of Cobb Divinity School of Bates College. The following have ministered to this church: Jonathan Tracy, Mark Getchell, Allen Files, Gideon Perkins, William Gowell, Albert Purington, Isaac Libby, Moses Tarbox, Asa F. Hutchinson, Levi Brackett, James Boyd, Albert Heath, William Stinson, Andrew Buck, E. G. Eaton, Lewis Dexter, H. J. White, C. L. Frost, H. Z. Besse, Ira Emery, E. S. Stackpole, Josiah M. Remick, C. C. Foster, W. H. Gatchell, E. Z. Whitman, W. P. Curtis, and B. S. Fifield. The present membership is about 45. Samuel C. Buker is deacon, and Charles H. Maxwell, clerk.

Schools.—Samuel Simmons was one of the first to give elementary instruction, and he was followed by well educated members of the Eames family. Joseph Sanborn, a rigid disciplinarian, taught that "order was Heaven's first law"; Rachel Davies, Mary Ellis, and Paulina Ann Bryant, daughter of Benjamin D. Bryant, Sen., who had acquired many accomplishments at a Portland school, also Reuben Rand, of Lewiston, were among the educators in the days of Auld Lang Syne. In 1888 the town system was adopted. During the spring and fall of 1890 there were kept the following schools: Village Grammar, Village Primary, Fisher, Jordan, Furbush, Center, Maxwell, Mountain, Ricker; in the winter of 1890-91—Village Free High, Village Primary, Fisher Free High, (H. J. Carvill, teacher,) Jordan, Center, Furbush, Ricker, Mountain, Maxwell. An evening school, under the charge of Prescott Keyes, Jr, teacher of the Village High School, was largely attended. This gave the mill operatives an opportunity for education, of which they gladly availed themselves. The superintending school committee were H. J. Carvill, F. L. Sanborn, J. C. Spofford. The school census of 1890 shows 273 scholars in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years. The attendance of each term has been as follows: Spring term 185, with an average of 152. Fall term 204, with an average of 161. Winter term 175, with an average of 147. The above attendance does not include the Webster corner scholars who attended the Lisbon schools.

WALES.

BY JOHN C. FOGG, ESQ.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Organization—Surface and Soil—Settlements and Settlers—Churches—Schools—Water-powers, Mills, and Manufactures—Civil List and Town Records—Action in the Rebellion.

ORGANIZATION.—This town, including Monmouth, was known prior to 1792 as the plantation of Wales. At that date the northern portion was set off and incorporated as Monmouth. In April, 1803, the remainder was incorporated as the plantation of Wales, and chose as its first officers, Joseph Small, Enoch Strout, and John Andrews, assessors, and Joseph Small, clerk. At its first meeting \$50 were voted for plantation expenses, \$150 for schools, and a like sum for roads. February 1, 1816, the town of Wales was incorporated, and at the first meeting Joseph Small, David Plummer, and Arthur Given were chosen selectmen and assessors, and Joseph Small, town clerk. In 1851 a small portion of Leeds and Monmouth, which includes the territory around Leeds Junction, was annexed to Wales, and prior to this date a portion of Litchfield, consisting of one tier of lots, had been annexed to Wales on the east. The settlers acquired the title to their lands from proprietors who held under the old Plymouth Company, that owned a strip ten miles wide on each side of the Kennebec.

Surface and Soil.—The surface is quite broken. There is an elevation of land in the southern portion, extending into Webster, 814.5 feet above the sea, as determined by the U. S. coast survey, which has a station here. This mountain affords an extended and fine view of the surrounding country. With a good glass Portland can be seen from its summit. This elevation is Sabattis mountain, the name (as also that of Lake Sabattis, west of it) being taken from a noted Indian chief (according to tradition) killed in battle by Captain Church at the head of this lake, and his body buried near the pond. Other authorities say his body was thrown into the lake. This mountain has a cave on its eastern slope which never has been fully explored. It was formed, evidently, by some convulsion of nature, which separated the rock, leaving a cavity in places as large as a large-sized room, but very irregular in shape. Its discovery was made by early settlers while in pursuit of a bear, which took refuge in its dark recesses. Some fine specimens of red ochre are

found here. Iron ore is found in this mountain. The soil of Wales is good, well adapted to the growing of corn, potatoes, grains, and grass.

Settlements and Settlers.—There is some uncertainty as to the first settlement. Some authorities place it in 1773, while others say a few years later. From the best information obtainable, the writer is of the opinion that James Ross was the first settler, coming from Brunswick about 1778. He settled on the western slope of Sabattis mountain, where he resided until his death. This farm was occupied by his son-in-law, Isaac Witherell, until his death, August 15, 1890, at the age of 80 years, and is now owned and occupied by Isaac M. Witherell, only son of Isaac. Patrick Kernan came next, in 1779, and settled in the eastern part. It is not known from where he came, but his name suggests Irish extraction. Reuben Ham, Jonathan and Alexander Thompson came from Brunswick about 1780, and took up places in the north part; the former the farm where Isaac Ham died, February 24, 1891; it is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs Beckler. Benjamin and Samuel Weymouth, James, Stephen, and Thomas Gray, and William Remick came between 1780 and 1785. Richard Thompson moved from Brunswick in 1786, and settled in the north part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Widow Robert Sawyer. Stephen and John Andrews came from Brunswick in March, 1788, and located near Richard Thompson's. Richard and James Labree came in 1789 and settled on the farm south of John Andrews, subsequently owned by Daniel M. Labree, son of James, who died in November, 1863. It is now owned by Daniel P. Boynton, but it is unoccupied. One of D. M. Labree's daughters married Laurel G. Thompson and resides on a lot taken from the south side of the farm. John Andrews came prior to 1789. His farm is now owned by his grandson, John C. Andrews. John Ham and his sons, John, Samuel, Clement, and Reuben, came from York county about 1790, and took farms in the west part, on what was later called the Pond road. John settled on the farm afterwards owned by Joshua Hanscom, Benjamin Vining, J. W. Foss, A. F. Strout, Isaac Gatchell, and now occupied by Joseph Wight, but soon removed to the farm now owned by Orestus A. Bronson, near Leeds Junction. Clement settled on the farm now owned by Hugh Mottram, and soon removed to Greene. Reuben settled in the northwesterly corner, and was killed by a falling tree in 1803.

Joseph Small and Bartholomew Jackson came from Limington in 1791. Mr Small settled on a farm near the center of the town, which was subsequently owned by his son, Isaac S. Small, now by T. W. Ham, a son-in-law of Isaac S. Small. Mr Small had eight sons and five daughters, one son and two daughters now living. He was prominent in plantation and town affairs, and served as plantation clerk 13 years, town clerk 19 years consecutively, and selectman and treasurer several years. Isaac S., his oldest son, who lived and died on the homestead, held various town offices, also the positions of surveyor-

general of the state, inspector of the state prison, and was a member of the executive council. He was extensively engaged in land surveying in the northern section of the state for many years, and was a director of the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr Small had a son and a daughter. The son died young. The daughter (Mrs T. W. Ham) resides on the homestead. Joel, son of Joseph, settled on the farm adjoining that of his father on the north, and for many years was engaged in ship-building as master builder for parties in Gardiner, Pittston, and Dresden, and largely for the Coopers of Gardiner. He represented Wales in 1843 and 1844, and subsequently moved to East Somerville, Mass. After several years he returned to Wales, where he died in 1886 at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Fogg, at the age of 91 years. His wife was 91 years old at her death, and survived him four years. Joseph settled in Newport, where he died several years since. Daniel, a Baptist minister, preached in Thomaston and other places in Maine, moved to Wisconsin and then to Kansas, where he died in 1872. Otis was a brick mason, contractor and builder for some years in Bangor, and later removed to St John, N. B., where he was engaged extensively in building and running steamboats from the St John's. Alvin E. Small was the most widely known of this family. He was born in Wales, March 4, 1811, became a homœopathic physician, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and moved from thence to Chicago, where he died some two years ago. He deserves the credit of having worked his way unaided to the eminent position he occupied. He traveled extensively in Europe, wrote several medical works (some of which have been translated into German), contributed largely to leading medical journals, and occupied for many years the chair of theory and practice in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He was the first native of Wales who became a physician. William is a merchant and resides in Fort Fairfield. George died young. Two daughters, Hannah Given and Mary Moody, are yet living.

Joseph Murch came from Gorham, Me, in 1792, and settled on a farm near Joseph Small's, subsequently owned by Joel Small. His house and three children were destroyed by fire. This is the only house known to have been burned in Wales. John Larrabee came from Scarborough about 1792, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph W. Sawyer. He had four sons; Stephen and John settled in Bath and engaged in ship-building. Philip and Daniel settled in Wales and were engaged for a number of years in cutting ship-timber in Virginia and Maryland.

Daniel and Ebenezer Small came from Limington in 1793, and settled near the center of the town. Charles Collins afterward settled on Eben Small's farm. Daniel was the father of Joseph, and his place adjoined his son's on the south. At the age of 19, while living with his parents at Castine, he was taken captive by the Indians, held by them 11 months, and sold as a prisoner to a French colonel at Quebec, where he remained until its capture by General

Wolfe. David, Adron, and Isaiah Jenkins settled in the northeastern part of the town, on farms now occupied by their descendants. Isaac S. Jenkins lives on the farm of David, and the family of Lawson W. Jenkins on the farm of Isaiah. David came from Monmouth in 1793. He had 13 children, but one of whom now resides in Wales. Two of the sons, Samuel and Abner, served in the War of 1812. Isaac S. Jenkins had one son, Hiram, in the Union army during the Rebellion. He died in service, October 19, 1864. James Clark and James Wilson settled in the northwestern part of the town in 1793, Clark on the farm now owned by his son Robert H. on the Pond road.

Captain Enoch Strout came from Limington in 1796 or 1797, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Charles W. Strout. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and the first militia captain chosen in town. His son William served in the War of 1812, and subsequently settled on a farm near the center of the town, north of Joel Small's farm. This farm is now owned by Robert C. Jones. The Joel Small farm is now owned by A. M. Donnell. Sewall C. Strout, son of Eben Strout and grandson of Enoch, is a native of Wales, who occupies a prominent position at the Cumberland bar. Joshua Adams came from Gorham and cleared the farm now owned by Luther D. Ricker. Luther and Wentworth Lombard moved from Gorham and settled in the central part of the town on the farm now owned by Almond Lombard. Matthew Higgins came from Gorham in 1798, and settled on the farm now owned by Luther Lombard and Walter E. Webster. Joseph Foss came from Scarborough in 1799, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Wight, lived there several years, and probably died there. Obed Hobbs, Simonds Gatchell, Benjamin Tibbets, and Elijah Morton came about 1797 and settled in the central part of the town.

William Given came from Brunswick in 1798 and took up a farm in the western part, lived for some years in a log house, and then built a large two-story house and occupied it until his death, after which it was owned by his son Philip. Of William's 11 children none are living. One of his sons, William, was a soldier in the War of 1812. One of his daughters married Captain John Lombard, who was a successful ship-master for many years, and died in Gardiner. Another daughter married a sea-captain. Philip, who lived on the homestead, had four sons and one daughter. The sons have followed a seafaring life to some extent. The oldest son, Freeman L., was master of a ship for many years. The daughter now lives in Monmouth. The farm is now owned by Orville S. Jones. Arthur Given, Sen., came from Brunswick in 1798, and opened the first public house in town on the farm adjoining his brother's on the south. He was appointed the first postmaster, and held the office so long as he was competent to perform its duties. His son, Arthur, was then appointed to the office and held it during his active life. His daughter Elizabeth was his successor and held it till her death, and after an interval

of two years Mrs Hattie L. Given, the present incumbent, was appointed. The office has been kept continuously in the dwelling-house of Arthur Given, Sen., since the mail route was established. Arthur Given, Jr, had three sons and one daughter. Lincoln and Arthur are Free Baptist ministers. Arthur is a graduate of Bates College. John was station agent on the Maine Central Railroad at Lewiston for many years.

John and James Witherell came from Berwick in 1800. James settled in the eastern part of the town. John settled on the farm now owned by R. C. Jones. John was a quartermaster in the Revolution. He had 12 children, and his youngest son, Rufus, is now living (1890) on Monmouth Ridge. Rufus and Daniel Marr, brothers and carpenters, came from Scarborough in 1800. Rufus settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Henry S. Marr. He had three sons and three daughters. Henry, who succeeded his father on the homestead, had two sons, Henry S. and Frank E., who now occupy the place. Daniel Marr located on what was known as the John Whittum farm, now owned by William T. Dingley. Joseph Maxwell, came from Cape Elizabeth about 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Daniel A. Maxwell. Joseph erected the first grist-mill in town, on a small stream near his farm-house. Four of his sons settled on farms near the homestead.

Benjamin Fogg came from Scarborough in 1800 and settled on the farm now owned by John C. Fogg. He had two sons and one daughter. William succeeded his father on the homestead, and C. M. was a blacksmith, and settled near his father. William had four sons; two died young; John C. occupies the home farm, and George W. lives near. Ephraim, brother of Benjamin, came later, and settled on the farm where Ira Alexander now resides. He had four sons (all carpenters) and four daughters. William Fogg, a cousin of Benjamin, came from Scarborough in 1800, settled on the farm with Benjamin, and later moved to the farm where Hugh Mottram now lives. This farm was successively owned by Alvan and B. S. Fogg, sons of William. Alkana Spear came here about this time, but soon moved away.

Captain Harding Lombard came here from Cape Cod, Mass., about 1795, and settled in the southeast part of the town adjoining the farm now owned by J. W. Sawyer, on the south. Captain Lombard had three sons and two daughters. The sons followed the sea for many years. John, the oldest, was a very successful ship-master, and settled on the farm now owned by Alden Moulton. Luther, the second son, was also a successful ship-master, and settled in Webster. Harding, the youngest, followed the sea as mate for many years. He never married. John had four sons and four daughters. His oldest son, John E., is a ship-master. Hugh Gatchell came about this time and settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of James Mann. He had two sons and two daughters. Smith Ricker came about 1800 and settled on the farm now occupied by his son-in-law, Joseph G. Bragg. He had three sons

and three daughters, all now dead except one daughter. Shadrach Dixon came about this time and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Nelson G. Dixon. Ernest S. Dixon is a great-grandson. James Maxwell came about the same time, settled on the farm now occupied by Jesse Austin. He had a family of two sons and two daughters.

Abraham Jewell, about 1803, settled on the farm now owned by his son, Nelson S. George Foss, of Scarborough, in 1804 settled on the place now owned by J. W. Ricker. After a few years he sold to Major Josiah Libby, who opened a public house, which he maintained for many years. This was one of the stopping places on the stage route from Portland to Augusta by way of the South West Bend in Durham. This farm was subsequently owned by F. C. Marr, Joel Small, Harrison Ham, Joseph C. Wright, Andrew J. Given, and now by J. W. Ricker. This house was extensively known as the Major Libby Tavern. Nathaniel Chace came from Brunswick about 1805 and settled on the farm now owned by Hugh Mottram. Anthony Woodside came from the same town about 1806, and settled on the farm north of the Chase farm, where his grandson, George Woodside, now resides. He had five sons and one daughter; one son, B. F. Woodside, was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1840, studied law and practiced in Boston until his death in 1890. Anthony, Jr, also graduated from Bowdoin College in 1840, and studied medicine, but died early. Calvin lived on the farm of his father. He had five sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Albert, is now a physician in St George. Edwin is a merchant at Sabattus, and Elbridge is in business in Lewiston. William Swett came from Brunswick about 1806 and settled on the farm now owned by Almond Lombard. One of his sons, Ebenezer, lived for some years on the homestead, and followed butchering in connection with farming. He afterwards moved to Brunswick, where he devoted his time to butchering and retailing meats, in which he was quite noted. James Swett, brother of William, came at the same time and settled on the farm now owned by R. C. Jones.

Josiah Libby came from Scarborough about 1807 and settled on the farm now owned by J. W. Ricker. He kept a public house for many years, was a major in the militia and a town officer for many years. He returned to Scarborough after he ceased to do business, and died there. David Plumer came from Gorham in 1808 and settled on the farm adjoining that of Benjamin Fogg on the south. This farm is now divided and owned by Luther Lombard and Walter E. Webster. Mr Plumer was a tanner and shoemaker as well as a farmer, trades that in those early days were pursued by the same person to a great extent. He was one of the first justices of the peace, if not the first one, in town. He was also one of the earliest municipal officers of the town. He had a large family, but his children are dead and none of his descendants are residents of Wales. Joshua Hanscom came from Scarborough about 1810

and settled first on the farm now occupied by Joseph Wight, then removed to the farm where John W. Strout now resides, and died there. He had five sons and two daughters. James Taylor came from Lewiston about 1810 and settled on the farm now owned by Hiram F. Frost. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, Thomas, was a soldier in the Revolution. Enoch N. Taylor, son of James, settled in the eastern part of the town, where his widow and one daughter now reside. Two of his sons, Edwin and Samuel W., served in the war of the Rebellion. Samuel Libby came from Scarborough about 1810, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Llewellyn S. Libby. Mr Libby had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Seth Libby had one son, Llewellyn S., in the Union army during the Rebellion. David Dunning came from Brunswick in 1810 and settled on the farm now owned by Fred C. Collins. John Hamilton came about that time and settled on the farm now owned by Davis Maxwell. He carried on quite an extensive business tanning and shoemaking. He had three sons and two daughters. John and Hiram were captains in the militia. Hiram was commander of a company in the Aroostook War. Moses Sanborn moved into town about this time, and settled on the farm now owned by Robert Carlton, and died there.

In 1815 James Hodsdon came from South Berwick and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Oliver, on the eastern slope of Sabattis mountain. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He had four sons and six daughters. His son Benjamin, who resided on the homestead, had two sons who were soldiers in the Rebellion. Both were wounded, and one died in service. Another lives and draws a pension. Hugh Owen moved into town (the date not known) and settled on a lot south of Hiram Foss's farm. He had four sons and three daughters. His son Thomas settled in Leeds. David settled in Wales on the farm now owned by Charles Webster. James lived many years in Waterville and engaged in milling to some extent. William settled in Bath. David had two sons, one of whom, Cyrus L., first learned the blacksmith trade, then went to manufacturing moccasins. The other, Josiah, commenced work for the Maine Central Railroad at the time it was built, and is in the employ of the company now. He has been conductor on the Dexter branch since its completion, a continuous service of some 40 years.

Simon Libby came from Scarborough about 1824, and settled on the farm now owned by Joshua Brackett, near Leeds Junction, then moved to the place now occupied by his son, Furber Libby. He had four sons and three daughters, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. James McFarland came about this time and settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of David S. Sanborn. He was a blacksmith. His son James, Jr, settled on a lot taken from the north side of his father's farm. He had one son in the Union army. His son David settled on the farm now owned by Joshua Brackett and died there. Ichabod Haws came into town at an early date. He also was a blacksmith, and lived

on the farm now occupied by Charles G. Fish. He had five children. The two sons were blacksmiths. Jonathan Fogg about 1816 settled on the northern slope of Sabattis mountain on the farm now owned by B. F. Roberts.

Hiram Foss settled on the farm now owned by William T. Dingley. He had five sons and four daughters. He moved to Auburn, where he died. Joseph Foss settled on the farm adjoining that of Hiram on the north. He had four sons and three daughters. He was elected representative for one year, and was also colonel in the militia. He was a carpenter as well as a farmer. This farm is now owned by S. B. Greenwood. Daniel Foss, a brother of the two preceding, first settled on the farm now owned by F. A. McKenney. He lived on several other places in town and finally moved to Lewiston. He had four sons and one daughter.

Phineas Thompson moved into town early and settled on a farm on Thompson's hill. He had one son and one daughter. The son, Laurel G., now lives on a part of the D. M. Labree farm. His father's farm is now occupied by G. W. Fogg. Nathaniel Jewell also moved into town at an early date and settled on Thompson's hill adjoining the farm of P. Thompson. He was a captain in the War of 1812, also a captain in the militia later. He was a brick mason. He had three sons and four daughters. He had one son, Elias, in the expedition to Aroostook in 1839. Robert Given, son of Arthur Given, settled first on Thompson's hill, then removed to Newport or Corinna. This farm passed through many hands, and is now owned by Robert F. Wheeler, who came from Leeds.

Church History.—The earliest church organization was the Baptists, dated December 25, 1800. The first mention of a deacon is in May, 1801, when Deacon Spofford was put down from serving as deacon and Brother David Jenkins was established deacon, and Brother James Labree was elected deacon on trial. July 24, 1802, met for conference and then agreed to have a church meeting. Chose Brother Labree moderator. Voted a brother under suspension for breaking covenant in persisting in going to hear the Methodists. The first election of a clerk upon the records is in September, 1805, when Joseph Murch was chosen, but, judging from the penmanship, there were many changes in the office. The whole number of members September, 1809, was 42. The first ordained pastor was Elder James Pierce, received October 14, 1810. May 6, 1833, Elder James Pierce was excluded from the church for refusing to give satisfaction for charges brought against him without proof. In August of the same year Elder Daniel Pierce was admitted into the church, and the two ministers furnished preaching until about 1839. In July, 1839, Elder Smith Hinkley was received as pastor, which position he held until 1842. In 1843 Elder William Smith was received as pastor, which position he held until 1850, when Elder Thomas Goldthwait was installed. The last entry in the first Baptist church records is dated June 21, 1856.

The Second Baptist Church was organized August 13, 1856, and consisted of 16 members. Isaac S. Jenkins and Aaron Winslow were elected deacons, and Joel Small, clerk. Meetings were maintained until 1859, when the church disbanded.

Free Baptists.—The “Church of Christ in Wales, called the United Brethren or Free-Will Baptists,” was constituted April 14, 1826, by Elder Abiezer Bridges, with 13 members: Enoch Strout, William Given, Joseph Small, David Dunning, Phillip Given, William Dunning, James Owen, Samuel Small, Marcia Strout, Martha Given, Louisa Given, Freeman Lombard, and Ebenezer Dunning. June 7, 1826, Enoch Strout and Joseph Small were chosen deacons; Samuel Small, treasurer; and Joseph Small, clerk (who held office until his death in 1836, when Gilbert Strout was chosen). Elder Silas Curtis was the first pastor mentioned in the records. Elder Allen Files was chosen pastor “so long as he shall continue to reside with us,” and remained until after 1861. June 2, 1832, Joseph Maxwell was chosen deacon, on the death of Enoch Strout. January 7, 1835, the quarterly meeting of the association was held with this church. In 1852 Lincoln Given was clerk. In 1856 John Given was clerk, and William Ham was chosen deacon. November 2, 1861, Rev. S. W. Royal, of New Gloucester, was received into the church. This is the last entry upon the records.

Church Buildings.—The first church was erected in 1827 by the Freewill Baptists near the center of the town on land taken from the farm owned by Joel Small. This house was torn down, and rebuilt in 1856 (on land taken from the farm of Charles W. Strout on the Pond road,) by the Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists, as a union church, and was occupied by each society their relative portion of the time until 1870, since which time preaching has been secured by general subscription. The Baptists built a church which cost \$1,000 in 1838, upon land bought from the Joseph Gray farm in the easterly part of the town. This was unoccupied for several years, and was sold and taken down in 1886.

The First School in town was taught by Captain Joseph Small in a dwelling-house on the Pond road. He was followed by Mr Hill, Arthur Given, Mr Page, Daniel Evans, Fayette Mace, Richard Elder, Joel Small, and Enoch Strout. There are now eight school-houses in town. The district system was abolished in 1889, and the town system substituted. There were 150 scholars in town in April, 1891.

Water-powers, Mills, and Manufactures.—During the first twelve or fifteen years of settlement, the settlers were obliged to carry their bags of corn and grain on their shoulders twenty miles to the nearest mill. There were no roads at that date and the settlers were compelled to travel in paths through the forest marked by spotted trees, to the older and more advanced settlements. Their only meats were such as could be procured by the trap, shot-gun, and

rifle, and were bear, moose, deer, and smaller game, which was plenty in those days. The only grist-mill ever erected in town was built by Joseph Maxwell on a small stream in the eastern part of the town, near his dwelling. The first saw-mill was built by Daniel M. Labree on a small stream on his home farm, where he could saw boards, shingles, etc., for a few weeks each in the spring and fall. The next was built by Benjamin Vining on a small stream on his farm. Another one was built by B. C. Jenkins on his farm in the north-eastern part of the town, which is still in use. The others have long ago ceased to exist. George T. Howe has a yard near Leeds Junction, where he manufactures some 800,000 of first quality of brick annually.

The Sabattus Mountain Creamery was incorporated in the spring of 1883, with an authorized capital of \$2,000, \$1,425 of which has been paid in. Buildings were erected, and the operations of collecting cream and making butter were commenced June 25, 1883, and it is said that the first pound of butter ever manufactured by a co-operative creamery in Maine was made here. With the exception of two months in the fall of 1885, the factory has been in successful operation ever since. From two to four men and horses are employed, according to the season, and from \$10,000 to \$21,000 of business has been done each year. The officers are: President, D. D. Golden; secretary, E. A. Ham; treasurer and agent, J. W. Sawyer; directors, D. D. Golden, E. A. Ham, J. W. Sawyer, E. S. Dixon, and J. L. Stewart. This factory is on the Pond road, west of Sabattus mountain, and 65,000 pounds is manufactured yearly, the cream coming from patrons in Wales, Monmouth, and Webster. The average price obtained by patrons is 17 cents a pound.

Ernest S. Dixon, son of Washington S. and Nettie (Jenkins) Dixon, both natives of Wales, was born in that town, August 3, 1863, and is descended on both sides of the family from Shadrach Dixon, one of the early settlers, through his son Elbridge and his son Washington. On the maternal side he descends from Philip Jenkins, through his son Benjamin, and Mrs Nettie (Jenkins) Dixon. Mr Dixon is a member of Venus Commandery, U. O. G. C., a Democrat in politics, has been town clerk for four years, and in 1888 was honored by his party with the nomination for representative to the legislature. His business is butter-making, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Sabattus Mountain Creamery Company.

Davis Maxwell was born in Webster, in 1836, and is the son of William and Mary (Davis) Maxwell. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of the town, coming from Cape Elizabeth, in Cumberland county. Mr Maxwell is an energetic and successful farmer, politically a Democrat, and is a Free Baptist in religious preferences. He is also a member of Wales Grange, P. of H. [See Webster.]

David S. Sanborn was born at Ossipee, N. H., August 18, 1821. He acquired his education at the schools of Webster and Lewiston Falls Academy,

and taught school with success in Webster, Lisbon, Lewiston, and Litchfield for 15 winters. In 1849 he married Azelia (daughter of Jonathan Davis). He was engaged in farming at Webster until 1864, when he moved to Wales, where he resided until his death, in March, 1891. He was a prominent and successful farmer, respected for his integrity and industry. He was a member of the superintending school committee for six years, and collector and constable for five years. He served as a member of the legislature in 1874. He was a Whig until the Republican party was organized, and afterwards a strong Republican. He was a member of the Republican town committee 15 years, and chairman for seven years. He was a charter member of the Wales Grange, No. 40, and a member of the Patrons Mutual Aid Society of Maine. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a strong temperance man. A. J. Sanborn and Frank L. Sanborn, of Webster, are his sons.

REBELLION RECORD.—*Names of Soldiers, Volunteers and Conscripts.*—1861: Samuel W. Taylor, Hiram S. Jenkins, Edward P. Mitchell, Albert P. Given, Charles Higgins, Veranus Arno, Albert P. Hodsdon, John S. Brawn, Allen F. Plumer, Elisha K. Mann, John K. Hamilton, Henry Collins, Richard Schuly, Loren Higgins, Asa Cummings. 1862, on call of June: Wm S. Small, Henry A. Ham, Geo. W. Hodgman, Rev. Samuel N. Royal. 1862, on call of July: Lloyd Howard, Phillip Tarr, Albert S. Additon, Charles McFarland, Moses Fogg, S. W. Pullen, Jarvis T. Beals, Geo. B. Day, Thomas T. Jenkins, John Caton, Llewellyn O. Foster, Michael Smith, Francis Hall, Albert Hodsdon, Rev. Arthur Given, Jr. 1863, conscripted June: Leonard Hodgman, Alonzo Taylor, Rufus W. Sanborn, Geo. W. Jenkins, Edward M. Jewell, Rinaldo A. Labree, Llewellyn S. Libby. The first four paid commutation. 1863, on call of October: Luther M. Pollard, Edward T. Sprague, Daniel B. Bean, Robert E. Gammon, David Mitchell, Hiram Jewell, Llewellyn O. Foster (re-enlisted), John H. Hanscom. 1864, on call of July: John K. Hamilton (re-enlisted), Elisha K. Mann (re-enlisted), Charles M. Labree, David Plumer, Jesse B. Austin, Geo. T. Erving, Joseph Griffin, James McGee (navy), Thomas H. Long. On call of December, 1864: Michael Burgen, Wm Houghton, Hewe McGuire, Peter Clark, Michael Coughlin, Wm Kelley, Wm Devin, Alexander Coulter (the above were in the Marine Corps), Harding L. Watts by substitute John Fox, Albion K. P. Dixon, John McFarland, Cyrus Burk, Charles Hodsdon. July 13, 1865, under a call of the provost-marshal the selectmen returned \$10,040 as the total sum of all bounties paid by the town to soldiers during the Rebellion. October 18, 1865, on a requisition of the provost-marshal of this date for the average cost per man in Wales for volunteers furnished under each call for troops since March 1, 1863, the following return was made: 8 men, October, 1863, the average was \$311.875; 5 men, July, 1864, average \$412; 9 men, December, 1864, average \$365. The general average was \$356.36.

CIVIL LIST AND ACTION OF TOWN.—The first meeting of the plantation of Wales for the choice of officers and other business was held May 6, 1803. John Witherell was chosen moderator; Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Enoch Strout, John Andrews, assessors; John Larrabee, collector; Arthur Given, treasurer. Voted \$50 for plantation expenses; \$150 for schools; \$150 for roads. 1804, April 2, was given the first vote for governor; James Sullivan, Esq., had 11 votes; Lieutenant-Governor William Keith had 9 votes. Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Enoch Strout, John Andrews, assessors. 1805—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, David Plumer, John Andrews, assessors. 1806—Joseph Small, clerk; David Plumer, John Andrews, Joseph Small, assessors. 1807—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, John Andrews, David Plumer, assessors; Josiah Libby, Daniel Marr, Joseph Small, John Larrabee, first school committee. 1808—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, John Larrabee, Arthur Given, assessors. 1809—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Arthur Given, John Larrabee, assessors. 1810—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Arthur Given, John Larrabee, assessors. 1811—Joseph Small, clerk; Josiah Libby, Elias Ricker, Aaron Plumer, assessors. 1812—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Josiah Libby, Elias Ricker, assessors. 1813—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Elias Ricker, Josiah Libby, assessors. 1814—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Josiah Libby, Elias Ricker, assessors. Voters were required at this time to be 21 years old, and to have a free-hold estate in the commonwealth of the annual income of £3, or any estate of the value of £60. 1815—Joseph Small, clerk; David Plumer, Elias Ricker, Samuel Libby, assessors. Bills allowed this year: Joseph Small, for supplies for militia in service, \$9; Elias Ricker, for same, \$10; Arthur Given, for same, \$12; Joshua Hanscom, \$9; total, \$40, of which \$10.50 was paid by the government.

1816, January 31, an act incorporating the town of Wales was passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, and approved February 1, 1816, by Caleb Strong, the governor. The first town meeting was held March 12, 1816. Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, David Plumer, Arthur Given, selectmen; Samuel Libby, treasurer; Dr Abial Daley, David Plumer, John Hamilton, Smith Ricker, school agents; Dr Abial Daley, Joseph Small, David Plumer, inspecting committee. May 20, 1816, voted 26 to 5 in favor of the formation of the state of Maine. The whole number of voters at this date was 58. 1817—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, David Plumer, Arthur Given, selectmen. A meeting was called for September 29, to meet at Widow Swett's barn, to give in their votes for representative to congress. The annual meeting was called to meet at Widow Swett's barn. Met and chose Arthur Given moderator, and voted that the meeting be adjourned to the dwelling-house of Widow Swett, on account of the inclemency of the weather. Joseph Small, clerk; Hiram Foss, John Larrabee, Samuel Libby, selectmen. 1819—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Hiram Foss, Elias Ricker, selectmen. At a meeting held July 26, called for the purpose of giving in their votes on the question, "Is it expedient that the district of Maine shall become a separate and independent state?" There were 46 votes, 39 in favor of the separation and 7 against it. At a meeting held September 20, 1819, Joseph Small was chosen a delegate to a convention to be held in Portland to frame a constitution for said District, and at a meeting held December 6, 1819, to see if the town was in favor of a constitution as reported from said convention, it was unanimously approved by the town, and Maine was admitted into the Union March 3, 1820. 1820—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Isaac S. Small, Elias Ricker, selectmen. 1821—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Abraham Jewell, John Ross, selectmen. 1822—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Arthur N. Given, John Andrews, Jr, selectmen. Joseph Small was chosen first representative to the legislature.

1823—Joseph Small, clerk; Joseph Small, Arthur N. Given, John Andrews, selectmen. 1824—Joseph Small, clerk; Hiram Foss, John Andrews, Jr, Joel Small, selectmen. 1825—Joseph Small, clerk; Hiram Foss, Joel Small, John Andrews, Jr, selectmen. 1826—Joseph Small, clerk; John Andrews, Esq., Joel Small, Gilbert Strout, selectmen. 1827—Joseph Small, clerk; John Andrews, Hiram Foss, Bela Pierce, selectmen. 1828—Joseph Small, clerk; John Andrews, Esq., Hiram Foss, Joel Small, selectmen. 1829—Chose Ephraim Fogg moderator. He has served continuously since 1820. Joseph Small, clerk; Joel Small, Josiah Libby, Ebenezer Swett, selectmen. 1830—Joseph Small, clerk; Joel Small, Josiah Libby, Ebenezer Swett, selectmen. 1831—Joseph Small, clerk; John Andrews, Jr, Hiram Foss, Bela Pierce, selectmen. Voted that "all kneat cattle be restrained from going at large in the Road in the futur." 1832—Joseph Small, clerk; John Andrews, Jr, David Plumer, Bela Pierce, selectmen. 1833—Joseph Small, clerk; David Plumer, Bela Pierce, Daniel Larrabee, selectmen. 1834—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Joseph Foss, Samuel Gatchell, selectmen. Voted that the thanks of the town be tendered to Deacon Joseph Small for his long and able services as town clerk (31 years). 1835—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Samuel Gatchell, Hiram Foss, selectmen. 1836—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Ebenezer Swett, Hiram Foss, selectmen. 1837—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Ebenezer Swett, Ezra K. Ricker, selectmen.

1838—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Hiram Foss, E. K. Ricker, selectmen. December 15, voted to petition to be set off from the county of Lincoln and annexed to the county of Kennebec. 1839—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Ezra K. Ricker, Josiah Libby, selectmen. Voted that the surplus revenue be distributed per capita on the 25th day of March. Adjourned to April 8, 1839, when the following account was allowed, viz.: "To Joel Small, Dr, for cash paid for supplies and expences incurred in attendance on the soldiers detached from this town from Augusta to (and while at) Bangor, amounting to \$60.74." Also bills of I. S. Small, E. K. Ricker, Hiram Foss, and Samuel Potter and others, for same, \$145.02, amounting in all to \$205.76. 1840—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Josiah Libby, J. W. Gatchell, selectmen. 1841—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, William Fogg, Daniel Larrabee, selectmen. 1842—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; I. S. Small, William Fogg, Joseph Maxwell, Jr, selectmen. 1843—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Isaac S. Small, Hiram Foss, Joseph Maxwell, selectmen. 1844—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Hiram Foss, Joseph Maxwell, Jr, selectmen. 1845—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Joel Small, Amaziah Mitchell, Joel Ham, selectmen. 1846—John Andrews, Jr, clerk; Phillip Larrabee, John W. Foss, Henry Marr, selectmen. 1847—John W. Gatchell, clerk; Joel Ham, Henry Marr, Arthur Given, selectmen.

1848—William Small, clerk; Joel Ham, Arthur Given, Amaziah Mitchell, selectmen. 1849—William Small, clerk; Isaac S. Small, Hiram Foss, John W. Gatchell, selectmen. 1850—William Small, clerk; I. S. Small, Hiram Foss, Benjamin C. Jenkins, selectmen. 1851—William Small, clerk, until September 6, when Joel Small took office; Joel Ham, Bela Pierce, Arthur Given, selectmen. 1852—Joel Small, clerk; Bela Pierce, John Lombard, Samuel Gatchell, selectmen. 1853—Joel Small, clerk; Joel Small, Joel Ham, Bela Pierce, selectmen. February 25, 1854, the town voted upon the formation of the county of Androscoggin; in favor, 11; opposed, 44. 1854—T. W. Ham, clerk; I. S. Small, Phillip Larrabee, Cornelius Libby, selectmen. 1855—T. W. Ham, clerk; I. S. Small, Joseph Maxwell, Jr, John W. Foss, selectmen. March 31, voted to build a town house, with instructions to have it completed by August, 1856. 1856—Harding L. Watts, clerk; Joseph Maxwell, Jr, Hiram Foss, Joel Ham, selectmen. 1857—Harding L. Watts, clerk; Joseph Maxwell, Jr, Joel Ham, Cornelius Libby, selectmen. 1858—Harding L. Watts, clerk; Joel Ham, Cyrus M. Fogg, Henry Carville, selectmen. 1859—Harding L. Watts, clerk; Cyrus M. Fogg, Joseph G. Bragg, H. L. Watts, selectmen. 1860—Harding L. Watts, clerk; Joseph G. Bragg, Harding L. Watts, John C. Fogg, selectmen.

1861—H. L. Watts, clerk; H. L. Watts, John C. Fogg, Otis W. Fabyan, selectmen. 1862—H. L. Watts, clerk; Joel Ham, Alvan F. Foss, Otis W. Fabyan, selectmen. July 23, 1862, voted to raise \$100, to be paid to each soldier who would enlist to fill this town's quota. Chose John C. Fogg, Joseph G. Bragg, and Joel Ham to serve as a committee to procure enlistments. 1863—H. L. Watts, clerk; Otis W. Fabyan, Joseph G. Bragg, George W. Jenkins, selectmen. June 15, 1863, voted to raise \$100, to be paid to each man drafted and accepted, agreeable to the conscript act, or who procures a substitute to serve, and December 1 it was voted that the town raise \$270, to be paid to each man who will volunteer to fill this town's quota, or to drafted men. December 30 it was voted to raise \$438.16, in addition to amount previously voted, to be paid to enlisted men, and that the treasurer be authorized and instructed to hire the above sum of money and give treasurer's notes for the same. 1864—H. L. Watts, clerk; John C. Fogg, clerk *pro tem.*; Joel Small, Thomas W. Ham, Cyrus M. Fogg, selectmen. August 13 voted to raise \$25, to be paid each man who will enlist under the call of July 18, 1864. September 15 voted that the town raise \$1,935 to pay subscribers to the soldiers' fund, raised to procure quota under the last call. December 17 voted that the town procure ten men to balance future calls for conscripts, and that the town raise \$4,000, to be expended in procuring said men, \$425 to be paid each man in town who will enlist or furnish a substitute to serve three years, the balance to be immediately expended in procuring three years' recruits, and that the selectmen be authorized to issue town scrip therefor, at not exceeding six per cent. interest. 1865—John C. Fogg, clerk; Joel Small, Joseph G. Bragg, Seth Libby, selectmen. Voted that the selectmen procure money to be paid to soldiers' families as state aid. 1866—John C. Fogg, clerk; Joseph G. Bragg, Seth Libby, Otis W. Fabyan, selectmen. The treasurer's report shows the debt \$7,640.40.

1867—John C. Fogg, clerk; Joel Ham, S. A. Jenkins, George W. Fogg, selectmen. Voted to build a bridge across the stream near Leeds Junction. 1868—John C. Fogg, clerk; S. A. Jenkins, George W. Fogg, Alanson Higgins, selectmen. 1869—T. W. Ham, clerk; S. A. Jenkins, W. W. Douglass, Seth Libby, selectmen. 1870—John C. Fogg, clerk; S. A. Jenkins, George W. Fogg, Joel Ham, selectmen. Voted to raise by assessment \$1,600 to pay on the town debt. Voted that the town pay \$100 and interest to those men who paid commutation in the late war. Voted that the municipal year shall end on the first Monday in March in each year. 1871—John C. Fogg, clerk; I. S. Small, A. C.

Frost, Benjamin Hodsdon, 2d, selectmen. 1872—John C. Fogg, clerk; I. S. Small, Benjamin Hodsdon, 2d, A. C. Frost, selectmen. 1873—John C. Fogg, clerk; T. W. Ham, A. C. Frost, H. S. Marr, selectmen. At the September meeting, John C. Fogg had 59 votes for representative; D. S. Sanborn, 40. 1874—John C. Fogg, clerk; T. W. Ham, Henry S. Marr, Joseph M. Given, selectmen. Voted to raise \$300 for a free high school. 1875—S. A. Jenkins, clerk; A. C. Frost, J. G. Bragg, J. C. Fogg, selectmen. May 25, voted to instruct the selectmen to buy the farm on which Seth Lombard resides, if it will be for the interest of the town to do so. 1876—S. A. Jenkins, clerk; Benjamin Hodsdon, 2d, T. W. Ham, Isaac W. Frost, selectmen. Voted to raise \$150 for free high school. 1877—S. A. Jenkins, clerk; B. Hodsdon, 2d, I. W. Frost, Alden Moulton, selectmen. 1878—S. A. Jenkins, clerk; I. W. Frost, J. C. Fogg, Joseph A. Maxwell, selectmen; J. W. Beckler and John C. Fogg, school committee. 1879—J. C. Fogg, moderator; S. A. Jenkins, clerk; Benjamin Hodsdon, T. W. Ham, S. A. Jenkins, selectmen.

1880—I. M. Witherell, clerk; Benjamin Hodsdon, John C. Fogg, Thomas T. Jenkins, selectmen. 1881—J. C. Fogg, moderator; T. W. Ham, clerk; J. C. Fogg, Alden Moulton, F. E. Marr, selectmen. 1882—T. W. Ham, clerk; Alden Moulton, T. T. Jenkins, I. W. Frost, selectmen. 1883—D. N. Maxwell, clerk; Alden Moulton, I. W. Frost, Joseph W. Sawyer, selectmen. 1884—John C. Fogg, clerk; I. W. Frost, J. W. Sawyer, I. M. Witherell, selectmen. 1885—Willis E. Hinkley, clerk; J. W. Sawyer, Alden Moulton, Joseph S. Jewett, selectmen. 1886—J. C. Fogg, moderator; W. E. Hinkley, clerk; Alden Moulton, J. S. Jewett, G. W. Fogg, selectmen; W. E. Hinkley, H. A. Greenwood, school committee. April 8 it was voted to instruct the selectmen to buy a road machine. Voted to raise money to pay for the same, and that the selectmen buy four oxen to use on the road machine. 1887—J. C. Fogg, moderator; E. S. Dixon, clerk; T. T. Jenkins, G. W. Fogg, J. W. Sawyer, selectmen; T. W. Ham, truant officer. 1888—T. T. Jenkins, moderator; E. S. Dixon, clerk; J. W. Sawyer, T. T. Jenkins, Alonzo M. Donnell, selectmen. Vote for representative was: Alden Moulton, 63; Ernest S. Dixon, 75. 1889—T. T. Jenkins, moderator; E. S. Dixon, clerk; John C. Fogg, A. M. Donnell, F. E. Marr, selectmen. J. C. Fogg, truant officer. Voted \$300 for free high schools, also to abolish the school district system. 1890—T. T. Jenkins, moderator; E. S. Dixon, clerk; A. M. Donnell, F. E. Marr, T. T. Jenkins, selectmen; J. Herbert Maxwell, school supervisor. Voted that the selectmen be authorized to sell the town farm at auction. 1891—T. W. Ham, moderator; A. J. Sanborn, clerk; F. E. Marr, Alden Moulton, E. E. Ham, selectmen; A. J. Sanborn, school supervisor.

GREENE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Area — Boundaries — Elevations — Ponds — Soil — Productions — The First Settlers — Petition for Incorporation — Remonstrance Against Incorporation — Incorporation — Development of Business — Early Conveyances — Valuation and Residents in 1818 — Lots and Occupants in 1820 — Gleanings from Town Records — Early Action Concerning Schools.

GREENE, the second town incorporated in the county limits and the fifty-fifth in Maine, contains nearly 16,000 acres of land, is surrounded by Turner on the west, Leeds on the north, Wales on the east, and Lewiston on the south, and originally was a part of "Lewistown." The surface is quite broken, and the altitude is higher than that of the towns to the south and east. Hill's Ridge, in the southeastern part, commands an extensive panorama of beautiful scenery, terminating at Mt Washington in the far distance. The northwestern part is so high as to be called the mountain district; its principal elevations are Caswell, Ames, and Clark's mountains. On Caswell hill is an excellent quality of granite, valuable if it was near a railroad. East of and within a half-mile of Greene Station, is a ridge of dark granite of fine quality. Its owner, Dr G. L. Peaslee, is giving some attention to its development. There are some ponds, Allen, Dean, Little Sabattus, and Berry, while Lake Sabattus forms a portion of the eastern boundary. At Sprague's Mills is a water-power with a fall of 15 feet. Mills were formerly in operation on the outlets of Allen pond and Meadow brook. The soil near the Androscoggin is a light loam, the low lands throughout the town yield abundantly of hay, while the lands at a moderate height are free from frost, with a strong soil, producing good crops. The more elevated portions have a rocky soil, and although formerly considered of less agricultural value, now have an increased worth on account of the natural tendency of the apple tree to thrive here. A belt of this land running east and west through the south part, and another belt north of the center have exceptional value in this respect.

The history of Greene, like that of most country towns, is devoid of wide significance, its annals are marked by few conspicuous happenings, but the beautiful farms which dot its surface, and the comfortable homes of to-day, tell the story of the patience and perseverance of the settlers who came to stay in the century and more ago. A good character of solidity, sobriety, intelligence, and industry has ever been connected with its inhabitants, and many of its sons have distinguished themselves in other towns and states, and done honor to the place of their nativity.

The First Settlers. — Benjamin Ellingwood, a squatter, made the first home and was the first resident on land now in the town of Greene. This pioneer built his log cabin on the Pickett farm, on a slight elevation northwest of the present residence of Ezra Pratt. He cleared some land, and it is said planted corn and had a fine harvest, in 1775. Mr Ellingwood was joined in the early summer of 1775 by *Benjamin Merrill* from North Yarmouth. Ellingwood's cabin and clearing attracted his attention, and he soon made a bargain to board with him, and remained during the summer, paying his board with "a peck of corn, an old woolen shirt, a shovel, and the balance in cash." Mr Merrill secured Ellingwood's services, to harvest hay and to clear land across the brook, which he proposed to own, and eventually this land was deeded to him by the proprietors' agent. November 1, 1775, he purchased of Ellingwood his house and improvements for £140 (colonial currency), for "housen stuff" £20, and allowed him £8-15-0 since their last settlement. Mr Merrill recorded the purchase thus:

the way that I paid Ellenwood for land and other things:

I paid cash	£77—14—0
2 notes to James Anderson	45—00—0
to pay Peter Graffam	11—10—0
„ „ James Stinsfield	8—06—0
„ „ Mr Brightman	8—02—0
„ „ Mr Jones	7—15—0
„ „ „ Rines	5—00—0
„ a pig and a peice of line	3—05—0
„ „ bag and a glas bottle	14—6
„ „ yard and ½ of cloath	1—02—6
„ „ quart of rum	0—06—0
	<hr/>
	£168—15—0

Mr Merrill returned to North Yarmouth the first of November, and soon after removed here with his wife, Margaret (Harris) Merrill, and five children, his household goods, a yoke of oxen, and a cow. Mr Ellingwood assisted them on their journey, and subsequently went to Gray. Mr Merrill's family occupied the "cabin" until 1786, when he built a frame house on the west side of the brook, not far from the residence of Edmund Fogg. His children were Benjamin, John, Anna, Jeremiah, and Levi. Benjamin Merrill was one of the early selectmen. He died in 1824, aged 83. His wife died in 1821, aged 83. Benjamin, their oldest son, was the first town clerk. He built a house, which he occupied until his death, in 1826; John settled near by, also erected a home, where he resided until his death, in 1817; Anna married John Pickett, who settled on land which his father owned; she died in 1856, at the age of 84; Levi died in 1838; Jeremiah died an infant. Ozni Merrill, a grandson of Benjamin, the pioneer, lived near the southwest part of the town, and was intellectual, industrious, and possessed mechanical ingenuity to a large extent.

Deacon Lemuel Cummings was the next settler. Thomas Taylor, Joseph, Eli, and Samuel Herrick, Colonel William Sprague, Gershom Curtis, the Larrabees, Benjamin Rackley, the Browns, and the Coburns were here by 1785. The settlement was rapidly increased in the next and following years by many important additions, among them Captain John Daggett, John and Jonathan Mower, Thomas and Jacob Stevens, Luther Robbins, Elisha Sylvester, John Allen, Zebedee Shaw, Benjamin Alden, Bradford Rose, Benjamin Quimby, Jacob Bailey, and Jacob Eames, and by 1800 also were here Captain Daniel Crossman, Daniel Smith, Solomon Bates, John Record, Samuel Chadbourne, and others. The Revolution accelerated the growth of the settlement "in the north part of Lewistown," and by 1788 it numbered 500 inhabitants, and desired to be a town and control its own affairs. Consequently this petition was drafted:

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION. — Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Lewistown, February 12, 1788. To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, February, 1788. The petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the Plantation of Lewistown — Humbly Sheweth — That your Petitioners labour under great Inconveniences for want of being Incorporated into a Town. We therefore Humbly pray your Honours that the Northern part of said Plantation may be incorporated into a Town by the name of *Greenland*, beginning at the South West corner of Lot No. 1, and from thence run South East to the Plymouth line so called, and from thence to run Northerly by said Plymouth line to the North East corner of the Plantation aforesaid or Lot No. 190, from thence to run North West to Androscoggin river, so called, from thence, to run southerly by said river, so as to bring the first mentioned bounds to bear South East, and from thence, South East to the first mentioned bounds; together with all the Inhabitants; or take such other method in the premises as you in your wisdom shall think fit, and as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray. Signed, Abel Stoddard, Benjamin Merrill, Lemuel Cummings, John Larrabee, Moses Brown, Stephen Larrabee, John Daggett, Jacob Eames, Benjamin Merrill, 3rd, Abner Merrill, Ebenezer A. Pinkham, John Mower, Benjamin Merrill, Jr, Eli Herrick, Thomas Stevens, Azariah Barker, Benjamin Cole, Philip Judkins, William Harden, John Butler, William Barker, (?) William Sprague. [Written on the back of the petition is this note.] N. B.— And your petitioners beg leave further to represent to your honors that the extent of the tract of land called Lewistown is twelve or thirteen miles in length, which renders it very ill convenient, and we conceive improper, to be Incorporated into one town, as it will greatly discommode the Inhabitants thereof. And further, that there is a considerable tract of poor, waste land near the center of the Plantation, running almost across the same, but will, if divided agreeable to our Petition, lay upon the border of each town.

Some of the settlers did not approve of this action, and sent a remonstrance to the General Court, "feeling themselves deeply engaged to oppose so unreasonable a measure" because "most of us new settlers in the woods are in indigent circumstances," and are "not yet able to raise our provisions" nor to bear public burdens; because "the proposed form of the town will render town business difficult to conduct," etc.; because the town cannot assess the land to discharge taxes, "as a great part is (said to be) State's land, and sometime

been in Debate between the State and Mr Little," although they had agreed to purchase it of the state, and because "they had been so distressed by the extraordinary charges of the late War," and conclude:

You gentlemen are not ignorant of ye suffering and Losses of the Soldiery by the fall of paper money, the families of who, were drove by reason of high taxes, etc., to seek their bread in the wild wilderness, in a cold latitude, 50 miles from market. We dare promise that after due time we shall be willing, as we may be able, to be incorporated into town order, and bear our equal quota of the necessary exigencies of Government. Done in the woods, on Androscoggin river, at a place called "The notherly part of Lewistown," This 26th day of May, 1788. (Signed) Elisha Sylvester, Benjamin Alden, Cornelius Jones, Asa Rose, Appolos Jones, Bradford Rose, Barnabas Perry, Levi Caswell, Ichabod Phillips, Thomas Lindsay, Daniel Lothrop, Joseph Samson, Asa Rose, Jr, Elisha Keen, Abiathar Briggs, Jairus Phillips, Jacob Bailey.

This remonstrance was of no avail, however, and June 18, 1788, Greene was incorporated, the name being given in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, of the Continental army. The first section of the act reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the northerly part of the plantation heretofore known by the name of Lewistown, in the county of Lincoln, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the south-west corner of Lot No. one, thence running south-east to the Plymouth line, so called, thence northerly by said Plymouth line, to the north-east corner of the said plantation or lot No. one hundred and ninety, thence north-west to Androscoggin River, thence southerly by said river so as to bring the first mentioned bounds to bear south-east, thence south-east to the first mentioned bounds, with the inhabitants thereon, be, and hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Greene, and shall have all the powers, privileges, and immunities, which other towns in this Commonwealth do or may by law enjoy.

Daniel Cony, Esq., was directed to issue his warrant, to some suitable inhabitant of the said town, to call the first town meeting, which "suitable inhabitant" was Benjamin Merrill.

After the incorporation of Greene, its supremacy in importance continued many years. The settlers of Lewiston traded at Greene Corner; they availed themselves of its superior educational advantages by educating their children here. Not only this, but it is confidently affirmed that the first shingles sawed in Maine were made at the shingle mill put up by Willard Bridgman on the old Beriah Sampson privilege at the outlet of Allen pond. Artisans had established shops before 1800, but the first authentic information we have is in 1818, when these persons had "shops," as says the quaint manuscript: Benjamin Alden, Jabez Pratt, Jabez R. and Samuel Bates, Aruna Briggs, Daniel Crosman, James Coffin, Reuben and Robert Curtis, John Comins, Moses Harris, Nathaniel Herrick, John and Samuel Larrabee, William and Ebenezer Mower, John Pettingill, William Parker, Benjamin Quimby, L. and N. Robbins, William Sprague, Jr, Jacob and Thomas Stevens, John Stafford,

William Sawyer, Asa Smith, Christopher Tracy. The earliest grist-mill was built by William Sprague about 1795, and not long after Beriah Sampson had one at the privilege mentioned above. (This was abandoned long ago. Mr Bates was the last owner.) William Sprague, Jr, and Anslem Cary had small tan-yards, but the principal business in this line was that of Moses Harris.

Merchants.—Anslem Cary was an early merchant, the first trader, probably, to rank as such. His store was at Greene Corner. He later admitted Elijah Barrell as partner. They did a flourishing business for many years, and were succeeded by Anslem C. Parker. Previous to the formation of the firm of Cary & Barrell, Benjamin Parker had conducted trade until 1812, in connection with his other business, and the small building near his dwelling, where he traded, was occupied by them until they built the two-story store. After their occupancy of this, and later that of Anslem C. Parker, John L. Cutter, William Stevens, the Curtis Brothers, and Rev. E. G. Eaton, it was unoccupied for a time and then moved further south and fitted up as a Grange hall, and here Otis B. Dean was in trade for some years from 1880. Samuel Oakes traded for a time in a small store near Dr Pierce's. Greene Center, now Greene Station, was early an important business center. Harris & Haskell did a good trade from 1840 to 1846 or 1847. They were succeeded by Harris & Mower, they in turn by Duane Mower, Henry Jennings, S. P. Benson, William Stevens, Robbins & Kensell, Henry Morse, A. P. Mower, O. T. Wing. A. B. Crosby and John C. Additon traded here in the seventies. About the same time Lewis Murray traded at North Greene.

Early Conveyances.—Many of the early settlers were poor and, expecting the title to the lands was vested in the state, would not purchase of the Pejepscot proprietors, and those who purchased lands were honest and unsuspecting, the journey to Wiscasset was a long one, and the result was that most of the deeds they received were either never recorded or not for a long period after they were given. Diligent search in the records of the register of deeds of Lincoln county fails to show but few recorded prior to 1799. Moses Little conveys lands in Greene to Benjamin Merrill, of Lewiston, September 17, 1785. Samuel Merrill, of New Gloucester, deeds in 1787 to his son, Benjamin Merrill, of Greene, lot 3, 100 acres, consideration £30. In 1789 Benjamin Merrill deeds his son, John, 60 acres, the northeast end of lot 93; also to his son, Benjamin Merrill, 3d, 20 acres southwest end of lot 2. Joseph Eames is deeded 56 acres in lots 228 and 229, November 19, 1790, "in presence of John Daggett and Benjamin Merrill." Doughty Bates, of Hanover, is deeded by Ephraim Andrews, September 20, 1794, 50 acres, south half of lot 87," bounded north by the improved half owned by William Turner, and west by land owned by Jonathan Cushman." Abner Harris, of Lewiston, deeds, January 8, 1796, to Moses Harris, of Greene, "one-half of lot 144 of said town." Elijah Woods deeds "fourth month, seventh day," 1775, to William Sprague, of Greene,

lands in Winthrop. William earlier has transfers of land made to him as of Winthrop. It was not until the long controversy with the Pejepscot proprietors was settled in their favor in 1814 that the majority of the settlers received their deeds from those who held the rights of the proprietors, and with whom they made the best attainable terms, often paying more for their land on account of the improvements they had themselves made.

Valuation and Residents in 1818.—The valuation was \$46,230; number of polls, 221. The voters and resident property holders were Benjamin and Eliab Alden; John, Jairus, Ichabod, and Benjamin Allen; John and Otis Additon; Samuel, David, and Moses Adams; Jabez R., Caleb, Samuel, Reuben, John, and Alexander Bates; Aruna, Elijah, Elijah, Jr, William, and Olive Briggs; George and John Berry; Isaac, Isaac, Jr, and John Beals; Seth Barden; Ambrose, Benjamin T., and Richard Brown; Cary & Barrell; Joseph Bailey; Daniel Crosman; Jacob H., Ephraim, and John Chadberne; Elias Chick; James Coffin; Bartholomew, Eliphlet, Jesse, Joel, William, Charles, Isaiah, Phinehas, and Bartholomew, Jr, Coberne; John Caswell; Abel Crocker; Reuben and Robert Curtis; Lemuel, Solomon, John, and Ammi Comins; Ammi R. Cutter; Jacob and Samuel Day; Aaron Daggett; John and Elias Drake; Cyrus Dean; Joshua and Richard Elder; James Frazer; William Furbish; Peter Freeman; Walter Fogg; Marcus Gilbert; Benjamin Grant; Moses, Silas, John, Silas, Jr, and Joseph Harris; Josiah, Samuel, and Jesse Hatch; Nathan and Joseph Herrick; Bates & Herrick; David Hooper; Nathaniel and Richard Hill; Levi Harvey; Solomon Jackson; Love Keaye; Joseph and William McKenney; Elisha and Elisha, Jr, Keene; Joseph Knapp; Jacob Kimball; Samuel, John, Ammi, Josiah, and Jeremiah Larrabee; Samuel and John Layne; Thomas and James Longley; John and Zebulon Libby; Freeman and Josiah Landers; Benjamin, Benjamin, 2d, Benjamin, 3d, Samuel, Betty, Levi, Levi, 2d, and Levi Merrill, 3d; Isaac and Samuel Malune; Jonathan, John, Samuel, William, Ebenezer, John, Jr, Jonathan, 2d, Aaron, Leonard, Peter S., and Henry Mower; Nathan Morse; Joseph Mitchell; John Moulton; Jabez Pratt; John and John, Jr, Pettingill; Jairus, Jairus, Jr, and Ichabod Phillips; Ireson, William, and Jacob Parker; James and James, Jr, Perea; Benjamin Quimby; Luther, Reuben, and Charles Robbins; L. & N. Robbins; Benjamin and Stephen Rackley; Russel H. Read; John and Thomas Record; Seth, Asa, Asa, Jr, Bradford, and Simeon Rose; Silas Richardson; Abiathar and Joseph Richmond; John Robinson; Turner Stetson; William, William, Jr, Moses, and Isaac Sprague; Jonathan Shepley; Massey Sylvester; Jacob and Thomas Stevens; James Sinclair; John Stafford; Beriah and Joseph Sampson; Rufus Stephens; William and Thaddeus Sawyer; Asa Smith; Zebedee Shaw; Simeon Turner; Benjamin, Isaac, and Martin Thomas; John A. Tobey; Christopher Tracy; David Wheeler; Jacob Eames; David Prescott; Daniel, Daniel, Jr, and David Wilkins.

Early Settlers and Locations.—From a plan of the town made about 1820 we take the names of the owners of lots, including the settlers and their locations. On the south line B. Thomas had a large lot (242) lying on the Androscoggin river. East of this was lot 1, owned by Lemuel Comins; lots 2, 3, 4 are marked "Briggs, Fogg, Brown, Stoddard, and Anna Pickett"; lots 5, 6, 7 are vacant; lot 8, heirs of A. Littlefield and Little; lot 9, J. Perea; 37, McKenney; 38, S. & J. Layne and J. Perea, Jr, while a large triangular lot extending to Sabattus pond is inscribed "Widow Eaton Shaw." The second line of lots, counting north, and commencing at the east side, is lot 102, John

Moulton; 101, Coburn and Layne; 100, Chadburn and Cary; 99, J. and Sam. Hatch; 98, Z. Coburn and E. Hatch; 95, 96, 97, Allen and others; 94, Barrell and Pratt; 93, Pratt and others; 92, Aaron Daggett; 91, S. Comins; 90, W. Sawyer; east half of lot 235 vacant. Isaac Maloon has 233 and west half of 235, while 236, a long lot next to the great river, is marked W. Parker. P. Freeman has the next lot, 232, north on the Androscoggin, and F. Landers, 231, the next one north on the river. S. Wheeler is next on the river. Jacob Stevens next in order on 225, while east of Jacob, on 224, is Thomas Stevens. A. Barker and C. Tracy have 220, and east of them, on 221, we find A. Berry, J. Starbird, W. Fogg, and A. Briggs have 218, while west of this and on the river Aruna Briggs has 219. 214 is occupied by L. Hervey and C. Barr. Asa Rose, Jr, is north on 212, and Bradford Rose joins Asa on the west with 213 on the river. John Allen is north of Asa Rose, Jr, on 207, while north of B. Rose and west of Allen we find I. Beals. North and west of Beals, on lots 204 and 205, is Elisha Keen. Jairus Phillips is east of Keen and north of Allen on 203. North of Phillips, on 198, 193, and part of 339, we find Abner Briggs. A. Sampson, John Additon, J. Cruker have the rest of 339, which lies on the north line. West of lot 193 is Simeon Rose on 197; west of this, on 196, lying on the river, are J. Sampson and M. Sylvester. North of Sylvester, on the river, A. Hyland has lot 195, while the next river lot north, 241, the northwest lot of the plan, is divided between B. Alden (south half) and J. Sampson (north half). The next lot east on north line 240 is marked Phillips. Following the north line east on 238 we discover A. Richmond, on 237 Cyrus Dean, 180 Stetson & Curtis, 181 John Walker, 182 Jno. Beals and A. Bates, 183 Josiah and Samuel Day, 184 Bailey, Robbins, and Little, 185 Bailey, Robbins, and Caswell, 186 Bates and Harris, 187 Harris and Little, 188 Mitchell and heirs of J. Little. The two lots in northeast corner of plan are vacant. Lot 172 is owned by I. Sprague and Little, 173 by Morse and Shepley, 174 and 163 next south by Crossman and Morse, 175 Ebenezer Mower, 176 Samuel Shaw, 177 C. Additon, 178 G. Curtis and others (names illegible), 200 R. Hill, 199 A. Crooker, 190 J. Whitney and J. Caswell, 209 Ichabod Allen, 201 J. Stafford, 211 J. St Clair, 210 Sampson Drake, 158 and north half of 157 John Stafford. Part of 157 and 136 is given to B. Rackley, the south part of 136 being held by John Howe, Jr. Rackley & Brown has 216, and E. Adey the east quarter of 215. South of 216 on 217 is John Larrabee, and further south on 222 is S. Larrabee. The next south is 323 occupied by Samuel Bates, and the succeeding lots south 225 and 229 are held by Jacob Eames. 234 next south of Eames is the John Daggett lot. 135 is marked "A. Merrill's heirs," and 134 the next lot east is inscribed L. Read. 114 and 115 south of the Merrill and Read lots are marked "Longley and Robbins," while "Pettengill and others" have 111 and 112 and perhaps 113. Lots 103, 110, 147, 148, 166, 167, 168, 171, and portions

of others are owned by the heirs of J. Little. Lot 109 is the "Barrell" lot, 108 owned by Little and others, 107 W. Furbish & J. Hatch, 106 S. Richardson and J. Hatch, 105 Hill and Chadbourn, 104 Nath Hill; these last are in the third tier of lots north of the south line of the town. In the fourth tier of lots commencing at the east side of the plan and going west is first lot 124 Hackett & Thompson, 123 Furbush & Mullin, 122 Brothers Coburn, 121 Freeman, Eliphalet and J. Coburn, 120 Freeman & Jesse Coburn, 119 Herrick and Hussey, 118 J. Little's interval lot, 117 Barrell & Carey (school), 116 Wm Cutter. North of Cutter, Curtis & Safford had 133, east of this T. Longley and I. Coburn held 132, while north of the last two lots the heirs of Jona Mower had 138 and 139. John and Calvin Mower held 155 and John Mower 154 lying directly north of 138 and 139. 137 west of these is marked S. Adams, and 156, just north of this, is put down to Jona. Mower, Jr. D. Hooper has 139. 160 is delineated as a pond or marsh, and 161 largely so, but held by Bailey, 162 "Quimby and heirs of A. Mower." 153 is held by the heirs of J. Little and Mower, while the lot east, 152, is held by W. Mower and heirs of A. Mower. Following east down the stream, 151 is owned by the heirs of W. Sprague (also 104 immediately north), 150 by M. Sprague and others, 149 by heirs of J. Little and Harris. 140, the lot where stands Greene Depot, is held by Haskell and Adams. Going east 141 is owned by W. Mower and others, 142 by Benjamin Quimby, 143 by Silas Harris and Wilkins, 144 by S. Harris and heirs of Moses Harris, 145 by Wm Harris and heirs of Moses Harris. The last lot in this tier is 146 owned by J. Little's heirs and others, while going west in the next tier south is David Thompson and others owning lot 125 (undecipherable names on lot 126), David and Daniel Wilkins held lot 127, I. Coburn and J. Coffin lot 128, and John and Jedediah Harris on 129.

Gleanings from Town Records.—The first town-meeting was held August 29, 1788, at the dwelling-house of Samuel and Eli Herrick, on what is now the Patten farm. (All town-meetings were held here until 1793, when the annual meeting was adjourned to the new Baptist church.) Daniel Cony, Esq., was moderator. Benjamin Merrill, Sen., Lemuel Comins, John Larrabee, John Daggett, and Benjamin Alden, were chosen selectmen; Benjamin Merrill, 3d, town clerk; Benjamin Merrill, Sen., John Daggett, and John Larrabee, assessors; William Sprague, town treasurer; Benjamin Merrill, Sen., Stephen Larrabee, and James Sprague, tithing-men; William Sprague, Jacob Eames, Benjamin Brown, Lemuel Comins, Benjamin Alden, and William Coburn, surveyors of highways; Lemuel Comins and William Sprague, fence viewers; William Sprague and Joseph Herrick, field drivers; Ezekiel Hackett, Jr, informer of deer and moose; Joseph Herrick, Samuel Herrick, and Benjamin Quimby, hog-reeves; Jacob Eames, constable. The taxes were sold for collection to Benjamin Brown, at 11 pence on the pound. Voted to post up warrants, etc., at Messrs Sprague's and Crocker's mills, and at Messrs Samuel and Eli Herrick's dwelling-house. September 18, the first road was accepted. For representative to congress Hon. William Gorham had 12 votes. For the first elector of president and vice-president, William Widgery had 12; for the second, Daniel Cony, 8; Thomas Rice, 4. 1789, April 6, it was voted to raise 100 pounds, to be worked out on the highway at the

rate of six shillings per day for men's labor, and four for oxen; that twelve shillings of such tax should be assessed on each poll and the remainder upon estates. Voted that William Sprague procure a standard for dry measures, and that the town clerk purchase two books for town records, on the town's cost, containing one quire of paper each. November 2 accepted roads leading from main roads to John Daggett's, to upper side of town; from Samuel Herrick's to upper side of town; from main road to Abner Merrill's and to John Larrabee's; from William Sprague's to Reuben Coburn's, and several cross roads. 1790, April 5, Joseph Herrick, Luther Robbins, and Stephen Larrabee were chosen a committee to pick out two lots for the use of the ministry and schools, and to take deeds from the proprietors. For governor, John Hancock had 20 votes. Voted to build a pound near the center of the town. 1791, April 4, it was voted that the law book belonging to the town be kept at the house of Messrs Samuel and Eli Herrick during the ensuing year. September, voted that surveyors of highways (each in his district) shall break or tread, or cause to be broken or trodden, the snow in the roads in his respective district when a snow falls five inches deep or upwards, within 48 hours after it falls. Voted that said roads shall be broken with a team of two creatures abreast, with a sled not less than 4 feet 4 inches wide. 1792, April 2, voted that Joseph Herrick have the privilege of keeping the town law-book this present year, with his engaging to bring it to all town-meetings. John Larrabee, William Sprague, and Eli Herrick were chosen a committee to look out a convenient place for a burying yard. May 7 Greene voted 36 to two in favor of the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts. 1793, April 1, for governor, John Hancock had 12 votes.

1794, April 7, Benjamin Merrill was chosen delegate to a convention to be held at Portland to consider the expediency of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln being erected into a separate government, with instruction to vote against a separation if the new government would be more expensive than the present form. November 3 the town-meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Mr Samuel Herrick, and after adjournment to the Baptist meeting-house, it was voted to hold town-meetings at that place in the future. (From this time until the town-house was built, all town-meetings were held in this church.) 1795, April 6, for governor, Samuel Adams had 35 votes. June 11, "Voted to raise money to purchase a town stock of aminition," and then "voted to reconsider the last vote." 1796, April 4, for governor, Samuel Adams had 17 votes. \$200 were voted for the repair of roads. 1797, June 26, John Daggett was allowed "4 Dollars for Guide Board." An article in the warrant, to see if Elder Lemuel Jackson should be granted liberty to live upon lot No. 117, belonging to the town, was passed over. The Baptist society were given one-half of lot No. 140, belonging to the town, for the support of their minister. \$60 were raised to purchase a town stock of ammunition. (There were very early two militia companies, one, the first, commanded by Captain John Daggett, the other by Colonel Sprague. Captain Daggett had a field on his farm where musters and trainings were held. On the top of the hill near the old Luther Robbins place is a level field formerly an old muster-field.) 1798, April 2, voted to deposit the town stock of ammunition in the chamber of the Baptist meeting-house. October 1 Benjamin Merrill was chosen delegate to the convention at Hallowell to divide the county of Lincoln into two counties. 1799, April 1, \$420 were voted for the repair of highways. 1800, April 7, \$30 were raised for repairing roads, \$200 for schools, and \$65 for other necessary town charges. 1802, April 5, voted to release ten acres each of the ministerial lot to Samuel Mower and John Rowell for ten years, they to clear the land, put it to grass, and leave it well fenced. 1803, April, the town was re-divided into eleven school districts. John Mower, Joseph Herrick, and William Sprague were chosen a committee to build a wooden pound, 28 feet square and 7½ feet high, posts and sills to be 8 inches square, rails 2½ or 3 inches thick,

and from 5 to 6 inches wide, the timber to be cedar or white pine, the pound "to be located either on the lot where the meeting-house stands, or on Jonathan Mower's ground, as the committee may agree."

1805, April 1, the burying grounds were located: "1, on the corner of Ammi R. Cutter's lot nearest to Benjamin Parker's house; 2, on James Perce's land, northwesterly corner of lot 9; 3, on the northeast end of Daniel Crosman's land, on the county road, 10 rods x 6 (not accepted by the town); on Jacob Eams's land, lots 227 and 230, laying by and on the west side of the road; 5, on John Allen's land, where the ground is now improved for that use." The owners of the lands agreed to deed it to the town, provided the several districts would keep the ground fenced and in good order. 1806, April 7, for governor, James Sullivan had 113 votes, and Caleb Strong 10. 1807, April 6, voted to pay the expense of the pall or gravecloth purchased by Messrs Adams and Mower, and that the same should be kept by Jonathan Mower, who was directed to finish it off by binding and putting six tassels to it at the town's expense. 1808, April 4, \$1,000 were raised for repairing roads, \$500 for schools, and \$300 for defraying other necessary town charges. 1809, May 1, voted that if a bank fail and the collector have bills on hand at that time and will make oath that he took none of them afterwards, then the town to bear the loss. 1810, April 2, for governor, Elbridge Gerry had 127 votes, and Christopher Gore 17. 1812, July 27, voted to make up to the detached militia of this town \$10 per month, with the pay allowed by government, and the non-commissioned officers in the same ratio, and "voted to approbate the measures of our rulers." 1819, March 3, Luther Robbins was chosen representative from Greene to the General Court, with instructions to advocate the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts. September 20 Mr Robbins was chosen delegate to a convention to be held at Portland in October for the formation of a constitution for the new state, and December 6 the people of Greene by a unanimous vote expressed their approval of the constitution.

1820, April 3, for governor, William King had 79 votes, Ezekiel Whitman 18, James Wingate, 18, Luther Robbins 2. 1824, March 22, voted to pay 20 cents each to soldiers in lieu of rations, as the law requires. For governor, Albion K. Parris had 56 votes, and E. Barrell 1. 1825, September 12, for governor, Albion K. Parris had 77 votes, and Stephen How 1. 1827, September 10, Hon. Enoch Lincoln had every vote cast for governor—63. 1828, March 24, Moses Sprague, Silas Richardson, and John Quimby were chosen a committee to procure information respecting the purchase of the old meeting-house for a town-house. 1830, for governor, Samuel E. Smith had 135 votes, and Jonathan G. Hunton 83. Voted that the selectmen petition the next legislature to determine the line between Greene and Lewiston. 1831, September 12, voted that the selectmen procure a hearse for the use of the town. 1835, March 30, the selectmen were instructed to inquire into the expediency of building a town-house. September 28, the interest arising from the ministerial fund was apportioned among the several religious denominations in Greene as follows: To the Free Society, \$111.55; to the Universalists, \$111.55; to the Calvinist Baptists, \$90.64; to the Freewill Baptists, \$41.83; to the Methodists, \$31.38. 1837, April 4, Captain Benjamin Allen was appointed agent to receive the surplus money from the state, and Elijah Barrell, Moses Sprague, Tristram Hill, and Aaron Daggett were associated with him as a committee to loan the money in sums not less than \$10, nor more than \$100, to the inhabitants of the town, and take satisfactory security for its re-payment. 1838, John Fairfield (Dem.) had 153 votes for governor, Edward Kent 121, and F. O. J. Smith 1. 1840, September 14, Kent (Whig) received a majority of Greene's gubernatorial vote. His vote was 147 to John Fairfield's 143. 1842, March 22, "Voted that the Selectmen Don't grant licenses the present year" [for the sale of intoxicating liquors].

1843, February 6, Hannah Bonney had one vote for representative to the legislature from the district of Greene and Monmouth. 1845, Benjamin P. Rackley was chosen constable and collector, and to avoid having to wait five or six years for the proceeds of the taxes, it was voted that the collector should receive no percentage for collecting unless he closed his bills within one year. September 8, "Voted that the traders of Greene be licensed to sell spirituous liquors in said town." 1848, July 1, the selectmen were instructed to take such measures as they see fit to oppose the petition of John Lombard and others to be set off into Webster. September 15, the selectmen were instructed by a unanimous vote to petition for a post-office at Greene Corner. 1850, March 8, the selectmen were instructed to petition the post-office department to change the names of the post-offices in Greene, calling the one at the depot, Greene post-office, and the one at the Corner, Greene Corner post-office. 1851, September 1, a committee of one from each religious denomination in town was directed to prepare papers, headed by the names of the Calvinist Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, and Methodist denominations, and put them into the hands of the school agents to be presented to every voter in their respective districts for their signature, to be placed in the column headed by the denomination by whom he would choose to have the ministerial fund expended. 1854, March 20, voted that every person in town be required to give in his valuation under oath; and every person refusing so to do shall be doomed in such a sum as the assessors shall see fit. October 2, Greene voted by 227 to 26 that Lewiston should be the shire town of the new county of Androscoggin. 1855, September 10, for governor the total vote was 302, the largest vote yet in the history of the town. Samuel Wells had 143 votes, Anson P. Morrill 139, Isaac Reed 20. 1856, September 8, Hannibal Hamlin had 165 votes for governor, Samuel Wells 105, George F. Patten 11. 1857, March 16, Benjamin Allen, Augustus Sprague, and Ingerson Parker were appointed a committee to buy a poor-farm for the town. 1858, June 7, the vote stood: For the prohibitory law of 1858, 146 votes; for the license law of 1856, none. 1860, September 10, for governor, Israel Washburn, Jr, had 162 votes, Ephraim K. Smart 117, Phineas Barnes, 3.

1863, January 16, Robert S. Ellms was designated at a meeting called for that purpose for appointment as postmaster at Greene. 1865, April 12, voted to raise \$6,000, to pay in part the debt of the town. 1868, March 23, voted that school districts be allowed to choose their own school agents. 1869, April, it was voted to revoke the liquor agent's license and return the liquors now on hand to the state liquor agency within five days. 1871, March 20, the school agents were authorized to employ teachers in their respective districts. 1872, August 20, the selectmen were authorized to appoint a liquor agent for ensuing year, and it was voted that the liquor agent should be allowed to make sales of liquors for medical purposes only upon prescription or certificate of some regular physician, and should preserve all certificates on which he made sales and exhibit the same as vouchers on the settlement of his accounts. 1873, January 18, voted to exempt from taxation for the term of ten years any property which might be invested for the purpose of manufacturing in the town. March 17, voted to raise \$150 for a free high school and to leave the matter of locating and conducting said school in the hands of the superintending school committee. September 8, for governor, Nelson Dingley, Jr, had 81 votes, Joseph Titcomb 71, and Joseph H. Williams 4.

1874, September 14, Nelson Dingley, Jr, had 80 votes for governor, and Joseph Titcomb 68. 1875, January 22, Augustus Sprague was chosen agent, to oppose the annexation of a portion of the town to Lewiston. 1878, April 3, the selectmen and treasurer were authorized to fund the town debt for \$8,000 at four per cent., to be paid \$1,000 per year after five years. September 9, for governor, Joseph L. Smith had 104 votes, Selden Connor 90, and Alonzo Garcelon 32. 1879, September 8, for governor, Joseph L. Smith 102 votes, Daniel

F. Davis 98, Alonzo Garcelon 43, S. D. Greenlief 7. 1880, September 13, for governor, Harris M. Plaisted 155, and Daniel F. Davis 124. 1887 voted C. S. Stetson supervisor of schools instead of a school committee. 1888, March 12, a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for a centennial anniversary. 1890, September 8, for governor, Edwin C. Burleigh had 85 votes, William P. Thompson 63, Aaron Clark 6, Isaac R. Clark 1. 1891, March 9, it was voted to abolish the district system. Appropriations: Highways, \$500 in money and \$1,600 in labor; schools, \$800; purchase of school books, \$100; current expenses, \$800; payment on debt and interest, \$100; observance of Memorial Day, \$15.

Early Action Concerning Schools.—1790, October 4, John Larrabee, William Sprague, and Joseph Herrick were chosen a committee to define the limits of the school districts. 1791, April 4, voted £12 for schools, the tax to be paid in produce—wheat, six shillings a bushel, rye, six shillings, Indian corn, four shillings. 1793, £20 were voted for the support of schools. 1794, April 7, voted to raise £30 for schools, and Lemuel Comins, Jacob Eams, Asa Rolfe, Sen., Solomon Bates, Sen., John Larrabee, William Mower, Jesse Coburn, and Jabez Bates were chosen school committee. 1796, April 4, voted to raise £15 for schools. 1797, April 3, £40 were voted for schools. 1798 voted \$200 for schools. 1799, April 1, the school districts were arranged as follows: First district beginning at the southerly corner of the town, and on the Post Road as far as John Pettengill's, taking the two roads which lead, one by Captain Daggett's, the other by Benjamin Merrill's as far to the north as Samuel Tolbut's; second, beginning at Asa Rose's, Jr, taking all the mountain, so called, and to the northwesterly corner of the town, thence easterly as far as Cyrus Deane's, taking in Abiathar Richmond, John Caswell, and John Walker, etc.; third, beginning at Joseph Dunham's on the road to Benjamin Parker's, thence taking the north-easterly road to Amaziah Reed's, inclusively; fourth, containing all the other inhabitants of the town. \$200 was raised for schools, Lemuel Comins, John Larrabee, Benjamin Alden, William Sprague were chosen school committee, and directed to collect the school tax. 1801, April 6, \$333.33 raised for schools. The school committee for 1802 were Benjamin Thomas, Thomas Stevens, Simeon Rose, Moses Harris, Zebedee Shaw, Bartholomew Coburn, Cyrus Dean, David Littlefield, Phillip Judkins, Samuel Bates, Ammi R. Cutter. Voted to raise \$250 for schools. 1803, April 4, voted to choose two persons out of each school district for a committee to district the town anew. Chose Benjamin Merrill, 3d, Freeman Landers, Captain John Daggett, Simon Wheeler, Jacob Eams, Aruna Briggs, Jarius Phillips, Benjamin Alden, Joseph Dunham, Solomon Bates, Cyrus Dean, John Caswell, Seth Barden, Luther Robbins, William Sprague, James Wesson, Ammi R. Cutter, John Mower, Captain Joseph Herrick, Jesse Coburn, James Peary, and Eliakim Hatch, for said committee. 1804 voted to raise \$400 for schools. 1805, April 1, voted that the stake set up by the selectmen on the pitch of the hill on Eli Herrick's ground, be the place to build a school-house in the fifth district. 1808, April 4, \$500 voted for schools. 1809 a meeting of school district No. 7 was called for January 22, to see what sum the district would raise to build a school-house. In 1817, the town "voted to choose three committeemen to examine the schoolmasters," and Elijah Barrell, Dr Ammi R. Cutter, and Nathaniel Herrick were chosen "committeemen," and these were active many years.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Settlers and Descendants.

SETTLERS AND DESCENDANTS. — *Deacon Lemuel Cummings*¹ was, probably, the third person to make his home in the wilderness of Greene. He came from North Yarmouth, but was a native of Charlton, Mass., coming to Maine in 1775. Deacon Cummings was the first deacon of the Baptist church, and, when the society was without a pastor, he was the acknowledged leader in the religious services. His house was one of the first framed houses built in town. He settled in the same neighborhood with Captain Daggett. Two of his sons, Lemuel and Peter, were deacons. Rev. Silas S. Cummings, born May 22, 1814, graduated from Kent's Hill Seminary in 1839, and, in 1840, became a clergyman and joined the Maine Conference of the M. E. church, and, until he was commissioned chaplain of the Fourth R. I. Regiment, in January, 1863, preached in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. After serving as chaplain he was employed in the Christian Commission, and July 1, 1868, was appointed missionary agent of the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers in Boston, and began a career of usefulness in connection with that institution which is not yet ended.

Thomas Taylor resided near the center for a time, but exchanged his real estate with *Joseph Herrick*, who moved from Boxford, Mass., to Lewiston in 1772, came to Greene in 1780; married Mercie Preston, of Wilmington, October, 1775; she died August 16, 1820, and he in September. She was a woman of strong intellect. Her sons inherited her mental force, and as a family were unequaled for scholarship and business capacity by any in town. Of the sons, General Jedediah settled in Hampden; Joseph in Harmony; Samuel emigrated to Cincinnati, O., and died in New Orleans. Nathaniel, Seth, and Henry settled in Greene. The daughter, Betsey, became the wife of Caleb Bates, of Greene. *Eli and Samuel Herrick*, twin brothers, came from Methuen, Mass., in 1780. Eli died in 1813. Samuel moved to Leeds, and died in 1844.

The Larrabee Family, from Yarmouth, settled between the center and west part of the town. Deacon John Larrabee, one of the first selectmen, filled the office several years, and was a joiner by trade. He had four sons and six daughters. Nathaniel married Penelope House, of Turner, lived several years

¹ The name Cummings was originally De Comines, the family having been domiciled in France.

in town, moved to Parkman, where he died, aged 83 years. John married Cynthia Mower, lived on the homestead, and died at 84. Josiah married Lurina Phillips. He died in Auburn aged 80. Ammi, the youngest, died at the age of 70. Sarah married Rev. Phineas Pillsbury; Phebe, Alpheus Drake, of Minot; Mary, Benjamin Parker, of Greene Corner; Hannah, William Parker, brother of Benjamin; Margaret, Thaddeus Sawyer; Deborah married Isaiah Coburn. Deacon John Larrabee died of the cold fever in 1816. He was eminent for piety. *Stephen Larrabee*, brother of Deacon John, had five sons and four daughters. Samuel, William, and Jeremiah married daughters of Samuel Mower. Samuel lived several years on the homestead, moved to Leeds, and died aged 82. William settled first in New Portland, then moved to Wisconsin. Jeremiah settled in Parkman. One daughter married Joseph Herrick, Jr, and settled in Harmony. Rhoda married Deacon Daniel Briggs, of Minot; Polly married a Mr Waterman of Minot; Susanna lived in Leeds.

Benjamin Rackley came from Yarmouth when the Larrabees did, and settled on a farm adjoining Deacon Larrabee's, who was a brother to his wife. He had four sons, Benjamin, Samuel, Stephen, and one that died young. Benjamin's farm joined Deacon Larrabee's, being the one where William M. Longley now lives. He died at about 75. He married a daughter of Jairus Phillips. He was the father of B. Phillips Rackley, one of our best farmers, who lived near Greene Corner, where the old stage driver, Thomas Longley, lived. Samuel lived on the home farm till his death, at 28. Stephen settled in Leeds, was several years in trade, and accumulated a good property. One of the daughters, Temperance, married William Mower; Mary married Zebedee Shaw; another married a Mr Deane, of Leeds; the other, Asa Barden. *Abner Brown* settled on the next lot to Benjamin Rackley. His sons were Samuel, married Elizabeth Mower; Benjamin, married a daughter of Jacob Stevens; Moses, Ambrose, and Abner.

William Coburn came from Dracut, Mass., about 1783, with his sons, Jesse, Eliphalet, Joshua, William, and Joel. Joshua subsequently moved to Parkman, and Joel to Lagrange. Eliphalet died aged 55, William not long after, and Deacon Jesse at 83. All were men of piety. Isaiah, oldest son of Jesse, lived on what was known as the Key farm, near Keene's Corner; Jesse, the second son, at Barkerville, Lewiston. Deacon Jesse Coburn was born in Dracut, Mass., in March, 1765; he came to Greene when 18 years old, and resided here until his death, December 18, 1847. He was for many years deacon of the Baptist church, and was much esteemed. His youngest son, Calvin S., was born in Greene, September 1, 1813, on the farm where he now lives, and has been an agriculturist. He married Mary Keay, of Wolfborough, N. H. Their son, *Henry Harrison Coburn*, was born in Greene, November 5, 1839, was educated at common schools and Maine State Seminary. He married Charlotte E. Robinson, and has children, Mary L., Benjamin A.,

and Reid R. Mr Coburn enlisted in the 2d D. C. Inf. Regt. (President's Guard), in May, 1862, and served three years. He is a Baptist, a deacon of the church, a Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. G. T., and is now serving his fifth year as selectman. He is a farmer, and the place were the Coburn's settled, which has since been known as Coburn Corner, and the farm on which William Coburn located, has never passed out of the name, and is now owned by the heirs of Simeon Coburn.

John Mower (born in 1758) with wife, Elizabeth Edwards (a relation of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards) came from Charlton, Mass., about 1786, and moved into a temporary shelter and commenced clearing the forest where his grandson, Wilbur F. Mower, now lives, and in a few years by industry and tact had quite a clearing. He was a man of strong constitution, and understood the art of planning his work. His wife was willing and able to assist in this pioneer life, and with all the characteristic qualities of her family, which her children no doubt inherited, she was a most valuable acquisition to the young settlement. Mr Mower died aged 94 years and 10 months. They had seven sons and four daughters. The oldest son, John, known for 25 years as Master Mower, was educated at Hebron Academy and was one of the first school teachers born in town. He is remembered for his social and friendly habits and as a peacemaker. He was also a farmer. He married Mehitable Andrews (who died December 1, 1873), and died November 29, 1829, aged nearly 47 years. Jabez, the second son, went to Vermont in 1811 to settle on land given his father by John Mower, of Malden, Mass. He was 18 months in the War of 1812, and later was colonel of the militia. He died in Vermont in 1870, aged 83. The third son was Martin, who ultimately settled in Bangor, cleared a large farm, kept tavern several years, and built a meeting-house and parsonage on his own land. Leonard, another son, born in 1794, was educated at Farmington Academy and was a farmer. He served as selectman, was drum-major, and a trial justice for many years, and proved his ability. He married Lydia Robbins, who died at the age of 94. He died aged 82. Calvin, Oliver, and Josiah settled in Greene, as farmers. Josiah moved to Barkerville (Lewiston), and died in 1869. *Oliver Mower* was born February 19, 1802, and has been a farmer, school teacher, justice of the peace, selectman, and was an ensign in the militia. He married Harriet H. Robinson, who died aged 67. Their children were Lowell M., Wilbur F., Francis O., a graduate of Bates, now teaching in California; Seward P. (dec.); Julia, married V. H. Sprague; and Harriet, married George Rowell. Mr Mower has been a worthy citizen. He was one of the members at the reorganization of the Free Baptist church, its clerk for thirty years, and has been deacon. In 1872 he wrote an historical sketch of Greene for the Atlas of Androscoggin county, from which we have obtained much of value. *Lowell Mason Mower* is a prominent member of the Free Baptist church and succeeded his father as church clerk, and has been chorister

for 35 years. He married Mary Clark Small, of Limington, and has two sons, Walter Lindley and Charles Mason. *Wilbur F. Mower* was born in Greene, December 23, 1841. He was educated at common schools and Lewiston Falls Academy, and has been a school teacher and farmer. He served in the Civil War from July, 1862, until its close, as private, corporal, sergeant, color-bearer, orderly sergeant, and lieutenant in Company I, Sixteenth Maine. He was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner, and always showed the gallantry and courage of a true soldier. Mr Mower is a Republican, a Baptist, a member of the G. A. R., and an Odd Fellow, is an industrious and worthy citizen, and stands high in the estimation of his townsmen. He married Esther A. Longley in 1878; their children are Seward F., George L., and L. Blaine. *Calvin Mower*, fifth son of John Mower, was a man of more than ordinary knowledge. He was a farmer by occupation, taught school and music, and was somewhat of a chemist. He was the father of Melville C. Mower, who with Sanford Mower and George Norris did the first work in Greene on the railroad. The daughters of John Mower, the pioneer, were Betsey (married Samuel Brown), Pamela (married Ireson Parker), Jemima (married Samuel Ranlett, of Monmouth), now 94 years old, resides with L. M. Mower, and is the oldest person in town, retaining her faculties to a wonderful degree, Cynthia (married John Larrabee).

John C. Mower, son of John Mower, Jr, was born in Greene, April 19, 1820, and became a farmer. He married Julia A. Libby in 1842. Their children are Leonard C. (dec.), Wallace W., Emeline L. (dec.), Clara S. (dec.). Mr Mower is a member of the Baptist society, and a Republican. He was the first man in town to mulch fruit trees and introduce the system of scientific orcharding that has become such a source of revenue. In this department he is an artist as well as an artisan. As a citizen he stands in the front rank. *Alfred P. Mower*, brother of John C., was born in Greene, June 17, 1824, and is a farmer and orchardist. He married Elizabeth G. Smith. Their son, Alfred A., was born August 10, 1860, and is a farmer on the home farm with his father. They devote time and labor to the improvement of their orchards and raise fine fruit. Mr Mower is a Baptist and a Republican.

Frank N. Mower, son of Leonard and Lydia (Robbins) Mower, was born June 5, 1832. He is a mechanic and land surveyor. He has been selectman several years, town clerk and treasurer, and is a trial justice. He married Helen O. Shaw, January 11, 1857. Their daughter, Carrie Linwood, died April 1, 1881, aged 21 years and 4 months. Mr Mower attends the Baptist church, and politically believes

"For forms of government let fools contest,
What'er is best administered is best."

Everett L. Mower, the oldest merchant at the Depot, was born in Greene, April 14, 1838, and was the son of Leonard and Lydia (Robbins) Mower.

Mr Mower established himself in the grocery business at the Depot in 1861. He was postmaster from 1863 to 1886, and was again appointed in 1889. He was selectman in 1877 and 1878, and town treasurer in 1889. Mr Mower has always been an ardent Republican, and in religion he is a Baptist. He married February 1, 1863, Julia Alexander.

Jonathan Mower, elder brother of John, Sen., came from Charlton, Mass., with his brother, and settled on an adjoining farm. He had three sons and two daughters, and died in 1841, aged 83. William, his oldest son, lived in Farmington, Jay, and Temple, where he died at 82. Jonathan, Jr, settled in Turner, where his sons, Harrison and Albion K. P. settled and became enterprising farmers. He died in 1862. Peter S., the third son, settled in Jay.

Thomas Stevens and wife, Esther Tucker, moved from Charlton, Mass., in 1786, and settled in the west part of the town. He was an energetic and successful farmer. Mr Stevens, his wife, and a grandchild lost their lives by the burning of their house. His son John moved away; Aaron and Benjamin settled in town; Benjamin subsequently moved to Auburn. Thomas, grandson of Thomas, located at Fogg's Corner. Jacob, brother of Thomas, came from Charlton, married Martha Pettengill, of Lewiston, located on the farm near his brother. He was a man of endurance and activity, and accumulated a handsome property. He died in 1844. He had three sons: Jacob, who settled on a farm adjoining his father; John, who later moved to New Jersey, and Lora B.

Benjamin Alden, a descendant of John Alden, was one of the early settlers. He was a native of Connecticut, and having served in the Revolution, came to this town soon after its close. He located on lot 241, afterwards occupied by Lewis Gilbert, who married his daughter Eunice. Beside the land owned by him in Greene, he bought and cleared extensive tracts in Turner near Keen's Mills. To each of his four sons he gave a valuable farm. He was a blacksmith and followed the business in connection with his clearing and farming. He belonged to the Society of Friends, was in good standing among his fellow-townsmen, and served as selectman sixteen years; and when he died, at the age of 84, it was said that he never had an enemy.

Luther Robbins came from Hanover, Mass., about 1788, and settled first in the northeasterly part, and later at Greene Corner. He was a very industrious, ready, and accurate business man. He was selectman, town clerk, representative to the General Court of Massachusetts several years, and postmaster, holding each office many years and with fidelity and ability. He was proverbial for honesty and generosity. His sons were: Nathaniel, settled first in Winthrop, then Greene, next in Bangor, and then in the West, and possessed the valuable traits of the father; Charles, in early life a cabinet maker, lived in Winthrop, and afterwards in Greene, was an author and composer of several pieces of music; Luther, Jr, a very ingenious mechanic, was first deacon of

the Free Baptist church in Greene, and spent most of his life in town, but died in Skowhegan; Reuben settled in Greene, was a good farmer, and the father of John M. Robbins, who has been very successful in business, is a shrewd and careful financier, and is prominent in banking circles in Lewiston, where he resides. He is president of Manufacturers National Bank; Martin was drowned in Sprague's mill-stream at the age of 14; Calvin, the youngest, established himself in trade in Bangor. The daughters were Nancy, Betsey, who married Dr Alfred Pierce, and Lydia, who married Leonard Mower, Esq.

Harrison Rose, son of Bradford and Mercy (Keene) Rose, was born in Greene in 1815. Bradford Rose was born in Taunton, Mass., and came to Greene in 1789. He located on lot 213, on the Androscoggin. His wife, daughter of John and Jerusha (Blake) Keene was also born in Taunton, and came when very young, in June, 1777, with her father's family, to Turner. The land journey was made in an ox-wagon, with a horse hitched behind. June 8, 1800, Bradford Rose and Mercy Keene were married. Their children were Jane, Alden, Rebecca, Mercy, Polly, John, Roxania, Emerson, and Harrison. Harrison Rose has been one of the representative farmers of Greene. He married Lottie F. Gould, and his residence, Maplewood Farm, is one of the pleasant homes of the town. He is a Democrat in politics, a Universalist in religion, was chairman of the board of selectmen for several years, and a member of the legislature in 1861. He was in early life interested in military matters, was captain in the militia, and served in the bloodless Aroostook war. *Simeon Rose* came from Taunton about 1790, and settled in the northwest part of the town, and had seven children. Simeon and Ginefill lived and died in Greene. Hazael lived in Leeds, and Humphrey moved to Turner. Alanson and Solomon, grandchildren of Simeon, Sen., subsequently occupied the farm where he settled.

John Allen, a native of Pembroke, Mass., born in 1760, emigrated to Turner about 1786, and was the first collector of the town. He had been a soldier in the Revolution. In 1790 he moved to Greene and settled on lot 207 on Clark's mountain. He died in 1834, aged 74. His mother was cousin of President John Adams. His children were John and Jairus, who lived in Turner, Thomas in Freeman, Gaius went to Vermont, Isaac to Auburn, Ichabod died when 28, Sewall died when 19, Benjamin resided on the farm adjoining his father, and was born March 17, 1797, and died July 7, 1884. He was selectman and assessor for many years, representative several years, and was captain in the militia. He married Mira Blake, of Turner. She died in 1872, aged 69. They had two sons and seven daughters. Sewall, the eldest, studied medicine, married Lovisa Additon; Benjamin E. lives on the homstead; Charlotte married Captain George T. Howe; Cynthia married Duane Mower; Lydia B.; Fannie married Dr Lewis Beal; Louisa A., married John M. Robbins, of Lewiston; Sabrina; Myra D. married David Libby. *Benjamin Evans Allen* was born

in Greene, July 9, 1842; he married Lucinda R., daughter of Andrew J. Harris, in 1884. He is a Universalist and a Democrat, a member of the Grange, and tills the ancestral acres.

Elisha Keen about 1790 settled on a farm on the river. He had seven sons and six daughters. Elisha and Lincoln lived in Auburn, John at Keen's Corner, Samuel and Blake in Turner, Abiathar in Leeds. S. W. Mitchell married a daughter and occupied the old homestead.

William Sawyer came from Wells about 1791, arriving, as he informed Oliver Mower, at evening with his wife and money enough to buy a gallon of molasses and a pound of tea. The next morning he purchased on credit of Jacob Stevens a bushel of corn and a piece of pork. The corn he took upon his shoulder and carried some six or eight miles to mill. With his bushel of meal, piece of pork, gallon of molasses, and pound of tea, he began house-keeping. From this modest beginning he became an independent farmer. His son, Captain Thaddeus Sawyer, who inherited his property, was a very intelligent man. *Nathaniel L. Sawyer*, son of Captain Thaddeus Sawyer, was born in Greene about 1815, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1838. His natural abilities were of a very high order, and as a writer of prose and poetry he exhibited great originality, strength of thought, and vigor of style. He was admitted to the Kennebec bar, and practiced law a short time in Gardiner. He died of consumption in Greene in 1845. *John E. Sawyer*, son of Captain Sawyer, has been a farmer in Greene. It is through his efforts that we are enabled to give so full a history of the Calvinist Baptist church.

Zebedee Shaw came from Middleborough, Mass., about 1790, with his parents, and located on lot 176, cleared his farm and made his home. He was one of the early selectmen and held many town offices. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Rackley. Their son, Samuel, was born December 16, 1800, and died February 22, 1868. Samuel was a farmer and carpenter. His son, Roscoe V. Shaw, born March 27, 1831, married Emma Deane. Mr Shaw was a farmer on the home farm. He died May 26, 1881. *Truman M. Shaw*, son of Roscoe V. and Emma (Deane) Shaw, was born in Greene, November 14, 1866, and educated in Greene and Lewiston. He married, September 27, 1887, Annie S. Additon; he is a Methodist and a Republican, and occupies and conducts the farm where his ancestors settled a century ago.

The Harris brothers, John, Silas, Moses, and Barron, came to Greene prior to 1795. They were sons of Lawrence J. Harris. [See history of Lewiston.] *John* had three sons: John; Joseph, who was a seafaring man, and married Cynthia Record; Jedediah, who went West. *Silas* had five sons: Nathaniel, a popular school teacher, a farmer, and merchant; he died in Greene; Silas, William, Aretas, and Josiah. *Moses Little Harris*, born December 25, 1772, was a man of great business ability. In connection with farming, he had a tannery, manufactured harnesses, and kept goods for sale, acquired wealth,

and died December 1, 1820. He was captain of the militia. He married Rachel Hooper, who died March 18, 1869, aged 95 years. They had four sons: David H., Moses, Henry S. (he married a daughter of David Thompson; their three daughters were fine school teachers), Andrew J.

Captain Andrew Jackson Harris, son of Moses L. and Rachel (Hooper) Harris, was born in Greene, January 22, 1815. He was educated at Greene and Lewiston, and resides on the extensive homestead farm. He married, December 18, 1840, Lucy Ann Greenwood, a member of the celebrated family to which belonged Rev. Dr Greenwood, once the pastor and noted preacher of King's Chapel, Boston. Mr Harris is of the famous Judge Story line. Their children are Lucinda R. (married Benjamin Evans Allen), Rev. Moses H., Greenwood (a farmer), and Andrew Jackson (a carpenter and shoemaker). Captain Harris has been selectman of Greene, and captain of militia for many years. He attends the Universalist church, is Democratic in his political views, a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Rev. Moses H. Harris, A.M., D.D., was born in Greene, May 14, 1845. He fitted for college at Edward Little Institute, Auburn, and engaged in merchandising in Lewiston with success. He was an original member of the Bates Street Universalist church of Lewiston, and was baptized by immersion in the Androscoggin river—the first of this faith in Lewiston to receive the rite in this form. He then prepared himself for the ministry, graduating with honors in 1870 at St Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and, July 3, 1870, became pastor of the First Universalist church of Brattleboro, Vt. He organized churches in various places in Vermont and New Hampshire, for eight years was secretary of the state convention, and his successful labors wrought a marvelous change for good in the church work of the state. During his pastorate, which ended in 1879, he received 337 members. He became pastor of the first Universalist church of Worcester, Mass., October 5, 1879. Here he built up one of the largest congregations and Sunday schools of his denomination, cleared off a church debt of \$28,000, and, in 1884, as an off-shoot of his society, formed the Second (All Souls) church, with a church edifice built and paid for. In 1888 he received the degree of A. M. from a New York college. In 1890 he received a unanimous call to the Church of the Redeemer in Chicago, Ill., and commenced his labors there May 4, 1890. In June, 1891, St Lawrence University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dr Harris was trustee and director of the Universalist Publishing House, Boston, from 1871 to 1881; member of the executive board of Massachusetts Universalist State Convention eight years; trustee of Dean Academy (Franklin, Mass.) eight years; and was on the Board of Visitors of Tufts Divinity School. He is a prominent Free Mason and an Odd Fellow. He married in 1871 Zelia E., daughter of Ambrose Willson, of Canton, N. Y.; she is a graduate of the College of Letters and Sciences and of a French college in Montreal. Few men

of his years can show such results from their labors. He stands very high in his denomination.

Daniel Wilkins came from Draeut, Mass., about 1792, and located in the Harris neighborhood. He deserved his prosperity as he was an industrious and frugal farmer. He had three sons, David, Daniel (who married a daughter of Seth Herrick), and Enos, who succeeded to the homestead (Scott and Frank Wilkins are the present owners); his daughter married Eliphalet Coburn. David Wilkins settled on lot 143, and was a successful farmer, having his father's characteristics. He was called to his country's defense in 1812, to which he heartily responded, and was stationed at Bath. His daughter Araxine, married, February 28, 1867, *Marshall Sawyer*, son of Isaac and Eleanor (Wescott) Sawyer, of Gorham. Mr Isaac Sawyer, born March 22, 1794, was a soldier in 1812, and stationed at Portland. Marshall Sawyer was born at Gorham, February 22, 1818. He was educated at Foxcroft and Charleston academies, and became a teacher. He came to Greene in 1869, and now owns and resides on the David Wilkins farm. His children are Alice M., a teacher and book-keeper; Edward P., entry clerk for Milliken & Co., Portland; Annie M., Lyndon W., John M., and Mary E. Mr Sawyer is a member of the Congregational church of Garland, and is a Republican in politics.

John Moulton, the first of the family in Greene, located on lot 102. The Moultons are of Norman origin, and the name was originally *de Multon*. As early as 1635 several of the family emigrated from England to America. John Moulton tilled the land where he settled in Greene, and was an industrious farmer, and died at the age of 86. His son Joel, born September 27, 1809, followed the vocation of his father, married Elizabeth Given, born in 1810, who died aged 80; Joel Moulton was 63 years old at the time of his death. Their son, *John W. Moulton*, was born in Greene, January 12, 1849, and has always resided in town. He married Mary C. Hill; they have a daughter, Clara Ella Moulton. Mr Moulton is an agriculturist, a Republican, a Free Baptist, and a good and useful citizen.

The Stetsons are descendants of Cornet Robert Stetson. [See sketch of Professor W. W. Stetson.] *Batcheler Stetson*, of Hanover, Mass., emigrated to New Gloucester, and in 1791 moved to Greene, and settled on the place now owned and occupied by Reuben Stetson. He married Margaret Nash, of New Gloucester. Their children were Hannah, Deborah, Turner, Caleb. Batcheler Stetson served through the Revolutionary War, and in the battle of Bennington received a charge of powder in his face. He died in 1825. Turner Stetson, born in 1788, died in 1847. He married Thankful Lombard, who was born in 1795 and died in 1848. He was a farmer, and lieutenant in the militia. His son *Reuben Stetson*, born March 25, 1813, followed the sea, was mate for six years, and is the only survivor of the crew that took the Stevens exploring party to Mexico and Central America. Subsequently he conducted his farm.

He married Christiana, daughter of David Thompson, a very amiable lady. He is a Republican and a Universalist. Their children were: *Rev. Herbert Lee Stetson, D.D.*, born in Greene, October 16, 1847. When 16 he attended Edward Little Institute, Auburn, and later Monmouth Academy. His course of study was interrupted by seasons spent in teaching. In 1868 he entered Colby University. He removed to Illinois in 1871, was ordained at Griggsville, September 16, and was in charge of the Baptist church for three years. He added many to the church, and through his instrumentality a meeting-house costing \$15,000 was built. From 1874 until 1878 he attended Morgan Park Theological Seminary, and was graduated as B.D. He was then called to the Baptist church of Logansport, Ind., and remained 10 years. He was an editor of the *Indiana Baptist* five years, and for three years was on the board of trustees of Indiana University. In 1886 Dr Stetson was awarded the degree of A.M., and in 1888 the degree of D.D. by Franklin College. He was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1887, and subsequently was one of the executive committee of Des Moines College and teacher of the scriptures. His services led to his unanimous election as president of the college in March, 1889, which was accepted. The endorsements of his especial fitness for the position were many. General T. J. Morgan, president of the State Normal School, Providence, R. I., said: "I believe Mr Stetson has many and peculiar qualifications for the position—good sense, energy, scholarship, executive force, teaching power, and that which underlies all else, high personal character." The students recognize in him a true friend and counselor, and his untiring labors for their interest are highly appreciated. Prof. W. R. Harper, of Yale, who had been closely associated with him several years, wrote: "Elect Rev. H. L. Stetson president, and give him full swing. Should this be done and provision made for the expenses of the next three years, the institution at Des Moines within five years would stand in the front rank of western institutions." *William Wallace* (see Auburn). *Clement Skolfield*, born June 10, 1853, has been a teacher and a lawyer in Illinois, and conducted a wholesale business in Indiana. Since 1884 he has resided on the home farm. *James Henry*, born May 27, 1855, died May 2, 1884. He was a farmer and a very successful teacher, greatly esteemed and beloved.

Benjamin Parker came from Freeport about 1800. Of his sons, *Benjamin* was an active business man, and according to Oliver Mower was the originator of the business of Greene Corner. He erected the house and barn at the Corner, now owned by Adelbert I. Clark, more than 80 years ago; he also kept tavern, a store, carried on blacksmithing, etc., and went West about 1813. *Ireson* settled in town. *Edward* died in the War of 1812. *Ingerson*, it is thought, died at sea. *William* married Hannah, daughter of Deacon John Larrabee. The farm on which he settled lies on the river, and is unsurpassed for ease of culture and productiveness. He had seven sons

and four daughters. He held office in the militia, and died September 15, 1856. *Ingerson*, the oldest, had a large and valuable place adjoining the homestead. *Anslem C.* was in trade and died in 1850. *Ammi L.* graduated at Bowdoin College in 1838, was a contractor, died in Auburn in 1883. *William S.* married Mary A. Jack; he was killed in the gale of July, 1870, while gathering hay. *Alfred* and *Albion* went to California, where they passed many years. The daughters were *Almira*, who married John Townsend; *Jane* married Jones Bradbury; *Mary* married Lincoln Jack; and *Lois*, John Staples. *Ingerson Parker*, oldest son of William and Hannah (Larrabee) Parker, was born October 8, 1808, in Greene, and was educated in his native town. He was a farmer and school-teacher, served as selectman, and one of the school committee for many years. He married first Pamela Parker, second, Ann W. Whitman. He died February 6, 1881. *Earl Byron Parker*, son of Ingerson and Pamela P. Parker, was born in Greene, March 4, 1839. He was educated in Greene, Lewiston, and Auburn, and Hebron and Peru academies, and has taught 30 terms of school. He is a farmer and a lawyer, studied with Calvin Record in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866. He is a Baptist and a Republican. He and his brother, Horace Scott Parker, born in 1843, occupy the homestead of their father; another brother, Benjamin, died in 1867.

John Parker, son of William, and grandson of Benjamin, was born in Greene, June 17, 1820, and has always lived on the place owned by his father, which he occupied and conducted with his brother William S. until his death by falling of the barn in 1870. This barn was 100 x 40 feet, and when built was the largest in the county. John Parker is a farmer and makes specialties of good hay and fine stock. He is a Baptist and Republican. He married, in 1850, Mary S. Thompson, of Topsham. They have had these children: Corris A., John S., Clinton T., John H., Almira J., Minnie R., Isaac N., Myrtle M.

Captain Jacob Royal Parker, son of Benjamin, Sen., was born in Freeport, January 18, 1798, and died November 1, 1874. He was an enterprising, frugal, and prosperous farmer. He moved from the river road and for several years was an inn-keeper at Greene Corner, where he was a popular landlord. He married Lois Robinson, born March 2, 1807, died August 11, 1889. Captain Parker was captain of militia in the War of 1812. His sons were *Anslem* and *Charles*, who settled in the West; *Thatcher*, who resided in Boston, but afterwards in the West; *Horatio* died in the West; and *Almeron Bodge Parker*, who occupies the homestead, and is an agriculturist. He married, November 8, 1859, Eliza Ann Howe. Their children are Ralph A. Parker, A.B., teacher; Jacob L., clerk; Horatio P., and Edith S. Mr Parker is a member of the Baptist church, and a Republican in his politics. Jacob R. Parker's daughters were: Harriet, married Dr H. K. Wiggin; Ann M. (Mrs John Merrill); Alice (Mrs A. B. Crosby); Mary and Lois, who married successively Henry Curtis, of Auburn; Henrietta (Mrs Charles Osgood).

James Lamb came in 1800 with three children, and his son, Major Merriek Lamb, was born in Greene that year. James Lamb subsequently moved to Leeds. Major Lamb was the only tanner in town. His sons were Thomas F. and Alonzo W.

Samuel Chadbourn came from Wells about 1800, and was particularly useful as a carpenter and joiner. Jacob K., his son, settled in Greene, was the father of John, who reared a large family of sons, who were men of good habits, and inherited the mechanical skill of their great-grandfather.

Thomas Longley (son of Jonathan Longley, born in Waterford, September 7, 1767), was born in November, 1784, and came to Greene about 1804. He was a fine-looking man, courteous and pleasing in his manners. He drove the first stage from Portland to Augusta, and was the first mail contractor on the "back route" from Portland to Augusta. He conducted staging for more than 20 years, was an inn-keeper over 30 years, and a very popular man. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Esther Parker, of Freeport. She possessed rare qualifications for a landlady, and as a dairy woman she excelled. She made a cheese weighing 380 pounds, which she presented to Governor Fairfield. Mr Longley died November 5, 1859; his wife's death occurred in 1864. Their children were: Benjamin, who founded Longley's express, lived many years in Portland, then went to New Orleans; Samuel, a good farmer and citizen, a resident of Greene; William M.; Josiah P., a merchant in Lewiston; Cordis, a fine machinist, worked on the first ironclad monitors; Nancy, who married A. K. P. Mower, of Greene; Mary married Peter Morisey, of Lewiston.

William M. Longley was born in Greene, June 9, 1820, and attended school there and at Monmouth Academy during the principalship of the celebrated Dr True. He resided in Portland a few years and was clerk in the office of the Eastern Express Company. Since his return to Greene he has been an agriculturist and an orchardist, and in 1859 he erected the best dwelling-house in town, which he occupies. In 1864 he was chosen one of a committee of two to recruit the balance of the town's quota of soldiers, and was instrumental in filling the various quotas of the war. Republican in politics, he represented Greene in the legislature of 1869, and has served as selectman and as chairman of the board. He is a Baptist in his religious views. He married Emeline R. Sawyer; their son, William Willis Longley, was born March, 1851, and died June, 1859.

William E. Longley, son of Samuel and Delight B. Longley, and grandson of Thomas, was born July 25, 1838. He is a farmer, a Free Baptist in his religious affiliations, a member of the G. A. R., and served his country three years as a soldier. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. William E. and his wife, Augusta M. Longley, have two children, Burton L. and Ada M.

John Thomson, a native of Wales, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the "good ship Ann," in May, 1622, was the first of the family in America.

Joseph Thompson, born in Falmouth, in 1756, and afterwards a resident of Lewiston, was a lieutenant in the Revolution. His son, *David Thompson*, was born in Lewiston in 1785, married Lydia Stackpole, and settled in Greene. Their children were Nehemiah, Jane S. (Mrs Harris), Hannah W. (Mrs Furbish), Mary W., Christiana (Mrs Reuben Stetson), Rachel D. (Mrs Little), James H., Elizabeth S. (Mrs Fillmore), Phebe M. (Mrs Farrar), James H. Mr Thompson died December 29, 1874. *James H. Thompson* was born in Greene, November 12, 1822, and was there educated and has always been a resident of the town. He married, in 1858, Bethiah J. Buker. Their children were Arabella M. (Mrs Davis Sanborn), and Nellie J. (Mrs Milan Sanborn). Mr Thompson is a farmer, on the west shore of Lake Sabattus, a Universalist, a Republican, and belongs to the Masonic brotherhood. He went to California in 1850, where he remained until 1855, and was successful.

Captain John B. Hooper, and brother, David, lived on the farm formerly occupied by their father, Captain David Hooper, of Freeport, who came to Greene about 1807. He was a man of great physical power; led a sea-faring life, and was more than ordinarily obliging as a neighbor, and gentlemanly and honorable in his intercourse with his fellow-men. They carried on carriage-making and repairing. George W., a son of David, was born in 1849 and died in 1883. He possessed very original ideas and great inventive skill, took much interest in the raising of bees, and imported some from Italy. The Hooper force-pump, now in such extensive use, was his invention, the only one of many experiments that came to completion. Hooper pond perpetuates the name of the family.

The Weymouth family was formerly in some strength here. Daniel Weymouth was quite prominent in affairs during the war of 1861-5. He lived where Silas H. Harris resides, on the shore of Lake Sabattus. His son, John W., resides on the Pacific coast. Joel Weymouth, son of Thomas, who lives in the east part of the town, and his son, Jethro, are the representatives of the family in town.

The Hill Family, of Greene, is descended from Joseph Hill, Esq., of Wells. In August, 1705, the Indians attacked his house, shot and wounded him severely, then struck Mrs Hill on the head with a tomahawk and scalped her, and left them for dead. They recovered, however. Mr Hill died in 1743, and Mrs Hill in 1737. Their grave-stones are in a good state of preservation in the First Parish cemetery at Wells. Mrs Hill's death was caused by the falling of the lid of a chest which struck her on the head, forcing the silver piece, which she wore as a protection over the wound, into her brain. This historic pair had Nathaniel, born in 1708; from him descended *Nathaniel Hill*, born in Wells in 1769, who moved to Greene in 1808 with his son Tristram, born June 26, 1806. Mr Hill settled on lot 104. He was a mill-wright, shoemaker, and farmer, a very useful man in the community, and served as constable for many

years. He died in 1847, aged 78. *Tristram Hill* married Christina Sprague, who died October 7, 1887, aged 70. Mr Hill was a school teacher and farmer, a justice of the peace for many years, selectman several times, represented Greene in the legislature, was a member of the school committee, and for several years was a wool merchant. He died December 2, 1877. *Byron G. Hill*, son of Tristram and Christina (Sprague) Hill was born in Greene, October 26, 1840, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years' service in the army. He was educated at Greene and at Maine State Seminary, Lewiston. In 1865, he married Octavia H. Lowell. Their children are: Arthur C., Walter S., Clarence B., Annie M., Lester S., Dora M. Mr Hill has been one of the superintending school committee for many years; is a Baptist in his religious views, and clerk of the church, a zealous Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. He occupies and conducts the Hill farm, which from its elevated position commands a fine and extensive view. *W. Scott Hill*, brother of Byron G., is a prominent and successful physician of Augusta.

Hon. Elijah Barrell.—The history of East Bridgewater, Mass., says that William Barrell died in 1806, aged 91 years, and that Joshua Barrell was a soldier of the Revolution, and in 1778 was an ensign. The family says that Joshua was a son of William, who died aged 92 in Massachusetts, married Olive Bass in 1769, had nine children, and in 1801 came to Turner, where he died in 1828, aged 82; that he was a blacksmith and not allowed to enter the army, but was kept at work on guns. Elijah Barrell was the sixth of Joshua's children, and was born October 28, 1783. He lived in Bridgewater and Salem, Mass., Augusta, Wiscasset, Bath, Paris, and Greene, was educated at Hebron Academy, became a carpenter, school-teacher, merchant, and farmer. He came to Greene about 1814, as a teacher, and, after a time, formed with Anslem Cary, the long-continued and successful mercantile firm of Barrell & Cary. He represented Greene several terms in the legislature, as a Whig, was in the state senate, held the various town offices, and a commission as justice for many years, and was trustee of Waterville College from 1825 to 1826. He was a Republican after 1854; for many years he was deacon of the Baptist church, and a Free Mason. He died November 19, 1866. He married Adaline S. Kimball in 1822. Among their children were Adaline E. (Mrs William Folsom), Emily S. (Mrs Nathan D. Stanwood), Ann J. (dec.), Frances I. (married Rev. C. M. Emery), Nellie R. (married (1) Captain L. Lemont, (2) Virgil H. Sprague), Lillias W. (Mrs Charles A. Bradbury).

Charles Augustus Bradbury, son of Joseph F. and Lydia R. Bradbury, was born in Auburn, June 15, 1842. His father was a farmer in Auburn, Lewiston, Greene, and Wales, and was son of Samuel Bradbury, an early settler of Minot, who was born December 4, 1777, and died September 16, 1843. Joseph F. Bradbury was born February 11, 1816, and died June 29, 1889; his wife, born September 15, 1815, died March 5, 1845. Mr Bradbury has been a farmer,

and was a member of Company G, Twenty-third Maine, enlisting September 1, 1862. He married Lillias W. Barrell December 6, 1867. They have one daughter, Alice J., a teacher. Mr Bradbury is a member of the G. A. R., a Baptist, and a Democrat, and has a large number of friends, and a very pleasant home on a well-tilled and productive farm.

Alfred Pierce, M.D., was a son of Benjamin Pierce, who emigrated from England and made his home in Westmoreland, N. H., prior to 1776. He was one of the signers of the "Association Test," and one of the "embattled farmers" of the Revolution. He figured in civil as well as military affairs, was frequently moderator, and served as selectman. Dr Pierce was born in Westmoreland, N. H., November 12, 1790. His wife was Betsey Robbins, of Hanover, Mass. He came to Greene in 1817, and established himself as a medical man at Greene Corner. As a physician he was successful, and as surgeon he took high rank. He always manifested a lively interest in educational affairs, was a member of the first board of superintending school committee, and for many years one of the trustees of Monmouth Academy. He was one of the leading men in town matters, served as town clerk, chairman of the board of selectmen, justice of the peace, and first representative to the Maine legislature. He was a member of the governor's council in 1839. For many years he was postmaster. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school; in religion a Universalist, and was a leading man in the society. He possessed a pleasing address, was interesting in conversation, warmly attached to his friends, and peculiarly amiable in all his family relations. He died April 20, 1860. Mrs Pierce died October 19, 1878. Their children were Albion and Alfred. *Dr Albion Pierce* was born in Greene, December 14, 1832. He was educated at common schools and at Monmouth, Hartland, and Gould's academies; attended the medical department at Bowdoin and Harvard, was graduated from Harvard in 1860, and there received his degree of M.D. Dr Pierce succeeded his father as physician. He has served fourteen years as town clerk, and has held the office of town treasurer. Like his father, he is a Democrat and prominent in the Universalist society, and he possesses many of his father's characteristics. Dr Pierce married, December 25, 1880, Charlotte I. Bailey. Alfred Pierce is a farmer on the homestead.

Caleb Gilbert, born May 9, 1780, son of Elijah Gilbert, who probably came from Plymouth County, Mass., about 1783 to Turner, married Diana Curtis. Of his children were Lewis, born April 15, 1801, and died aged nearly 84 years. He married Eunice, daughter of Benjamin Alden, the early settler of Greene, who was sixth in descent from John Alden, the first of the Pilgrim band to step on Plymouth Rock, and the last male survivor of those who came in the Mayflower, whose romantic love story was so beautifully told by Longfellow. Mrs Gilbert died at the age of 66. Lewis Gilbert removed from Turner to Greene, where he combined house carpentering and farming. *Ziba Alden*

Gilbert, son of Lewis and Eunice (Alden) Gilbert, was born in Greene, November 4, 1832, and was educated at the schools in Greene and at Monmouth Academy. In 1860 he married Clara Bradford. They have two children, Clarence Irving and Jennie Louise. Mr Gilbert is a Universalist, a Republican, by vocation a farmer, and has been prominently connected with the agricultural interests of the state. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a trustee of Maine State College, president of Maine Pomological Society, and has been editor of the *Maine Farmer* from November, 1883. He is a positive man of great activity and pronounced convictions, and a writer of more than ordinary ability, wielding a keen and trenchant pen, and giving logical reasons in a pertinent way. His work in the preparation of the annual reports of the agricultural and pomological societies show great labor and care, and thorough familiarity with the subjects and their details.

Silas Richardson was an early settler from Dracut. He was a shoemaker, a farmer, and an honest man. His son, Joseph M., succeeded to the homestead and possessed a love of horticulture and pomology. His experiments did much to call the attention of the people to improved orcharding. Mr Oliver Mower says: "Perhaps no man in town (except the Messrs Gilbert) knew so well how to give a tree symmetry of form and increase its productiveness with least expense as he."

Hannibal Farwell, Esq., came from Vassalboro about 1817, settled at first in the north part of the town, and subsequently lived on the farm formerly owned by William Mower. He was the father of Alanson B. Farwell, who was a lawyer and prominent man in Augusta.

John Lewis Howe, son of Lewis W. and Sarah (Parker) Howe, was born August 13, 1834. His father came from Leeds and was a son of Stephen, and grandson of Ichabod Howe, a pioneer of Winthrop. Lewis W. Howe was a farmer on the northern slope of Clark mountain. Mr Howe was born in Leeds in 1799 and died in 1858. John Lewis Howe was educated at the Edward Little Institute. In 1872 he married Mary Sparrow. He has served as selectman of Greene, and owns and carries on the homestead farm. He keeps 20 cows, markets butter and cheese in Lewiston and Boston, and has an orchard of 200 fine fruit trees. He has marked mechanical powers. Among his inventions are a ditcher, with elevator to carry the dirt to the sides of the ditch, that can be gauged to remove any depth desired, a hay-lifter, patented July 22, 1884, very simple and rapid in execution, a churn, butter-worker and salter combined, an article considered of unusual merit, and a butter-printer that moulds and prints 20 balls at once. The hay-lifter is in extensive use and its sales are rapidly increasing; experts pronounce the other articles not only great successes in their lines, but founded on true mechanical principles. As an evidence of Mr Howe's pluck and ability, we would mention that when the authorities refused to build a road laid out in his vicinity, he constructed it for

three-fourths of a mile, through dense woods, along a side hill filled with boulders, at his own expense, at a cost of \$1,200.

Francis Edward Howe, a grandson of Stephen Howe, of Leeds, and son of Cyprian and Mary (Graffam) Howe, formerly of Leeds, later of Greene, was born February 6, 1842, in Leeds, where he was educated. Mr Howe married, January, 1869, Eleanor C. Pettengill. Their children were Lenora I. (married Fred Additon), Orrietta L. (dec.), Lizzie J., and Ralph P. Mr Howe is a Methodist and a Republican, and is engaged in farming, and for a quarter of a century has conducted this business on the place where he now resides. He has 200 acres of land and 17 cows, and gives especial attention to the production of a fine quality of butter and cheese.

Moses C. Howe, brother of Francis E., was born in Leeds, January 2, 1856. He was educated in Leeds and Greene, and combines farming with his trade of a carpenter, and is an industrious and useful citizen. In 1886 he married Effie L. Norton. Their children are Theo N., Mary E., and M. Gertrude. Mr Howe is a Republican politically, and a Methodist in his religious views.

Charles W. Washburn was born in Windsor. His father, Cyrus Washburn, was born in Minot in 1796, and died in 1880, and was the son of Isaac Washburn, originally from Bridgewater, Mass., whose ancestors were among the proprietors of that town. His mother, Lois, daughter of Daniel French, was born in Turner in 1801. Charles M., married Louisa, a daughter of Hart Briggs, Jr, of Turner. Their children are Susan L. (Mrs Otis Deane of Leeds), Charles A., and Stella A. (Mrs Fred T. Hill). Mr Washburn is a farmer, and a Republican in politics, has been one of the selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor for 18 years, and represented Greene in the legislature in 1880. *Charles Addison Washburn, A.B.*, was born in Greene, May 23, 1861. He is a teacher, acquired his education in Greene, Lewiston, Nichols Latin School, and Bates College, and was assistant at the Edward Little High School, Auburn, when he resigned in 1891 to become sub-principal of the Cony High School at Augusta. In 1886 he married Olive W. Parsons. His religious views are in accord with the Unitarians; he is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order.

Adelbert Ingalls Clark, a grandson of Amos Clark, of Newburyport (who was drafted to serve on Plum Island in the War of 1812), and a son of Amos Clark, Jr, and Olive H. Clark, was born in Greene, July 21, 1838. His father, a native of Newburyport, was educated there, and was a carpenter and a machinist. He subsequently settled in Greene, where he was a valued citizen. He was a corporal in the Aroostook War. He died in 1876. Adelbert I. Clark was educated in Greene, is a farmer and Republican. He is a veteran of the Civil War and served three years, enlisting February 17, 1862, in Company G, Thirteenth Maine. He was transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Maine, December 26, 1864, and mustered out February 17, 1865, at Winchester,

Va. He served under General B. F. Butler, and General N. P. Banks in the Department of the Gulf, and under General Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

Lorenzo Dow Manson, grandson of Samuel Manson, who was a native of Gorham, born in 1775, moved to Limington early in life, and died aged 94 years. The Manson family were pioneer settlers of Limington. Joseph Manson, son of Samuel, was born in Limerick, in 1804, and died at the age of 87 years. He married Martha R. Sedgley, and in 1836 removed to Greene, where, in 1839, their son, Lorenzo D. Manson, was born. Mr Manson was educated at Greene and Kent's Hill, is a farmer, Free Baptist, Mason, and a Republican. In 1865 he married Emily S. Adams. Children: M. Cathie (dec.) and Ethel B.

Samuel W. Adams, a grandson of Nathaniel Adams, and son of Ivory and Joanna L. (Watts) Adams, was born in Greene, November 24, 1846, and is one of the agriculturists of his native town, making a specialty of dairying. He married in 1867, Mary Mitchell. Their children are: Stephen M., Hannah, and Lucy. Mr Adams is a Republican in politics and Universalist in religious belief. He enlisted in the U. S. service, April 16, 1864, in the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Portland and Boston, and is a member of Custer Post, G. A. R., Lewiston.

Eli Hodgkins, grandson of Benjamin, of Harpswell, and son of John M. and Almira (Hodgdon) Hodgkins, was born in Greene, December 14, 1847. His father came to Greene from Brunswick about 1836, and located in the west part of the town. Mr Hodgkins was a prominent member of the Free Baptist church. He died June 23, 1863. Mrs Hodgkins died February 23, 1890. Eli Hodgkins was representative from Greene to the legislature in 1887; has been chairman of the board of selectmen for three years; trustee of Androscoggin Agricultural Society for 12 years; master of Androscoggin Grange, P. of H.; overseer of the County Grange, and for several years superintendent of the Free Baptist Sabbath school. He is a farmer and mechanic, a Republican, and member of the Free Baptist church, and a good citizen. He married, September 3, 1884, Nettie H., daughter of Calvin Robbins, of Buckfield. They have a daughter, Ida Belle Hodgkins. Calvin Robbins was the son of Joseph Robbins, who came from Hanover, Mass., and settled in Minot about 1788 or 1789, and was a brother of Luther Robbins of Greene.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Baptist Church—First Meeting-House—First Church Bell—Universalism—Free Baptist Church—Methodists—Adventists—Schools and Teachers—Temperance—Revolution—War of 1812—Madawaska War—Rebellion—Centennial—Longevity—Burying Grounds—Physicians—Orcharding and Orchardists—Merchants—Some Smart Things Done by Greene Men—Natives of Greene Attaining Prominence—Civil List.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. James Potter was the first to carry the gospel to these people, and several professed Christ and united with the church in Lewiston. In 1793 a Church of Christ was organized by Elders Case, Potter, and Macomber. "A list of the persons names which were *imbodied* in Greene August 15 AD 1793 as a Church of Christ": Lemuel Comins, John Larrabee, Jacob Stevens, Benjamin Cole, Amaziah Reed, John Allen, John Comins, Jonathan Mower, Samuel Brownen, Jairus Phillips, Solomon Comins, Benjamin Parker, Rachel Comins, Jane Larrabee, Mary Daggett, Keziah Cole, Sarah Mower, Mary Herriden, Sally Young, Silance Phillips, Susannah Comings, Rhoda Reed, Anna True, Anna Rackley, Polly Larrabee. Mr Potter visited them frequently until they had a pastor. In 1794, 19 were added to the church. In 1797 Rev. Lemuel Jackson, of Sidney, became pastor, and, soon after he entered upon his duties, a season of mercy added 35 to the church membership. The first deacon was Lemuel Cummings, who was one of the early settlers of the town and a Congregationalist. As the new settlement was then without religious teaching, Mr Cummings suggested that the people should assemble on the Sabbath for worship, and he officiated as leader and held meetings in various dwellings, awakening great interest. When Elder Potter came, Mr Cummings was at first indifferent to the ordinance of baptism, but subsequently he came to a firm belief that "Christ immersed in the river Jordan, as an example and pattern to all his followers." He was baptized by Rev. William Stinson, united with the church and served it as deacon until age obliged him to resign. When Rev. Paul Coffin was here in 1800, he wrote: "The people are half Baptists, one-fourth Methodists, a few Friends, and the rest Congregationalists."

From 1802 to 1808, when the church was without a pastor, Deacon Cummings was a strong leader. In 1805 there was some revival and the church increased. In 1808 Rev. Thomas Wyman preached here for one year; in 1810 Rev. John Daggett ministered to this flock, and continued 10 years. During his pastorate, in 1817, the presence of the Lord was felt, and the church was increased by 60 new members. From 1821 to 1824 the church was again

without a pastor, and suffered a loss of members. In 1825 it is said that the publication of *Zion's Advocate* was decided upon as the state organ of the Baptist church at a conference held in the house of Elijah Barrell. Rev. Daniel Pierce then became pastor, and in 1826 this church was blessed and 74 members were added by baptism. Rev. David Nutter and other ministers in the vicinity aided in this work. Rev. Reuben Ball was here in 1826. Rev. Samuel Fogg supplied from 1828 to 1831; D. P. Bailey from 1833 to 1835; in 1839 Rev. Phineas Pillsbury was pastor, and in 1840 54 were added by baptism. This aged man labored successfully as a preacher for 55 years. He died November 4, 1859. Rev. Martin Byrne came here in the spring of 1846, and preached one year. Rev. Cyrus Case came in February, 1848, and resigned in September, 1852. He died in Patten in 1874. It is said that his last sermon was from the text, "We all do fade as a leaf." Rev. Arthur Drinkwater became pastor in 1854. He was succeeded in the spring of 1857 by Rev. W. T. Sargent, who remained with the church about seven years. During his pastorate between 50 and 60 members were added to the church. He was a very popular pastor, and since he left Greene has frequently visited the town to solemnize marriages, attend funerals, and to baptize. Rev. David Nutter supplied the pulpit most of the time from 1864 to August, 1865, when Rev. T. W. Emerson became pastor. He remained about 18 months, and was succeeded by Dr Wilson, who was with the church during the year 1868. It is said that he visited every family in town, and always walked. He was born in Topsham in 1794, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1819, and was the first editor of *Zion's Advocate*. From 1872, Rev. C. R. Daggett was pastor for about three years. Rev. C. M. Emery came in 1878. During his pastorate the vestry was finished, a parsonage built, and a church debt paid off. April 15, 1882, Rev. Mr Emery closed his labors with this church, and was succeeded by Rev. O. Richardson, who was dismissed September 27, 1885, and went to the North Livermore church. February 14, 1886, Rev. Robert Scott became pastor and continued until April 27, 1890.

Deacons.—The first deacons of the church were Lemuel Cummings and Benjamin Cole, chosen October, 1793. Deacon Cummings was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1745, and came to Maine in 1775. Lemuel Cummings, Jr, succeeded his father; Deacon Cole served until 1797, when John Larrabee was chosen to fill his place, and retained the office until his death, when Jesse Coburn was chosen. Elijah Barrell was chosen deacon in 1838; Josiah Larrabee, in 1842; James Coffin, in 1850; Silas Sprague, in 1858; Joseph Jackson, in 1858; A. K. P. Mower was deacon in 1872; V. H. Sprague and H. H. Coburn were chosen in 1878. Mr Mower, Mr Sprague, and Mr Coburn are the present deacons. *Clerks.*—John Allen was chosen clerk, August 17, 1793; John Daggett, Sen., January 10, 1799; Elijah Barrell, March 9, 1820, and was clerk 37 years; Silas Sprague, December 24, 1857; Virgil H. Sprague,

October 17, 1867; W. F. Mower, December 21, 1875; J. M. Jackson, December 31, 1878. Byron G. Hill is the present clerk.

¹*The First Meeting-House* was built about 1794. It was located about 15 rods beyond where Leander Patten lives, on the left side of the road leading to William Sprague's house. It stood about four rods from the road, and end to the road. Deacon John Larrabee and his brother Stephen did the joiner work. It was one story high, 10 feet posts, 40 feet long, and about 36 feet wide. There was no steeple or chimney. It was finished outside, but no paint outside or in. It was underpinned with small, loose, flat stones, rough stone door steps. There was a rude post-and-rail fence on three sides, leaving the space next the road open. The outside door was in the center of the front, and was in two parts, opening directly into the house, there being no entry or porch. The inside was wholly unfinished, there being no plastering, not even a loose floor overhead. There was, in one corner of the chamber, a space boarded up, where the town kept its powder for military purposes, with a very small door, secured by a padlock. The desk, or pulpit, was on the back side of the house, opposite the door. It was raised two or three feet above the floor, a plain straight front, and a common board seat, without cushion or carpet. There was one row of pews around the walls—I think 22 in all, eight on the front side, six on the back side, and four on each end, not counting the corner pews twice, the corner pews were each six feet square, the others were all six feet one way, and varied from four to five feet the other. They were raised 10 inches above the floor, and were about four feet high, made of plain boards or panel work. The railing of the pews was a board six inches in width, with an open space of the same width, with small wooden pillars between, about one inch in diameter. There were plain board seats on three sides of the wall pews, the doors were in the center of the pews next the aisle. In the corner pews were four seats, the doors being in the corner. The body or center of the house was occupied by two rows of plank seats. These seats were free to all. The singers sat in one of these seats, there being no gallery. There was a bench in front of the pulpit, called the deacon's bench. There were 12 windows in the house, two each side of the door on the front side, two each side of the pulpit on the back side, and two in each end. Each window contained, I think, but am not certain, 20 panes of 6x8 glass. There was no stove in the house from 1794 to 1825—31 years. Meetings were held in the winter season alternately in the Centre and Coburn school-houses until 1825. The house we now occupy was raised in May, 1827, was dedicated in July, 1828. From 1825 to 1828 they had a stove in the old house. There were no sheds around the house; rain or shine, cold or hot, every post was a hitching-post. Prior to 1810 or 1811, when the first carriage was brought into town by Benjamin Parker, and after, people went to meeting on foot and on horseback in the summer season. There were two sermons, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, with an hour's intermission, no Sabbath school. The people nearly all left the house, and went off in different directions, to spend the recess, returning at 1 o'clock. I think the people would not have been willing to have paid the minister more than half price for one sermon, when they could not remember half of that.

The First Church Bell in the town was raised to its position on the Baptist church. September 21, 1886, in the presence of a large concourse. The first strokes were rung by Mr Isaiah Coburn and Col Augustus Sprague, two of the oldest inhabitants. The bell is a Meneely, weighing 1,000 pounds, and is of fine tone and finish.

Universalism.—The Universalists were quite strong in numbers, and at a meeting held September 11, 1826, "for the purpose of consulting the propriety

¹ By John E. Sawyer.

of building a Meeting House in Greene, to be called the First Universalist Meeting House in the town." A. R. Cutter was chosen moderator, Nathaniel Robbins, clerk, and Joseph Bailey, Luther Robbins, Turner Stetson, Elisha Keen, Caleb Bates, Thomas Longley were chosen a committee to superintend the building of the house. At a meeting in October, Alfred Pierce, Esq., was added to this committee. October 23 a meeting was held at the Centre school-house, and Dr A. R. Cutter was chosen treasurer and collector for the first Universalist Society in Greene, and it was voted to proceed in building the meeting-house, and this work was carried on to completion. March 28, 1829, this petition for a warrant to be issued was addressed to Alfred Pierce, Esq., one of the justices of the peace: "We the Undersigned Citizens of Maine over twenty-one years of age, being desirous of forming ourselves into a religious Society in the town of Greene, to be called the first Universalist Society in Greene and vicinity hereby request you to issue your warrant directed to one of the undersigned requiring him to notify a meeting of the petitioners to be held at the House of Ammi R. Cutter in Greene on the eleventh day of April next, for the purpose of organizing said Society, choosing such officers and transacting such business as religious societies are by law allowed to have and transact, Ammi R. Cutter, Luther Robbins, Elisha Keen, Joseph Bailey, Silas Richardson, Caleb Bates, David Hooper, Bradford Rose, Turner Stetson, Houghton Sumner, Jonathan Shepley, Elisha Stetson, Nathaniel Robbins, Russell Read, Eleazer Crocker, David Cary, Nathaniel Hill, Alfred Pierce, Reuben Bates, Solomon Brown."

The meeting was held at Dr A. R. Cutter's house, a constitution was drawn up, accepted April 23, 1831, and signed by Luther Robbins, Caleb Bates, Bradford Rose, Elias Drake, Turner Stetson, Alfred Pierce, Benjamin Allen, Barak Record, Daniel Plumer, Nathaniel Hill, Simeon Rose, Solomon Brown, Jonathan Shepley. Luther Robbins appears as moderator, Nathaniel Robbins as clerk, and Alfred Pierce as treasurer in the records of the early meetings; then come Silas Richardson and Solomon Brown and Luther Robbins again as moderators, Moses Adams as collector, and Isaac N. Thomas, and later Alfred Pierce, as clerk. From the first, meetings were held, preachers employed, and the ministerial fund wisely expended, for in 1836 it was voted "not to expend more than one-half the fund the present season." This year the fund belonging to the Universalists was \$111.55. This year these clergymen were employed: Rev. Wm A. Drew, Rev. D. T. Stevens, Rev. G. W. Farr, Rev. Jabez Woodman. In 1851 Alfred Pierce was chosen "to represent the Universalist Society on the committee designated by the town at the last annual meeting to be chosen one from each of the religious denominations in said town for the purpose of receiving the money to be distributed from the ministerial fund and apportion the same among the several religious denominations in said town" and Tristram Hill, Henry S. Harris, and Harrison Rose

were chosen to expend the proportion coming to this society, which, in 1852, amounted to \$70; the Calvinist Baptists receiving \$75.48; the Free Baptists, \$61.97; and the Methodists, \$39.47. No record occurs from September 1, 1851, to August 20, 1860, when Harrison Rose was chosen secretary, and Job Carville, Albion Pierce, John B. Hooper "a standing committee to collect and receive the interest in the ministerial fund voted to be divided at the last annual town meeting."

There were occasional services held, but the society lost its organization and no united effort was made in the interest of liberal Christianity until 1879, when the following indicates a movement which resulted in a new organization, and the keeping up of life in this religious direction. March 22, 1879, this

Petition and warrant for a new organization of a Universalist society in Greene was sent to Albion Pierce, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Androscoggin. "The undersigned, each of the age of 21 years or more, and a majority of whom reside in said county, being desirous of becoming an incorporated parish or religious society, under the name of the First Universalist society in Greene, request you to issue your warrant to one of them, directing him to notify the other applicants to meet at some proper place on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1879, for the purpose of organizing such a parish by choosing a clerk and other needful parish officers. Signed by Harrison Rose, Hayden Bigelow, Orin Austin, John E. Parker, George Nutting, Albion Pierce, John B. Hooper, Andrew J. Harris, W. G. Rogers, Jedediah Caswell, Edward Sedgely, Benjamin E. Allen, Elijah S. Daly."

Harrison Rose was directed to call the meeting, which was held at the meeting-house March 29, and Harrison Rose was chosen moderator, Hayden Bigelow clerk, and it was voted to organize a religious society as before mentioned; also voted to accept of a constitution and by-laws read and presented by Hayden Bigelow. Chose Harrison Rose, Albion Pierce, Hayden Bigelow, trustees; Albion Pierce, treasurer; and E. S. Daly, collector. The trustees were instructed to procure a quitclaim deed to the society of original pew-owners as are now living, or as many as possible. April 12, 1879, voted to repair the meeting-house, and April 26 the society voted "to accept of the quitclaim deed of original and present pew-owners of the Universalist meeting-house and request the clerk to have it recorded." August 24, 1880, the membership of the society was increased by the addition of ten persons. September 14 voted to remodel and thoroughly repair the church. This was done at an expense of \$550. In 1881 the officers chosen were: Hayden Bigelow, clerk; Dr Albion Pierce, A. J. Harris, Benjamin E. Allen, trustees; Albion Pierce, treasurer; and E. S. Daly, collector. The votes for the years from this time to 1886 concerning the preaching are, "to instruct the trustees to have Sabbath services as they see fit with money in the treasury and by subscription."

*The First Free Baptist Church*¹ in Greene was organized April 7, 1826, by this committee, sent from Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting: Rev. Benjamin Thorn,

¹ By Lowell M. Mower.

Rev. Samuel Robbins, and Rev. Asa McGray, a visiting elder from Bennington, Nova Scotia. Rev. Samuel Robbins explained the doctrine of the connection usually known as Free Will Baptists, and Rev. Benjamin Thorn explained what was understood to constitute a church in gospel order according to the New Testament, after which these persons formed themselves into the above church: Samuel Bates, Levi W. Merrill, Peter Freeman, Enos Merrill, Azor Merrill, James Cummings, Sally Merrill, Sarah Bates, Betsey Cummings, Naomi Merrill, Sarah Pratt, Abigail Libby, Dorcas Libby, Sally Fogg, Sarah Freeman, and Cynthia Cummings. The right-hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Samuel Robbins, in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting. Rev. Samuel Robbins was chosen pastor of the church, James Cummings, clerk. At a church meeting, September 17, 1827, Luther Robbins and Levi W. Merrill were chosen deacons. A noted revival, under the labors of Elder Robbins, resulted in a large number being added to the membership. In 1828 a church edifice was built in the west part of the town near the river. This church has been blessed with many faithful ministers, who have labored with good results. In 1833, during the pastorate of Rev. Gideon Perkins, several persons were baptized and united with the church. From 1840 to 1842 there was a powerful revival under the labors of Rev. Ebenezer G. Eaton, by whom 58 were baptized and received into the church. In 1846 there was another gracious revival, under the labors of Rev. Jairus Fuller, resulting in 20 being added by baptism to the church. These revivals carried the center of membership away from the former location, near the river, and for several years the meetings were usually held in school-houses, until 1846, when a part interest was purchased in the Universalist church at Greene Corner, where the church worshiped until the erection of the present church building. For five years previous to 1846 the church was in a very low state, and by advice of a council sent from the Quarterly Meeting it was decided to disband and reorganize.

Reorganization.—The church was reorganized in August, 1856, with these members: Timothy Jordan, Clemina Jordan, Oliver Mower, Harriet H. Mower, Samuel R. Lemont, Jane Lemont, Peter Freeman, Prudence Freeman, David Parker, Jane Parker, Thomas Starbird, Harriet Starbird, Samuel W. Longley, Dorcas Ames, Samuel Maxwell, Mary Maxwell, Patience Warren, Joan Adams, Almira Hodgkins, Miriam Keenan, Ann Petengill, Adaline Alexander. Oliver Mower was chosen clerk and served 30 years. Timothy Jordan and Oliver Mower were chosen deacons. The church was re-admitted into Quarterly Meeting, June, 1857, at the June term at Bowdoin. The following year there was much soulful activity under the ministration of Revs. G. Perkins and M. Getchell, and as a result of their labors 34 members were added, by baptism, to the church. In 1864, during the ministry of Rev. O. W. Smith, 26 were baptized and united with the church. A revival in 1867, under the labors of Rev. C. R. Daggett, a resident of Greene, where God's power to save was

especially manifested. As a result 40 persons were baptized at one time, 22 by Rev. C. R. Daggett, and 18 by Rev. W. T. Sargent of the Baptist church; 22 uniting with the Free Baptist church. In the fall and winter of 1877-78 there was an unusual outpouring of the Holy Spirit under the labors of Charles L. Pinkham, a student of Bates Theological Seminary, a young man full of faith and consecrated to God. The Baptist church united in the work. As a result a large number were converted and many wanderers brought back to the fold; 33 members were added to the church. Through the influence and energy of Mr Pinkham a new church edifice was built the following year and dedicated with free pews and free from debt. The church, under the present efficient pastorate of Rev. George W. Gould, is well united, and members have been added, making the present membership 109; 71 resident and 38 non-resident.

The pastors have been Rev. Samuel Robbins, Rev. Gideon Perkins, Rev. E. G. Eaton (has had several pastorates here), Elder Willey, Rev. Jairus Fuller (has had several pastorates here), Rev. Isaac Libby, Rev. Mark Getchell (has had several pastorates here), Rev. O. W. Smith, Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. S. Prescott, C. R. Daggett (from 1878 to 1889 the church was supplied from Bates Theological Seminary), Rev. George W. Gould. Deacons: Luther Robbins, Levi W. Merrill, David Barker, Cyrus Barker, Timothy Jordan, Oliver Mower, Samuel Maxwell, Leander Patten, Simeon Coburn, Moses G. Beal, John H. Hodgkins, Samuel H. Marrow, Leander Patten, Jr. Clerks: James Cummings, Levi W. Merrill, Luther Robbins, David Barker, Isaac Griffin, Samuel R. Lemont, E. G. Eaton, Oliver Mower, L. M. Mower. Since the reorganization public services have been constantly held on the Sabbath; when without a pastor some of the deacons or members of the church would lead the meeting. There have been many active workers in the early days of the church, among them Deacons Luther Robbins, David Barker, Timothy Jordan, Oliver Mower, Samuel Maxwell, Leander Patten, and Brother S. R. Lemont. There have also been many women of strong intellectual powers and abiding faith, whose constancy and zeal have effected much. Deacon Simeon Coburn and Deacon John H. Hodgkins were constant and active in their service, and it might be truly said of them, they magnified their office. Deacon S. H. Marrow is an efficient worker, especially in the Sabbath schools, extending his efforts outside the church. The Sabbath school has a membership of 50, under the superintendence of Deacon Leander Patten. Mr L. M. Mower has been chorister for 35 years, and is the present clerk.

The Methodists occupy the mountain section, the Stetson and the Morse neighborhoods in the north part of the town. Years ago they held regular preaching meetings in the Morse district, but in later years only enough preaching has been done in Greene to secure their proportion of the ministerial fund. The members belong to the Leeds and Greene circuit, which has stated

preaching at Keen's Corner and Quaker Ridge in Leeds. They number from 12 to 15, and the more prominent are John Gray and Cyrus Howe (class leaders), Francis Howe, Charles Sylvester.

The Adventists have about the same strength in town as the Methodists, with no organization and but occasional meetings.

Schools and Teachers. — The first school was taught in the house of Deacon Lemuel Cummings, one of the first three framed houses which tradition says were raised on the same day and were owned by Benjamin Merrill, Benjamin Merrill, Jr, and Deacon Cummings. The school-room was without floor boards and as there was no cellar the pupils used the floor timbers for seats. This school was taught in 1786 by Captain John Daggett, and for several years he was the teacher in the same room, and one term in the house of John Pettingill. The *elite* of Lewiston sent their advanced pupils for instruction in the higher branches to Greene in the early days, as tradition again informs us. In 1788 or 1789 a school-house was built on a gravelly knoll near Captain Thaddeus Sawyer's. It had one low story, two small windows, and was very small. The next school-house was built near where Samuel Fogg lives; the existing one being put up about 1825. The first division into districts was made in 1790 when the four cardinal points were represented in their names, and from that time efficient school committees and well-educated teachers were provided.

The early teachers succeeding Captain Daggett were Dr Ammi R. Cutter, Captain Sawyer, Aaron Daggett, Esq., Solomon Stafford, Josiah Larrabee, John Mower, Jr, Samuel and Eli Herrick, Masters West and Sylvester, and John Davis, who was liberally educated, and taught the first high school. The next class of teachers were Tristram Hill, Colonel Augustus Sprague, Elias Adams, Esq., Deacon Oliver Mower, Benson Caswell, Ingerson and Ammi Parker. Nathaniel Sawyer and Ammi Parker were graduates of Bowdoin, and taught in the higher institutions. Ruggles Sylvester was the first son of Greene to graduate from a college, and he taught high schools here. Other teachers were Freeman Lander, John E. Sawyer, Rev. Silas E. Cummings, Silas Sprague (who also taught high schools). John Mower, Alexis Herrick, Captain Aaron Mower, and Ziba A. Gilbert were noted and prominent instructors. Among the valuable female teachers were Clarissa Sylvester, Abigail Bailey, Susan Collier, Abigail Cable, Catherine and Hannah Mulloy, Sarah Cutter (Mrs Isaiah Coburn), Franciana Pratt, Delinda Jackson (who has taught about 100 terms, is an instructor of the highest order, fitting many excellent teachers for their work), Augusta Daggett (a prominent teacher), Mrs Marshall Sawyer, Sedora Hill, Lucinda Harris, Lillie Skillings, Cora Randall, Nettie Pratt, Stella Washburn, Alice Bradbury, and others. Cynthia, Sabrina, and Lydia Allen had much reputation and were able teachers. The town has had its educational interests well cared for. Among the superintending committee have

been the best men of the municipality: Tristram Hill, Elias Adams, Thaddeus Sawyer, Aaron Daggett, Stephen W. Sylvester, Freeman Lander, Ingerson Parker, John E. Sawyer, Oliver Mower, Silas Sprague, Col Augustus Sprague, Virgil H. Sprague, Byron G. Hill, Aaron S. Daggett, W. F. Mower, Rev. C. R. Daggett, Greenwood Harris, Dr Albion Pierce, James H. Stetson, Ziba A. Gilbert. Clement S. Stetson is our first able and popular supervisor of schools. Franciana Pratt began teaching when 16, and taught during the summer for 18 years, and most of the winters. She was the first female to teach a winter school, and belongs to the third generation of teachers. Mary Merrill (Mrs John Cummings), also of second generation, was a noteworthy teacher. Captain Aaron Daggett's family of five sons and two daughters were teachers. A. Augusta Daggett taught 20 terms, Rev. Converse R. Daggett over 50 terms, Greenleaf Daggett, M.D., 20 terms here and elsewhere. Probably no other family has furnished so many teachers, the members thereof teaching over 25 years. The families of Reuben Stetson, Benjamin Allen, Tristram Hill, and Andrew J. Harris have provided able teachers. Arthur Moulton, Frank Mower, Charles A. Washburn, John Nichols, Charles Nichols, and Ralph A. Parker are graduates of Bates College and teachers in high schools and academies. Galen M. Beals is a graduate of Bates, and John Sturgis of Tufts.

Temperance.—Greene early took a strong stand in favor of temperance, and temperance societies have been well sustained; the active organization of to-day being Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., which meets Tuesdays. It is said that no liquor has been sold as a beverage in town for fifty years.

Revolution and the War of 1812.—Before settling in Greene, Colonel William Sprague, Colonel Jabez Bates, Captain John Daggett, Captain Ichabod Phillips, Jairus Phillips, Luther Robbins, John and Samuel Mower, Thomas More, George Berry, John Allen, Joseph McKenney, Benjamin Alden, Ezekiel Hackett, Batchelor Stetson, and Benjamin Quimby had served in the Colonial Army in the Revolution; and in the War of 1812 Captain Daniel Crossman, Aaron and Luther Mower, Elisha Drake, Abner Merrill, Jacob St Clair, Ammi Larrabee, Thomas Graffam, Edward Parker, Gilbert Chamberlain, Caleb Stetson, Benjamin Pratt, John and Coulard Perham, Joseph Clark, John Adams, Broderic Dillingham, and others went from this town.

Madawaska War (1839).—John E. Sawyer, Samuel Hackett, Joseph Hackett, Amos Hackett, Ezekiel Hackett, George Austin, Jesse Cummings, Leonard Griffin, Lora B. Stevens, Harrison Rose, Mark Caswell, Wm M. Longley, Oliver P. Hooper, Edward Sedgley, Chas A. Additon, Amos Clark, and Jacob Kimball were members of the company of militia which was ordered to the seat of war, but on arriving at Plantation No. 10, now Masardis, their march was stopped by the news of peace.

GREENE IN THE REBELLION.—The town furnished 159 soldiers. 1861, September 28, the town voted that families left in indigent circumstances by

those who had enlisted, be cared for. July 21 voted to pay \$70 to each volunteer enlisting to fill up the town's quota of 13 men. September 8 voted to pay each volunteer or drafted man under the last call, \$150. 1863, July 8, voted to pay each man enlisting in the army, \$50; in the navy, \$100; and each drafted man, \$200. November 19 voted to pay each volunteer under the last call, \$200, and December 26 to pay an additional bounty of \$150. 1864, June 25, the selectmen were authorized to pay a town bounty of \$25. August 27, voted to advance the state bounties, and to pay a town bounty of \$300. August 30 it was reported that 12 men had enlisted, and William M. Longley and J. M. Robbins were chosen to recruit. December 12, voted to pay volunteers or substitutes \$300 for three years, \$200 for 2 years, and \$100 for one year. 1865, February 11, voted to increase the town bounty \$100, if necessary, to raise the quota. April 1 the selectmen were authorized to fill the town's quota on the most reasonable terms. September 25, voted to refund the money subscribed by the Soldiers' Fund Society used in filling the quota of August, 1864.

Centennial.—August 23, 1888, the centennial of the organization of Greene was celebrated with great enthusiasm by a large assembly on Daggett's Hill. Excellent preparations had been made by the committee of arrangement, who were: Eli Hodgkins, Albion Pierce, M.D., Byron G. Hill, V. H. Sprague, Charles A. Bradbury, C. M. Washburn, Clement S. Stetson, H. Scott Parker, John E. Sawyer, Captain Andrew J. Harris, F. N. Mower, Rev. C. R. Daggett. Addresses were made by Rev. S. S. Cummings, Rev. Selden Gilbert, Rev. C. M. Emery. Hon. Ziba A. Gilbert gave the address of welcome, Silas Sprague read a poem, and Mrs Annie C. Pratt, wife of John F. Pratt, M.D., of Chelsea, Mass., gave a historical sketch of the town, concluding with an original poem.

Longevity.—The long list of persons who have lived to a ripe old age in Greene is an eloquent testimonial to the pure air and pleasant climate. Mr Lowell M. Mower gives us the names of these persons who have attained an age of over 80 years, within a square mile from the school-house in district No. 6: John Mower, nearly 95; Philip Keenan, 94, a pensioner of the War of 1812; Mrs Mary Mower, 93; Mrs Julia Johnston, 90; Mrs Jemima Ranlett, 94; Mrs Rebecca Mower, 90; Mrs Thomas Lang, 88; Susannah Adams, 86; Mehitable Mower, 93; Rev. Benjamin B. Murray, 84, father of U. S. Marshal Benjamin B. Murray, Jr, the champion teacher, and at one time the leading Universalist clergyman of Maine; Joseph Manson and his wife in the house south of the school-house; Isaac Furbush, 80, in the next house but one towards the depot; next, Mrs Jane Ellms, 86, the next but one on the left; Isaiah Coburn, 94, and his wife, Sarah, 91, who drew a map of Maine of which our modern draughtsmen might be proud. At the depot, Leonard Mower, 82; Mrs Lydia R. Mower, 94, a daughter of Luther Robbins; the father of the "Betterment Act," Jonathan Mower, 86; Samuel Mower, 86; Jonathan

Mower, 2d, 83; William Mower, 83; Mrs Lydia T. Mower, 85; Mrs Abigail Thomas, 86; and Major John B. Hooper, 80. In 1888, besides these, we find these octogenarians and others living in Greene: Mr Lewis, aged 90; Margaret Pickett, 89; Oliver Mower, 84, the oldest member of the legislature when he represented the town; Mr Hodgkins, 84; Col Augustus Sprague, 83; Daniel Quimby, 83; Mr Hawes, 82; Reuben Rae, 82; Mr Quimby, 89; In the pleasant cemetery at Greene Corner, within a very short distance of each other, lie the bodies of Rev. Phineas Pillsbury, aged 92 years 8 months; Hon. Elijah Barrell, aged 83; Rev. David Nutter, aged 81; Isaiah Coburn, aged 92 years 9 months; Stephen Rackley, aged 93 years 8 months.

Burying Grounds.—In 1805 four burying grounds were laid out: one at Greene Corner, one in the Peary neighborhood, one near Capt. Crossman's, and one on the Mountain. The first persons buried at the corner were the wife of John Pettingill and the wife of Benjamin Pratt. The cemetery at the corner has a much more favorable location than the others, and, about 1872, was enlarged, and, through the especial interest of Amos Clark, was much improved, beautified, and enclosed by a substantial and ornamental fence, and from that time it has been kept in fine condition.

THE PHYSICIANS.—*Dr George L. Peaslee* was born at Gilmanton, N. H., in 1828. He was educated for his profession at Gilmanton and Concord, N. H., received his degree of M.D. in Castleton, Vt, and practiced medicine in Wilton and Auburn, Me. In 1882 he located at Greene, where he has an extensive farm, and still retains his residence in Auburn. *Dr Albion Pierce*. [See sketch.] *Dr Frank E. Sleeper* is a resident of Greene, but is more identified with the village of Sabattus, of which the southeastern portion of Greene forms a part.

Orcharding and Orchardists.—About 1850 orcharding became an extensive and remunerative occupation, and the chief industry of the town. The favorite varieties of apples raised are the Baldwins, Northern Spy, Tompkins-County King, Bellflower, Roxbury Russet, and Ben Davis. The fruit is of fine quality, and from its valuable keeping properties brings the highest prices for European markets. John C. Mower, Charles Richardson, Wilbur F. Mower, Alfred P. and Alfred A. Mower, Wm M. Longley, Albion Mower, Ziba A. Gilbert, A. B. Donnell, Wallace W. Mower, H. W. Blaisdell, R. S. Carville, and H. H. Coburn are the largest raisers, each producing in a productive season from 200 to 500 barrels of merchantable fruit. A number of young orchards have been set out in late years, Dr Peaslee having one of 1,000 trees; E. L. Mower and W. W. Stetson one of 300, and large additions have been made to old orchards. Dairying is an important industry. Among those carrying it on most extensively are Z. A. Gilbert, John L. Howe, Francis E. Howe, D. B. Wiley, F. B. Hammond, A. B. Parker, Fred B. Parker, W. A. Hoyt, Wm H. Maxwell, Andrew J. Harris, Hayden Bigelow, and Dr G. T. Peaslee. Dr Peaslee is paying attention to Holstein stock and Mr Wiley to Guernsey and Jersey cattle.

Merchants.—Everett L. Mower has been in trade at Greene Station since 1861. Howard W. Gamage has dealt in flour, grain, and feed since 1882, and has a grocery. Alden Sawyer began trade in 1888.

*Some Smart Things Done by Greene Men.*¹—Aaron Stevens mowed two acres of heavy grass, a part of it lodged, one morning before breakfast, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, and carried the swaths, some of them being 13 feet wide. A Mr Additon (Isaiah B. Additon's grandfather) traveled some five miles, felled two acres of first or old growth woods in one day, and carried two bushels of corn meal home on his shoulder for pay at night. Benjamin Stevens bound one acre of wheat for Thomas Longley within seven minutes. It was brought together in rows and lain in bands. Mr Stevens bound the first bundle, threw it over his head high in the air and before it fell to the ground he bound another and threw it the same way, and thus kept two bundles in the air till it was all bound. Joseph Hackett pitched one ton of hay off an ox-cart up to a common barn scaffold in four minutes and a few seconds; was done on a bet that he could not in seven; hay not weighed, but agreed to as a ton. Mr Hackett took the bet and rum (one gallon). He also cut one cord of wood from one picked tree in 55 minutes, split it, and piled it. (John Stevens timed him, he said, correctly.) John Harris and Calvin Briggs mowed a field of 19 acres, less one acre for bushes and buildings, or 18 acres in one day. They commenced at sunrise and ended at sunset, tended to business, and spoke not a word. The first shingles sawn in this state were sawn by Marcus Gilbert, of this town, at the outlet of Allen Pond in Greene. This Mr Gilbert was a remarkably fine carpenter and tool-maker. He made a set of bench planes which took the first premium in New York City at the State Fair of New York. Ahira Gilbert and Elisha Sampson were also fine, expert joiners. At a trial in making a common four panel 2'-6" x 6'-6" door (1 inch or 1¼ inches thick), taking the lumber in the rough and doing the work all by hand, they each completed a door in two hours, and no difference in time or their motions could be discovered. It was said to be like clock work.

Natives of Greene who have attained prominence elsewhere:¹

Sewall Allen,² Waterville, physician; Lewis Beals,² physician; Abial D. Crossman,² New Orleans, first mayor of; Silas Cummings, Somerville, Mass., preacher; Aaron S. Daggett, Auburn, officer in the Rebellion and U. S. A.; William F. Eaton, Portland, preacher; Alanson B. Farwell,² Augusta, lawyer; Selden Gilbert, preacher; Moses H. Harris, Chicago, Universalist D.D.; William H. Haskell, Falmouth, Congregational minister; Silas H. Haskell,² Newtonville, Mass., teacher in Boston; Winfield S. Hill, Augusta, physician; Holman Jennings, New Jersey, physician; Lindley F. Lemont,² Lewiston, captain (who was shot with the most bullets); Benjamin Longley,² Portland, expressman; Duane Mower,² South Carolina, merchant; Alonzo Mower,² Worcester, Mass., machinist; Frank

¹ Contributed by Frank N. Mower.

² Deceased.

O. Mower, San Francisco, teacher; Eugene S. Mower, New York City, coal dealer; Thomas D. Mower, East Saginaw, Mich., city marshal; Ammi Parker,² graduate of Bowdoin, lawyer; John F. Pratt, Chelsea, Mass., physician; Calvin B. Robbins,² New Orleans, accountant; John M. Robbins, Lewiston, railroad contractor and banker; ¹Averson G. Robbins,² Gardiner, machinist and mathematician; Nathaniel L. Sawyer,² Gardiner, lawyer, graduated at head of his class at Bowdoin College; Oliver M. Sprague, Turner, physician; Silas Sprague, Auburn, register of deeds; Henry M. Sprague, Auburn, adjutant-general; Wm W. Stetson, Auburn, teacher; Herbert Lee Stetson, D.D., Des Moines, Ia., president Des Moines College; Almon H. Wilkins,² Illinois, superintendent of schools; Chas A. Washburn, Augusta, teacher.

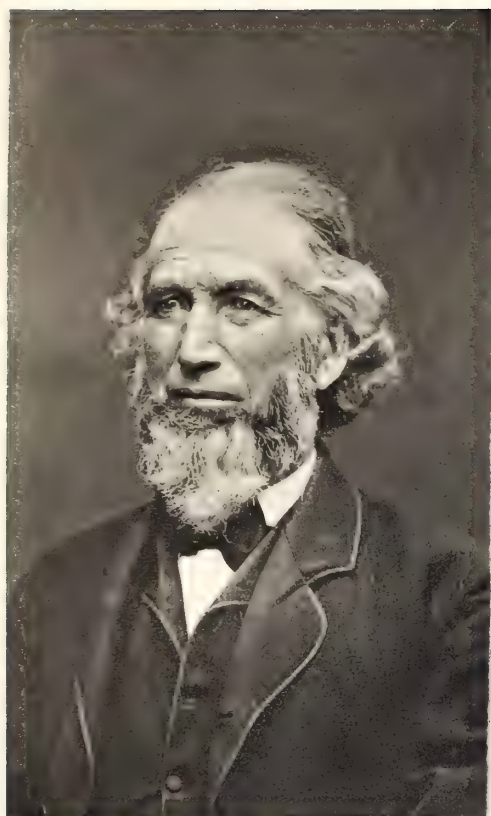
CIVIL LIST. — 1788 — Benjamin Merrill, 3d, clerk; Benjamin Merrill, Sen., Lemuel Comins, John Larrabee, John Daggett, Benjamin Alden, selectmen. 1789 — Benjamin Merrill, 3d, clerk; Lemuel Comins, Benjamin Merrill, Sen., John Daggett, John Larrabee, Benjamin Alden, selectmen. 1790–1791 — Benjamin Merrill, 3d, clerk; Benjamin Merrill, John Larrabee, John Daggett, selectmen. 1792–1793 — Benjamin Merrill, 3d, clerk; John Daggett, Benjamin Alden, Luther Robbins, selectmen. 1794 — Benjamin Merrill, 3d, clerk; John Daggett, Luther Robbins, Solomon Bates, Jr, selectmen. 1795 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, Luther Robbins, Ammi R. Cutter, selectmen. 1796 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, Benjamin Alden, John Allen, selectmen. 1797 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, Luther Robbins, Benjamin Alden, selectmen. 1798 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, Benjamin Merrill, Esq., Benjamin Alden, selectmen. 1799–1800–1801–1802 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, Benjamin Merrill, Esq., Luther Robbins, selectmen. 1803 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; Benjamin Merrill, William Doan, John Allen, selectmen. 1804 — James Nelson, clerk; William Doan, John Daggett, Luther Robbins, selectmen. 1805 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, William Doan, Luther Robbins, selectmen. 1806 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; William Doan, John Daggett, Isaac Beals, selectmen. 1807 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, Silas Richardson, Zebedee Shaw, selectmen. 1808 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; John Daggett, William Doan, Zebedee Shaw, selectmen. 1809 — Luther Robbins, clerk; John Daggett, William Doan, Zebedee Shaw, selectmen. 1810 — Luther Robbins, clerk; John Daggett, Luther Robbins, Benjamin Alden, selectmen. 1811 — Luther Robbins, clerk; Luther Robbins, Benjamin Alden, Silas Richardson, selectmen. 1812–1813 — Ammi R. Cutter, clerk; William Doan, John Daggett, Zebedee Shaw, selectmen. 1814–1815–1816–1817 — John Daggett, Jr, clerk; Luther Robbins, Benjamin Alden, Zebedee Shaw, selectmen. 1818–1819 — Aaron Mower, clerk; Moses Sprague, Aaron Daggett, Aaron Mower, selectmen. 1820–1821 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Moses Sprague, Elijah Barrell, Nathaniel Robbins, selectmen. 1822–1823 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Moses Sprague, Aaron Mower, Josiah Larrabee, selectmen. 1824 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Aaron Daggett, Silas Richardson, Thaddeus Sawyer, selectmen. 1825 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Moses Sprague, Silas Richardson, Aaron Mower, selectmen. 1826–1827 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Moses Sprague, Aaron Daggett, Josiah Larrabee, selectmen. 1828–1829 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Nathaniel Harris, Alfred Pierce, selectmen. 1830 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Nathaniel Harris, Josiah Larrabee, selectmen. 1831 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Moses Sprague, Nathaniel Robbins, selectmen. 1832 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Nathaniel Harris, Solomon Brown, selectmen. 1833 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Solomon Brown, Tristram Hill, selectmen. 1834 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Solomon Brown, Tristram Hill, Lewis Gilbert, selectmen. 1835 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Moses Sprague, Solomon Brown, selectmen. 1836 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Alfred Pierce, Moses Sprague, Solomon Brown, selectmen. 1837 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Moses Sprague, Tristram Hill, selectmen. 1838 — Alfred Pierce, clerk; Alfred Pierce, Benjamin Allen, Tristram Hill, selectmen. 1839 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Nathaniel Robbins, Stephen Myrick, Jr, Augustus Sprague, selectmen. 1840 — Nathaniel Harris, clerk; Benjamin Allen, John Stevens, Tristram Hill, selectmen. 1841 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Augustus Sprague, Joseph Richmond, Ingerson Parker, selectmen. 1842 — Nathaniel Harris, clerk; Tristram Hill, Augustus Sprague, Ingerson Parker, selectmen. 1843 — Nathaniel Robbins, clerk; Benjamin Allen, Bryant Robinson, Jacob McKenney, selectmen. 1844 — Lora B. Stevens, clerk; Ingerson Parker, Jacob McKenney, Thaddeus Sawyer, selectmen. 1845 — Lora B. Stevens, clerk; Ingerson Parker, Tristram Hill, William A. Herrick, selectmen. 1846 — Lora B. Stevens,

² Deceased.

erected by him as early as 1796. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was shot at the battle of Monmouth by a bullet through both thighs, from which he was lame ever after. He died June 26, 1828.

Col Moses Sprague, son of Col William, was born August 8, 1783. He was prominent in various spheres of activity, was a farmer and blacksmith, chairman of selectmen several years, representative from Greene, and was "eminently qualified for official position." He commanded a company in the War of 1812, and later became a colonel of the militia. At the death of his father he, with his brother Washington, succeeded to the ownership of Sprague's Mills, and, having located his home near by, he continued an active participant in the business of the community to the time of his death, July 23, 1839. He married Mirinda Read, who died in 1845. Their children were *Augustus*, *Elvira M.*, *Job Caswell*, *Ansel*, *Mirinda m. Henry H. Bates*.

Hon. Augustus Sprague, son of Colonel Moses, was born September 22, 1804, received such education as could be obtained in the common schools of the day, excelling in mathematics and natural sciences, and taught with acceptance in Webster, Lewiston, Phippsburg, and his native town. He was a great lover of solid reading—historical, geographical, etc., and kept abreast of the times in things that affect the well-being of the country. He possessed the family characteristics of comeliness, strength, and vigor, and was a distinguished figure in military operations, where he was noted for his fine bearing and technical knowledge. He attained the rank of colonel of militia, and would have been higher in rank if he had been on the right side of politics. "Always active in politics and taking a lively interest in the things that pertain to the welfare of the people, he received from his fellow-citizens repeated evidence of their trust and confidence, serving in both branches of the legislature, as county commissioner of Androscoggin county, and in many official positions in Greene. As trustee and president of the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society, Monmouth Fire Insurance Company, Monmouth Academy, and other institutions, his was a busy life." In 1840 he secured sole interest in the mill, and became a successful manufacturer, yielding the business to his son in later years. A Whig and Republican, he was permitted to aid in the election of both Harrisons, and witness the triumph of American ideas. An earnest advocate of temperance, he was among the first to discard the custom of "treating" by the old militia officers, and was a pioneer in the temperance movement in the state. He possessed a faith and patience that carried him through many vicissitudes in life and reached into the future. The ambition of his early manhood was to own the old homestead. This he accomplished in 1848, "taking possession of the home carved out of the wilderness by his grandfather, living in the brick house built by him in 1796, and dying March 31, 1889, in the room that witnessed the death of his grandfather 60 years before." He married first, Thankful, daughter of Eliphalet



Augustus Sprague.

Coburn. She was born January 6, 1801, and died July 6, 1867. They had two children, Eveline H. (Mrs Samuel Oakes) and Virgil H. For his second wife he married the widow of Hon. Elijah Barrell.

Virgil Horace Sprague, son of Hon. Augustus and Thankful (Coburn) Sprague, was born at the old homestead, March 18, 1835, and was educated at the common schools, Lewiston Falls Academy, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He succeeded to the homestead and business of his father, and has resided in the West and in Greene. He is a stalwart Republican, casting his first vote in 1856 for John C. Fremont while a resident of Chicago. He first married, September 20, 1857, Julia R., daughter of Oliver Mower. They had two children, Oliver A. (a physician of Turner) and Lillie F. (dec.). July 5, 1868, he married Mrs Nellie R. Lemont, daughter of Hon. Elijah Barrell. They have one son, Richard W. Mr Sprague has been in the U. S. Postal Service with a short interruption since 1882. He is numbered among the best people of the town, is a deacon of the Baptist church, and a valuable citizen. He has held official positions in his town, has served as chairman of the board of selectmen, as supervisor of schools, and as a member of the legislature.

THE DAGGETT FAMILY.

The Daggett Family made its advent into America a decade after that of the historic Mayflower band, as Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary says that "John Daggett was in Watertown in 1630, probably came in the fleet with Gov. Winthrop, was made freeman May 18, 1631, removed to Rehoboth in 1645, was a representative in 1648. August 29, 1667, he married Widow Bathsheba Pratt, at Plymouth, then called himself of Martha's Vineyard, where he doubtless went with Gov. Mayhew as a first settler. His sons were Mayhew, Ebenezer, Thomas, Naphtali."

Capt. John Daggett, son of Thomas, who was, according to Samuel B. Doggett, the family genealogist, son of Ebenezer and grandson of William of Saco (Maine) in 1681, and Martha (Stockwell) Daggett, was born in Sutton, Mass., in 1748, married Mary Stevens, and came, it is said, from Charlton, Mass., to Greene in 1786 with his wife and children, Thomas, John, and Sarah. Simeon, Aaron, and Mary were born in Greene. Captain Daggett was the first military captain in town, receiving his commission from Gov. John Hancock, October 24, 1792. He was an educated man and a great acquisition to the settlement. He taught the first school, was selectman for 21 years, chairman of the board 13 years, moderator many times, representative to the General Court for several years, and a very prominent and respected citizen. He died in 1816. *Thomas* married a Record; *Sarah* married Capt. Samuel Bates; *Simeon* died at 21; *Mary* married Deacon Luther Robbins. *John Daggett, Jr.*, was a Baptist clergyman for 16 years, and ministered 10 years to the church

in Greene. He was an excellent citizen, patriotic, and a sound philanthropist. He married Sarah Record, of Minot, and died in 1824.

Captain Aaron Daggett, son of Captain John Daggett, was born March 4, 1787. He married first, Almira, daughter of Simeon Dearborn, of Monmouth, a descendant of Gen. Henry Dearborn. Their children were: *Greenlief D.*, who graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, located in New Jersey, where he took high rank, and was president of the County Medical Society at the time of his death, July, 1854. *Converse R.* had an academic education, taught school, as a medical student attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, studied theology in Bangor, has been in the ministry in Somerset and Androscoggin counties, enlisted in 23d Me, was chaplain and hospital nurse at Washington, D. C., and has represented Greene in the legislature. He married Anna F. Packard Bailey, of Cambridge. They have a daughter, Emma Rose. *Simon D.*, a young man of brilliant promise, died when nearly 18. *Almira Augusta* married Isaac C. Merrill, of Lewiston. She died aged 36. Captain Daggett married second, Dorcas C. Dearborn, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1867. Their children were: *John C.* settled on the homestead, where he now resides. He married Abbie Fogg; their children are Aaron, Augusta, and Simon. *Mary E.*, died in 1861, at the age of 26. *Aaron S.* Captain Aaron Daggett, was well educated, and "was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and goodness." He occupied several public positions, was on the board of school committee many years, a justice of the peace, representative, church chorister for 30 years, school teacher, and a valued member of the community. His title of captain was acquired in the militia, and with his company he served in the War of 1812. He died in 1862.

Brigadier-General Aaron S. Daggett was born in Greene, June 14, 1837, son of Aaron and Dorcas (Dearborn) Daggett. He received good educational advantages and became a successful teacher. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he deemed it his duty to enter the field in defense of his country and was among the earliest volunteers, enlisting as a private April 29, 1861; was commissioned second lieutenant May 1, 1861; first lieutenant of Co. E, Fifth Maine Infantry, May 24, 1861; captain of Co. E, August 14, 1861. From the first engagement of the regiment (the defeat at Bull Run) to the end of its three years' memorable service General Daggett did faithful duty; was promoted to major April 14, 1863, and January 23, 1865, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regt. U. S. Veteran Volunteers (Hancock's corps). March 2, 1867, according to the *U. S. Official Army Register*, he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and received these brevet ranks in the regular army: "major, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rappahan-



A. S. Daggett.

noek Station, Va., November 7, 1863";¹ and "lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va." General Daggett won the confidence of his superior officers by soldierly qualities. August 4, 1864, General E. Upton, commander of the Second Brigade, in recommending him for promotion to Governor Cony, says: "Major Daggett served his full term in this brigade with honor both to himself and state, and won the reputation of being a brave, reliable, and efficient officer. His promotion would be a great benefit to the service, while the honor of the state could scarcely be entrusted to safer hands." This was concurred in by Brigadier-General D. A. Russell, commanding the First Division, Major-General H. G. Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, and Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. February 28, 1866, General Upton, then in command of the District of Colorado, recommended Lt-Col A. S. Daggett for promotion, and said:

In the assault at Rappahannock Station Col Daggett's regiment captured over 500 prisoners. In the assault at Spottsylvania Court House (May 10) his regiment lost six captains out of seven, the seventh being killed on the 12th at the "angle," or the point where the tree was shot down by musketry, on which ground the regiment fought from 9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., when it was relieved. On all these occasions Colonel Daggett was under my immediate command and fought with distinguished bravery. Throughout his military career in the Army of the Potomac he maintained the character of a good soldier and an upright man, and his promotion would be but a simple act of justice which would be commended by all those who desire to see courage rewarded.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, commanding First Army Corps, in recommending Colonel Daggett for a position in the regular army, says:

The records of this office show that he first entered the service as private in the 5th Maine Inf. April 29, 1861; that he served in the Army of the Potomac, was wounded at Spottsylvania, very slightly, and also at Cold Harbor, and was discharged from the service with the rank of major in the 5th Maine Inf. by reason of expiration of service July 27, 1864. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the First Army Corps, January 18, 1865. Upon examination by the Examining Board, he was found good in general information, in knowledge of tactics, in knowledge of regulations, in knowledge of the service, and recommended for lieutenant-colonel, the grade to which he had been appointed in the corps previous to examination. He was faithful while recruiting for the corps, and since he was assigned to duty with his regiment he has borne an excellent reputation. I recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Department.

¹"Maine in the War" states that Major Daggett, 5th Maine Vols. received three swords at the battle of Rappahannock Station from prisoners, etc. This is an error, *as stated*, and probably came from the fact that immediately after that brilliant battle the captured trophies—flags, cannon, etc., were escorted to General Meade's headquarters, and Major Daggett was chosen by General Upton to command the battalion from his brigade. The escort was selected from those who had taken the most conspicuous part in that battle.

From 1866 General Daggett has been an officer of the regular army¹ and is now on service in Boston. He married, June 14, 1865, Rose, daughter of Major-General Phillips Bradford, of Turner, a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, and resides in Auburn. Their children are Mary A., Royal Bradford, Alice Southworth, Helen. In civil life General Daggett is distinguished for courteous and gentlemanly bearing, and unostentatious and unassuming manners. His strict integrity, frank courtesy, and sterling worth have given him staunch friends.

CAPTAIN JABEZ PRATT.

Jabez⁵ Pratt (Benjamin,⁴ Jabez,³ Jabez,² Thomas,¹ of Watertown, Mass., in 1647,) came to Greene with his parents from Charlton, Mass., in 1802. He was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade at an early age, and established himself in this business at Greene Corner; he was also a large land owner and farmer. He married Sophia, daughter of Isaac and Huldah (Allen) Washburn; they were both active members of the Baptist church in Greene. Their home at "The Corner" was ever open to friend or stranger, and this generous hospitality was widely patronized. Jabez Pratt was early connected with military affairs in the Commonwealth, and in the War of 1812 was called out for service in defense of the sea-coast of Maine; later he held the office of captain in the state militia, and by this title was known wherever his acquaintance extended. He was one of the early pioneers of the temperance cause in Maine, and one of its most enthusiastic advocates. While he was a modest man, never sought public office, yet he was frequently engaged in business for the town; was entrusted with the administration of estates and the guardianship of children. He died in 1874, at the age of 84 years. The decease of his wife occurred in 1863. Their children were Louisa, Franciana, Cyrus M., and John F. *Cyrus Mower Pratt*, eldest son of Jabez, followed the occupation of his father for some years, later took great interest in improved market gardening, and became an active worker in the County Agricultural Society. He was an influential citizen in Greene, both in town and church affairs; always maintained himself a prominent supporter of the right, on all the moral questions of his time. At his death in 1866, at Washington, D. C., he held a position in the U. S. Agricultural Department. *Louisa Pratt* married Anslem C. Parker. He was a man of marked social qualities, possessed a high degree of musical talent, had a peculiar and exceedingly melodious voice, which he was always ready to use whenever occasion required. He was "the life" of any company, young or old, favored with his presence. He was 2d lieutenant in the Kennebec Guards. He was a merchant at Greene Corner, successor to

¹ General Daggett was not an applicant for a position in the regular service. The appointment was given without solicitation by recommendation of General Grant, and came as a surprise to General Daggett.



CAPT. JABEZ PRATT.

Anslem Cary, of whom he purchased store and goods when the latter removed to Augusta. Mr Parker was a contractor in the building of the M. C. R. R. in Greene, and it was the result of exposure connected with this work that caused his early decease. His children were Frederic Byron Parker, born at Greene Corner, January 6, 1842. He is a farmer on the old homestead owned with his aunt Franciana; Jabez P., who served as lieutenant in the 16th Maine; and Louisa F., who married Merritt Rose. *Franciana Pratt*, or "Aunt Fanny," as she is called by her many friends, was born in the house where she now resides, and has been postmistress at Greene Corner since 1863. She is a most genial and intelligent lady, has been a prominent and successful school-teacher [see teachers], and has many of the characteristics of her father, whom she much resembles in personal appearance.

Dr John⁶ F. Pratt (Jabez,⁵ Benj.,⁴ Jabez,³ Jabez,² Thomas,¹), born August 3, 1830, attended school at Monmouth and Hartland (Me.) academies, received his preliminary medical education under Dr Blake of Hartland, served an apprenticeship as druggist in Portland, was student at Dartmouth and Bowdoin colleges, spent a year in hospital service in Boston, took his degree at Bowdoin in 1856, and the same year settled to the practice of his profession at New Sharon, Me. Here he married Annie, daughter of Judge Oliver L. and Mary A. (Weston) Currier.¹ In 1862 Dr Pratt entered the service of his country as Act. Asst Surg., U. S. A., joined the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, was transferred to Craney Island, and the following winter stationed at Hampton, Fortress Monroe. In 1864 was placed in charge of hospital on flag of truce boat New York, was engaged in exchange of prisoners between City Point, Annapolis, Point Lookout, etc., until the campaign opened on the James river under Gen. Butler. At Bermuda Hundred (Gen. Butler's headquarters), he opened and had charge of post and small-pox hospitals, and also of the Medical Purveying Dept of the Army of the James. After the War he remained in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau, established hospitals at Point of Rocks and Petersburg, Va, of which he continued in charge until his resignation in 1866, when he returned to his private practice at New Sharon. He removed to Chelsea, Mass., in 1873, his present residence. He is an enthusiastic collector of Maine bibliography, and has been for many years a voluminous contributor to the early documentary history of his native state. The town and county historians of Maine are greatly indebted to the genial doctor for his ever ready assistance in furtherance of their researches.

¹ Mrs Pratt has been an unwearied worker for years in historical and genealogical fields, has written for publication, prepared and read a valuable paper on the history of Greene at its centennial, and we are indebted to her kindness for valued information.

LEEDS.

CHAPTER XXX.

Boundaries—Formation—Surface and Soil—Dead River—Its Peculiarities—Indian Village—Thomas and Roger Stinchfield—Early Settlers—Heads of Families in the First Part of This Century—Character of the Early Settlers—Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812—Early Roads.

LEEDS is bounded on the east by Wayne and Monmouth, southwest by Greene, west by Turner and Livermore, north by Livermore and East Livermore, named from the English home of the Stinchfield family, and was formed from the plantation of Littleborough (laid out in 1780–81 by the Pejepscot proprietors, and named in honor of Col Moses Little) and incorporated, the 128th town, February 16, 1801. A part of Livermore north of a line “extending from old Elder Thomas Francis’s north Line to Increase Leadbetter’s north Line,” embracing about 6,000 acres, was annexed in 1802; in 1809 a half-mile strip was set off from Monmouth; in 1810 Beech Hill was annexed to Wayne; in 1852 the extreme southern portion (often called New Boston) was annexed to Wales. The area is 22,000 acres, and is greatly varied. The interval land along the Androscoggin and Dead rivers is deep alluvial soil, easy of cultivation, but, often, subject to frost. The numerous hills and elevations have a deep loam, mostly free from bowlders and stones, easily cultivated, capable of producing good crops and free from frost. Some parts of the town are evidently ancient beaches of primitive seas or lakes, and the sand lies thick, forming extensive dunes. Interspersed among the uplands are occasional ledges, outcroppings of granite and trap rock, and numerous low places and bogs, which bear cranberries. Bog brook drains an immense bog. From many of the higher elevations, particularly Bates and Boothby hills, extended and beautiful views are presented, and it can be but a question of time when Leeds, with its pure air and water and other attractions, will be a favorite summer resort. The Maine Central railroad runs the entire length of the town, and its four stations, Leeds Junction, Curtis Corner, Leeds Centre, and North Leeds, give easy access.

Dead river discharges the surplus water of more than twenty ponds into the Androscoggin. Its water-shed is 25 miles long and contains 60,000 acres. The river, about six miles long, connects Androscoggin pond with Androscoggin river. The course of Dead river is northwesterly, that of the Androscoggin southerly, so the rivers discharge their waters against each other. A recent

survey shows the pond to be but a few inches higher than the Androscoggin, and in freshets the latter stream rushes up Dead river until the ponds have the same level as the great river, when, until the Androscoggin falls, Dead river has no current. This region is a rich field for geological students. About half-way from the great river to the pond is a remarkable horseback ridge, said to be a continuation of the Chesterville ridge. It once extended across Dead river, damming it to a great height. The pond must then have been not less than 12 miles long. When this ridge gave way, the waters rushed towards the great river, carrying the bowlders and pebbles which are scattered along its way. But the most striking geological feature is the alluvial deposit, "The Cape," lying between the outlet of the pond and its former western shore. It extends a mile into the pond and is divided by the river, which parts before reaching the pond, enclosing a delta of thirty acres. All of this alluvial deposit has come down the Androscoggin in freshets. The rocky promontories forming the head of the cape are the remains of a cluster of islands of azoic origin in the middle of the lake. By the accumulation of the sediment they became part of the peninsula. About half-way from the railroad to the delta is a very narrow isthmus connecting the peninsula with the main land. Through this the Indians cut a canal to float their canoes, shortening their way two miles.

The Indian trail or rather canoe route of travel from the Androscoggin to the Kennebec was up Dead river to Androscoggin pond; from this a *portage* of half a mile brought them to Wilson pond; the outlet of this gave navigation to Annabessacook lake; a stream one-half mile long runs from this lake to Cobbosseecontee "Great Pond," which empties into the Kennebec at Gardiner. An Indian village was located on the "Cape," and a burying-place on one of the islands of the pond. Tradition says that very early a wandering white trapper came to this village when there was but one Indian there besides squaws and papposes. As he left the wigwam he saw the Indian aiming a gun at him, and quickly fired and killed the Indian. Knowing he had no chance to escape vengeance as long as a spectator lived, he killed all of the squaws. Attaching a large number of traps to the bodies he sunk them in the river and fled. When he was a lad, Ensign Otis saw bones of the arms and legs with traps attached, hooked up from the river.

Thomas and Roger Stinchfield, soldiers in the French War, were daring hunters and trappers. They had become thoroughly acquainted with the country and Indians between the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers. As early as 1773, they made their camp on Dead River, where they could see the Indians on their great trail and barter for furs. They won their friendship by fair dealing and acts of kindness. Thomas was a stalwart man, and both were absolutely fearless. Traditions concerning Thomas show that he treated the natives justly, yet inspired them with fear. He trusted the resident Indians at

all times and never lost a debt if the debtor lived. It is said that once he found the Sandy River Indians preparing to attack Farmington in retaliation for thefts committed by some of the whites. After a long attempt to pacify them Stinchfield offered to replace their stolen traps and kettles and give them 10 gallons of rum. This offer was accepted and the whites were saved. They gladly paid Stinchfield's bill and expelled the thieves. In 1779 the Stinchfields raised a large crop of corn and vegetables on an old Indian corn field and stored up venison, maple sugar, etc., and in June, 1780, brought their families and goods on two pack horses to the west side of the Androscoggin river, three miles from their home. Guided by Roger the women and children went from there to their future home, while Thomas, his oldest son, Thomas, and the two young men who came with the party, conveyed the goods in dug-outs up the Androscoggin and Dead rivers. Thomas (born 1747) and Roger Stinchfield (born 1752) were sons of John, the English emigrant who settled successively in Gloucester and New Gloucester, and were natives of Gloucester, Mass. The children of Thomas and Sarah (Lane) Stinchfield were *Thomas*, *Sarah* (married a Hicks), *James*, *Martha* (married Isaac Freeman, settled in Greene), *Samuel* (a sea-captain, lived north of the old homestead. Among his children were Thomas B., a prominent surgeon of Texas, John K., a leading physician of Elmira, N. Y., Stephen B., a leading lawyer of Denver, Anson Gancelo, a lawyer of Boston), *John*, *Rebecca* (born December 11, 1780, the first female child born in Leeds territory, married Capt. Phineas Foss), *Hannah* (married Elizur Carver). Roger Stinchfield married Sarah Babson and settled on the north side of Dead river (Thomas living on the south side). Their children were *Abigail*, married S. Davis; *Betsey*, married Oliver Otis (Their oldest daughter, Eliza, married first, R. B. Howard; second, Colonel John Gilmore. She was mother of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Rev. R. B. Howard, Gen. Charles H. Howard, and Judge R. H. Gilmore.); *Roger*, born February 9, 1781, the first male child born in the settlement; *Solomon*; *Susan*; *Zebulon*; *William*; *Benjamin*; *Ezekiel*; *Ezra*; *Sarah*. Most of these settled in Eastern Maine. Not one of the name lives in town. *Oliver Otis*, from Scituate, came early. The Wiscasset records say that Adams Royal deeded lot 64 to Oliver Otis, of Lewiston, June 26, 1792. The same year he and his bride moved into the log house, which was exchanged for a frame one "nearly opposite the district school house" in 1797. Mr Otis became the wealthiest man in town, in late life moved to Hallowell where he died. Of his three sons, Amos died young, Ensign left early, but returned, and died in 1872. John studied law, and was a member of Congress from Hallowell district. John, son of Ensign, lives in Auburn.

In 1782 *Jirah Fish* settled north of the burying-ground on the farm of Willard Lothrop. He had a large family of boys, who, Mr. Howard says, "were subsequently as carpenters a great help to the early settlers." Two of

his sons took up farms which included Boothby Hill, earlier called Fish and Otis hill. *Thomas Millett* also came in 1782, as did Daniel Lane. Both had large families and were of great value to the settlement. In 1783 commenced an immigration which brought rapid accessions to the little community. This year and in 1784 came Zadoc Bishop to the east part of the town, Capt. William Gilbert to the southwest part, Daniel Lothrop, Jr, in 1785, to the south end of the pond. All had large families. Then came Increase Leadbetter, with a family of seven or eight, whose land was the northern boundary. Many Revolutionary soldiers soon followed; nearly all poor in money, but with hardy constitutions and a working capacity rare at present. Young men came also, and the first census (1790) gave the population as 263. From this time the growth was rapid. *Barnabas Howard* married Mary Haywood and settled in the north part on the farm owned now by Henry Francis. Their children were Daniel, Luther, Jason, Warren, Barnabas, Mary, Anna, Harriet, Laura, Cornelia. Luther married Rhoda B. Mitchell. He died in 1826. In 1827 Warren married his brother's widow, and lived on the homestead until advanced in life. Warren was an original member and a deacon of the Free Will Baptist church at North Leeds, a man of exemplary life and excellent character. His large family of children, with Luther, son of his brother Luther, was reared "in the fear and admonition of the Lord"; several of them died in early life. Dexter W., their sixth child, enlisted as a private in 1861, was in 20 hard-fought battles and 30 skirmishes, rose to be colonel, but died in 1866 from wounds received in service. *Josiah Turner* and half-brother William came early from West Bridgewater, William settling in the east part of the town, and Josiah near Quaker Ridge, where his son Joseph also lived. The homestead is now occupied by Josiah, son of Joseph. These brothers had descendants who intermarried with the best families, and have been among the representative people of Leeds. *Doughty Bates* moved from Scituate, Mass., in 1793, and settled on the place afterwards occupied by his grandson George Bates. Bates hill takes its name from him. Harvey Bates was chairman of the board of selectmen for many years. He died in 1877 aged 88 years. Levi Bates, who died December 6, 1885, aged 91, was a native of Leeds and a pensioner of the War of 1812. *Stephen Howe* was probably here prior to 1800, as it is recorded in Wiscasset, that "Adams Royall of Littleboro deeds March 17, 1796 to Stephen How right of possession and dwelling to lands bounded by lands of Jonathan Fish, Andrew Cushman, Daniel Robbins, James and Daniel Lanes." Stephen Howe was the grandson of Ichabod Howe, of Winthrop, one of the first settlers of that town. George T. Howe, grandson of Stephen and son of Cyprian and Mary (Graffam) Howe, is an enterprising business man, carrying on a farm of 80 acres, and operating a brick-yard at Leeds Junction, and also has one at Livermore Falls; he produces several hundred thousand bricks annually. He is a Democrat in politics and a good citizen. *Joseph Knapp*, a Revolutionary

soldier, in 1790 settled on the present town farm. Soon after, Elijah, his brother, settled in the Stinchfield neighborhood, and another brother, Siba, where Benjamin Trask resides, near Strickland's Ferry. Dr Cyrus Knapp, once superintendent of the State Insane Hospital, was son of Siba, and Elijah was grandfather of the late George Knapp and Woodbury S. Knapp. Joseph's wife was Eunice Carver. To her were born (in Bridgewater) Simeon, Barsheba, Charles, Joseph; (in Leeds) John, Elijah, Polly, Eunice, Stephen, Matilda, Betsey, Lucretia, Asa, Ruth. Of the large family of the early Joseph, but two, Charles and Stephen, settled in Leeds. Stephen, now approaching his century, resides on the homestead at North Leeds. *Samuel Herrick* settled at West Leeds, about a mile north of Andrew Cushman's. His homestead was subsequently occupied by his son, Israel, who, for fifteen years prior to 1850, manufactured sewing silk, and built a "cocoonery," but later cut down his mulberry trees. He was representative and held other offices. He died in 1862, and his son, Horace, succeeded to the farm now occupied by his widow and sons. *Stephen Foster* moved from Winthrop about 1786. His sons were Stephen, John, and Timothy. John married Priscilla Gilbert. Eben Libby came from Saco in 1807, and cleared the Thomas Boothby farm. He married Sarah Foster and died in 1859. Their children were Jane, Ebenezer, T. C., Stephen, and Artemas. *Levi Caswell* was an early settler; his son, Peleg B., born in 1811, was many times chosen to places of trust, and was considered one of the best teachers of his day. He died in 1884. Morgan Brewster, a pioneer, died February 13, 1856, aged 96. Cyrus Alden died March, 1878, aged 93. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and is said to have been the oldest Free Mason in Maine at the time of his death. The oldest man who died in Leeds was Robert Gould, an early settler of North Leeds, who was 99 years old at the time of his death in 1868.

Heads of families in the first part of this century. — Oliver P. and Joseph *Frost*, Abner, Daniel, and John *Burnham*, Zachary *Cary*, Zachariah *Thayer*, Solomon, Solomon, Jr, Benjamin, and John *Millett*, Moses *Collier*, Benjamin *Leadbetter*, Peletiah *Gould*, John S. *Cary*, Ansel, Hira, Joseph, Benjamin, and William *Fish*, Samuel *Leadbetter*, Ira *Lindsey*, Zachariah *Parcher*, Amos *Murray*, Benjamin F. *Howard*, John, Eleazer, Jr, and William *Carver*, Cyrus, James, and Joseph *Bishop*, Samuel, Thomas, and James *Stinchfield*, Lewis, Samuel, John, Isaac, and Perez S. *Jennings*, William *Turner*, Andrew *Cushman*, John *Parcher*, Ezekiel *Bates*, Joshua *Elder*, Caleb R. *Sumner*, Benjamin *Carll*, Rowland B., and Warren *Howard*, True *Paul*, John, Naphtali, and Ebenezer *Mason*, Thomas *Southward*, James *Stanley*, Thomas *Lindsay*, Isaac, Moses, and Moses, Jr, *Collier*, Daniel *Robbins*, David *Woodman*, Isaac, Joseph, and Stephen *Freeman*, Daniel, Jr, *Lothrop*, Oliver *Drake*, Benjamin *Grant*, Oliver *Otis*, Daniel, Jr, Deacon *Giddins*, Elias, Peter, and James *Lane*, Uriah, Walter, Levi, Ruel, and Ephraim *Foss*, Samuel *Wood*, Harvey *Rose*, Daniel, George, Sullivan, Samuel, and Thomas *Lothrop*, Obadiah and William *Pettingill*, William *Robbins*, Dodavah *Harmon*, Ziba, Elijah, Joseph, and Joseph, Jr, *Knapp*, Nathaniel *House*, Nelson, Nathaniel, Jr, and Hira *Gilbert*, Oliver *Randell*, Joseph *Mitchell*, Isaac, Samuel, Robert, Simeon, and Joseph *Gould*, Levi *Dunham*, Abiel *Daily*, Jacob *Bailey*, Morgan *Brewster*,

Samuel *Graves*, Charles and Samuel *Swift*, Abner *Curtis*, Alpheus and Joseph *Turner*, James B. *Wendall*, Daniel *Richards*, Stephen *Webster*, Zebulon *Dean*, Stephen *Rackley*, Ephraim *Bumpus*, Ammi *Woodman*, Othniel and Isaac *Pratt*, Edward *Jones*, Ezra, Amos, Joshua, and Amos, Jr, *Berry*, William *Haines*, Capt. William, Cornelius, and Samuel *Gilbert*, Daniel *Purcher*, Emery *Newton*, Beriah and Zoah *Samson*, Enoch *Tupper*, John *Randall*, Zephaniah *Hicks*, Thomas *Piper*, Hazael *Sampson*; Peltiah *Knapp*, Francis *George*, Zebulon, Thomas, Jr, and Solomon *Millett*, Ephraim *Andrews*, George *Bridgham*, Stillman and William *Moulton*, Thomas *Additon*, Robert *Elms*, Archibald, William, and James, 2d, *Lindsey*, Samuel *Day*, William T., Marcus, and Ahirah *Gilbert*, Oscar D. *Turner*, Jesse *Berry*, Leavitt *Lothrop*, Michael *Samson*, Spencer *Trask*, Joseph *Day*, Nathaniel *Doggett*, Levi *Caswell*, Thomas *Mitchell*, Nathan *Richmond*, Nathaniel *Owing*, Zebulon *Libby*, Bachelder *Wing*, Thomas *Francis*, Thaddeus *Chambers*, Charles *Bates*, Obadiah *Turner*, Simeon and Phinehas *Foss*, Caleb and Eleazer *Carver*, Seth *Howard*, Hamilton *Jenkins*, William *Mitchell*, John C. *Fish*, Simeon *Knapp*, Seth *Rose*, Isaac *Boothby*, Samuel *Felch*, Ebenezer *Libby*, Ansel *Turner*, Daniel *Witham*, Josiah and George *Turner*, John *Rowe*, Luther *Carey*, Nathan *Randell*, Elisha *Pratt*, John *Gould*, Daniel *Purcher*, John *Francis*, John D. *Millett*, William A. *Day*, Seth *Cary*, Stephen and Timothy *Foster*, Wm B. *Curtis*, Joseph *Pettingill*, Thomas *Drinkwater*, Stillman *Howard*, James and Ebenezer *Stinchfield*, Israel *Herrick*, Daniel *Lane*, Charles *Knapp*, Welcome *Bishop*, Samuel *Stubbs*, Thomas *Graffam*, Daniel *Ford*, Sullivan, Jr, *Lothrop*, Philip C. *Mason*, Stephen *Boothby*, Nathaniel *Jennings*, Ansel *Fish*, Hervey *Sylvester*, Asa, Jr, *Rose*, Lewis *Turner*, Houghton *Sumner*, Benjamin *Gilbert*, Isaac and Gilbert *Magown*, Caleb and Caleb, Jr, *Wing*, John *Beals*, Josiah *Turner*, Issachar *Lane*, Joseph, Jr, *Freeman*, Luther *Ramsdall*, Daniel *Lindsey*, Heber *Kimball*, Cyrus *Foss*, Philip *Libby*, Andrew, Jr, *Cushman*, Thaddeus *Foss*, Wm *Gould*, Wm *Day*, Joseph *Frost*, Simeon *Wood*, Henry and Alexander *Jennings*, John *Foster*, Moses and Moses, Jr, *Collier*, Levi *Gould*, Daniel, Jr, *Robbins*, Thomas W. *Bridgham*, Reuel *Pettingill*, David *Howe*, Isaac *Freeman*, Charles *Bates*, Arcadus *Pettingill*, Thomas *Lindsey*, Alson and Solomon *Lothrop*, Joshua *Turner*, Hazenan *Draper*, Salmon *Brewster*, Rufus *Lincoln*, Luther L., Barnabas, and Barnabas, Jr, *Howard*, Thomas *Libby*, Jirah, Jr, Seth, and Seth, Jr, *Fish*, John and John, Jr, *Beals*, David *Additon*, Stephen *Knapp*, Oliver *Cushman*, Cyrus *Sampson*, Merrick, James, Jr, and Ira *Lamb*, John *Sturdifont*, Francis *George*, Joshua *Tupper*, Hervey *Bates*, Seth *Fish*, James *Wing*, Howard *Sylvester*, Amos *Phillips*, John *Thompson*, John L. *Lane*, Wm *Ramsdell*, John *Perry*, Samuel, Samuel, 2d, and Abner, Jr, *Brown*, Ira *Lothrop*, Charles *Knapp*, Nathaniel, Jr, *House*, Gideon *Owen*, Jabez *Doggett*, Robert *Crummit*, Libbeus *Curtis*, Levi *Gilbert*, Isaac *Pettingill*, Benjamin *Dunham*, John, Jr, *Jennings*, Jason *Howard*, Nathan *Stetson*, Ira *Sampson*.

Soldiers of the Revolution and War of 1812.—The character of the settlers was of the best. The leaders were intelligent, patriotic, thoughtful men, and most of the original settlers had felt the vicissitudes of a soldier's life in the Revolution, and cherished the preservation of the liberty for which they had fought. Their names have been preserved by Mr Howard. They are Major Daniel Lothrop, Lieut Daniel Lothrop, 2d, Lieut William Gilbert, Lieut Elisha Shaw, Thomas D. Francis, George Parcher, Increase Leadbetter, Benjamin Woodman, James Lamb, Andrew Cushman, Abram Wickett, William Lindsay, Thomas Millett, Joseph Knapp, Francis George, Daniel Lane, Jirah Fish, Daniel Robbins, Ebenezer Mason, Daniel Haines, David

Paul, M. T. Paul, Oliver Randall, Stephen Foster, Aaron Brewster, Zebulon Bishop, James Lindsay, Samuel Arnold, Isaac Collins, Daniel Jones, William Turner, Israel Royal, Nathaniel House, one named Phillips, one named Highland, and three negroes, Cuff Chambers, Prince D'Onset, Simon Pero. In the War of 1812 quite a number were sent by Leeds. Among these were Benjamin Woodman, Nathaniel House, Jr, Charles Pratt, Walter Pratt, Samuel Swift, Joseph Freeman, Allen Freeman, Levi Bates, Bennett Lamb, Eli Herrick, William Mitchell, Benjamin Higgins, Daniel and David Paul, A. Southard.

The First Road for winter use was "bushed out" in the fall of 1780, through Greene to Lewiston, the settlers along the route from New Gloucester joining in the work. Along this the first three cows were brought in December, 1780. In the winter of 1780-81 a road was bushed out from the east side of the pond five miles to the grist-mill in Winthrop. *Early roads.*—1801, June 1. These roads were accepted:—

1. Beginning at Monmouth line four rods from the line between Daniel Lothrop, Jr, and Joseph Bishop, and running to the road leading by Elias Lane's to the south part of Leeds.
2. Beginning on the Monmouth line 16 rods from the N. W. corner of said line, and running thence in a westerly direction to the county road.
3. Beginning at Livermore south line at the N. W. corner of lot No. 99 thence S. 5. W. 525 rods to the S. W. corner of Lot No. 95.
4. Beginning at the road between Nathaniel House's and Thos Lindsay's line, thence S. W. 80 rods.
5. Beginning at the Androscoggin river between No. 9 & 10, and running easterly to the road nigh Jonathan Fisher's.
6. Beginning at Green line between William Gots and Black Nathan's, and running northeasterly.
7. Beginning 21 rods from Abiatha Richman's and running north easterly to the county road.
8. Beginning on the county road nigh the line between Oliver Randell and Abiel Daily, and running southwesterly to Greene.
9. Beginning at the N. W. corner of Leeds and running southerly on the bank of the river 510 rods.

Voted, June 1, 1801, that these roads should be four rods wide. November 30 voted against indulging Mr Thomas Francis and others in having the road leading from Livermore line to the county road three rods wide. Accepted of a road beginning at Andrew Cushman's on the road leading from Jennings's to Jonathan Fisher's, and running by James Stanley's to the southwest corner of James Lamb's lot. Abiel Daily, Peter Lane, and Isaac Boothby were the committee to examine the work done by Thomas Stinchfield on the road on the north side of Dead river. 1802, April 5, accepted roads:—

1. Beginning at the Androscoggin river 60 rods north of Joseph Freeman's south line, and running southeasterly to the south line between Samuel Herrick and Andrew Cushman, and thence 40 rods upon said line.
2. Beginning at John Millet's house and running northeasterly to the road between Robert and Simeon Gould's.
3. Beginning near Robert Gould's, thence southeasterly to the county road near Hambleton Jenkins's.
4. Beginning on the road near Obadiah Pettengill's and running southerly to the road near William and Ebenezer Curtis's.
5. Accepted of a road running N. and S. through Greene and Leeds.
6. Beginning near William Pettingill's, and running southerly to the line between Curtis and Hammon.
7. Beginning at James Lamb's south line and running N. W. about 960 rods.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Excerpts from Town Records—First Town Meeting—First Officers—Action in the Civil War—Civil List.

EXCERPTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.—*The First Town Meeting* was called by John Chandler, Esq., and held at the house of Solomon Millett, April 6, 1801. Dr Abiel Daily was chosen clerk and treasurer; John Whiting, Daniel Lothrop, Oliver Otis, selectmen and assessors; James Lindsey, collector; Levi Caswell, Stephen Welcome, John Jennings, Daniel Lothrop, Jr, fence viewers; Isaac Collier, Josiah Turner, Giddings Lane, Thomas Lindsay, tithing-men; Josiah Turner, surveyor of boards; Isaac Collier, sealer of weights and measures; William Turner, viewer and sealer of brick moles; Abiel Daily, Benjamin Millett, Stephen Welcome, Cornelius Gilbert, Joseph Freeman, hog reeves; James Lane, pound keeper; Robert Elms, William Gilbert, Samuel Jennings, William Pettengill, field drivers; Josiah Day, Joseph Day, William Gilbert, Samuel Jennings, Giddings Lane, Thomas Lindsay, highways; Joseph Day, Levi Bates, William Gilbert, John Jennings, Oliver Randell, Obadiah Pettingill, school committee. Voted to raise \$700 for highways, and \$200 for schools. Caleb Strong had 60 votes, and Elbridge Gerry 13 votes, for governor. April 30 Isaac Collier and Obadiah Pettingill were added to the board of selectmen. June 1 voted to pay for recording the county roads laid out from Greene to Livermore and Monmouth. 1806, April 6, voted to raise \$75 for town stock of powder, etc. 1807, May 11, voted that the selectmen petition the General Court to grant the petition for incorporating a canal from Androscoggin to Kennebec rivers. November 16 voted to hold town meetings at the Baptist meeting-house. 1810, March 5, voted to raise \$70 to procure military stores. May 7 voted that the selectmen be authorized to give a bounty of 25 cents to each person that shall present to them a crow killed in Leeds, at any time to the middle of July next. November 5 voted to build a brick house to deposit the military stores in, to be completed by May first, and to put up the building of the house to the lowest bidder, and Josiah Turner bid it off for \$23. December 20 voted to raise \$130 to complete stock of military stores and to defray other expenses. 1812, November 2, voted to pay to the detached militia men \$5 per month, in case they are called into actual service. 1813, April 5, voted to pay the Baptist society \$8 for the use of the meeting-house to hold town meetings in. 1815, April 3, voted that the town treasurer pay to the officers commanding the militia companies in September last, 60 cents for each man in said companies who furnished them-

selves with three days' ammunition while in government service. May 8 voted to allow 60 cents to each commissioned officer and 20 cents to each soldier in the militia of the town who was called into service and not drafted at Pittston. 1816, May 20, on the question of the separation of the district of Maine and its erection into a separate state, Leeds voted yes, 154; noes, 3. 1819, September 20, Elder Thomas Francis chosen delegate to the constitutional convention in Portland, and December 6 it was unanimously voted to approve the constitution there adopted.

1820, April 3, for the first governor of Maine Hon. William King had 141 votes, with 5 scattering. 1822, September 9, voted to build a town house. Seth Fish bid off the building for \$246. Voted that he come under bonds in the sum of \$300 to finish the house by September 1 next in a workmanlike manner. 1823, September 8, the first meeting held in the new town house. 1824, Daniel Foss, John Keen, and Stephen Rackley were licensed to sell spirituous liquors. 1825, April 4, voted that Mr Elias Lane build the pound, according to the plan, for \$30. 1831, March 7, voted to raise \$400 for support of the poor. Voted to notify town meetings in the future by posting notices at the town house, at Oliver P. Frost's shop and at Stephen Welcome's. 1832, April 2, voted to notify town meetings in the future by posting notifications at Metcalf's shop, at the Baptist meeting-house, and at William Turner's store. September 10 voted to build a stone bridge over the stream near Robert Gould's. 1834, March 31, voted that Israel Herrick and Allen Freeman have gates on so much of the road as exists between the southeast corner of Samuel and Israel Herricks's orchard and Allen Freeman's Corner, so-called, during the pleasure of the town. 1836, voted to build a good new float bridge at or near where the old float bridge now is across Dead river. 1837, March 7, voted to raise \$650 for the support of the poor. 1839, April 1, the constable was directed to post up copies of warrants for town meetings at Walter Foss's tavern, at Stephen Welcome's store, at Stephen Day's store, and on the outside door of the town house. December 1, voted that Harvey Bates, Uriah Foss, and Isaac Boothby borrow \$250 to pay the expenses of camp equipage, etc., furnished the soldiers drafted by order of the legislature in 1839, and that they be remunerated from the town treasury.

1841, April 5, the town was divided into 12 school districts and the limits defined. 1843, March 8, resolved that the selectmen be instructed to use lawful means to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks without a license in all places of the town. May 1 the constable was directed to notify town meetings by posting the warrant at the Centre Meeting House, at Union Chapel, at Welcome's store, and at the school-house near Thomas Owen's. December 9 the town line between Leeds and Monmouth was perambulated. 1846, October 26, the much-discussed bridge to succeed the float bridge across Dead river was let to Josiah Day, 2d, to build. Price, \$300 and the old bridge. 1847,

March 27, voted to raise \$2,000 for highways, \$450 for town expenses, \$300 for bridge, \$90 for making road to Monmouth line. 1848, April 25, East Livermore line perambulated. September 11 voted to build a bridge near George Turner's. 1849, March 6, voted to build a hearse house and purchase hearse, harness, etc., for the town and to raise \$100 for the purpose. 1851, March 4, the clerk was authorized to collect all the books, maps, charts, and papers properly belonging to the town, and voted that, when any person takes out any of the above-named, he shall be charged with the same; also, voted to repair the town house and that the selectmen shall erect guide-posts; also to petition the legislature to define the boundaries of the town. April 7 voted to prosecute all violations of the law in the sale of intoxicating liquors. 1852, February 9, voted to aid the Androscoggin railroad to the extent of \$15,000, 145 in favor, 106 against. March 10 voted that town meetings be notified by posting notices on all the meeting-houses in town except the Friends.

1853, March 7, raised \$500 to pay town debts. 1854, March 7, voted \$825 for schools, \$800 for the poor, \$250 for debts, \$200 for expenses, \$3,000 for highways. A new burying-ground was laid out in District No. 3 this year. In September cast 143 votes for Lewiston as county seat and 48 for Auburn. October 2 John Gilmore, Isaacher Lane, and Isaac Boothby were chosen a committee to buy a town farm, which they did soon, as January 15, 1855, it was voted that the committee who purchased the town farm procure all needed supplies for the poor, and February 10 William Robbins and wife were engaged to labor on and oversee the town farm and poor for \$200 for the year. In April, 1857, voted to discontinue the bridge across Dead river near where Samuel Boothby formerly lived, and to rebuild the Foss and Stinchfield bridges. December 4 voted not to rebuild the buildings of the town farm, but instructed the selectmen to sell the farm and buy another whenever in either case they deemed it for the interest of the town to do so. [These buildings were burned November 25, 1857, and Mary Pease and Mary A. Bridgham lost their lives.] In 1860 Israel Washburn, Jr, had 171 votes for governor to Ephraim K. Smart 120. In 1865 voted \$1,050 for schools, \$500 for poor, \$150 for repairing roads and bridges, \$200 for expenses, \$2,000 for town debt and interest, \$2,500 for highways. January 7, 1867, S. L. Howard chosen selectman in place of Aaron Winslow, resigned. March 10, 1868, voted to raise \$150 for guide-posts. May 4 voted \$300 to repair town house.

1873, March 17, voted to raise \$400 for the support of free high schools the ensuing year. 1874, March 9, voted that any corporation or individual investing not less than \$3,000 in any manufacturing carried on by steam or water-power located at Leeds Center, shall be exempt from taxation for 10 years. 1877, voted to abolish the liquor agency. 1879, September 8, voted unanimously for biennial elections and sessions of the legislature. 1880, March

8, voted Isaiah B. Additon to go before the legislative commission on state valuation at such time as he may deem proper, to effect, if possible, a reduction of valuation of the town. 1882, March 13, voted that the selectmen procure a hearse and provide a place to keep it. 1886, March 8, voted to exempt the Lewiston Monumental Works from taxation for six years, if they will locate at West Leeds. 1887, March 14, voted to erect guide-boards at all points needed and repair old ones as required by law. 1890, March 10, the superintending school committee were instructed to expend the undrawn balance of the free high school appropriation of 1887 in the maintenance of a free high school in District No. 10 for not exceeding 10 weeks from February 24. The appropriations were: For support of schools, \$1,000; for support of poor, \$600; for roads and bridges, \$500; for labor and material on highways, \$2,000; for school text-books, \$300; for repair of farm buildings, \$200; for miscellaneous purposes, \$500. September 8 the vote for governor was: William P. Thompson, 98; Edwin C. Burleigh, 97; Isaac R. Clark, 11; Aaron Clark, 3. In 1891 the annual report shows a valuation of \$302,369, of which \$214,385 is resident real estate and \$63,208 personal. The number of polls is 271 at \$2 each. The treasurer's account shows total receipts \$4,676.99 and total expenditures \$4,521.84, leaving an undrawn balance February 20, 1891, of \$155.15. The town paid \$7.90 in crow bounty.

Action in the Civil War.—At a special meeting July 6, 1861, voted that P. B. Caswell, Lloyd Gould, and Samuel More be a committee to draw orders on the town treasurer for such sums of money as may be expended for the support of families of those "who have or may enlist for the defence of the Stars and Stripes." March, 1862, voted to make the selectmen (Benjamin Harris, Greenwood C. Gordon, Benjamin Hodsdon) a committee to look after the soldiers' families. July 22, 1862, voted to pay each volunteer \$75 when he is mustered into the U. S. service. August 26, voted \$100 to each volunteer under the last call of the President, and \$50 to each soldier drafted and sworn into the service from Leeds. 1863, November 30, voted that \$350 be paid each recruit when mustered in, and that the selectmen designate some influential man to procure recruits to fill the town's quota. 1864, August 13, voted that the town furnish \$300 for each man that enlists to fill the quota now called for. December 26 voted to pay \$400 as a bounty to each volunteer or drafted man that may volunteer or be drafted to fill the call of the President to the extent of the town's quota, and that the town treasurer be authorized to loan the sum of \$400 per man and make such papers as shall most effectually bind the town to the payment of the same. 1865, March, voted to issue town bonds to pay the war debt. Leeds furnished 161 men for the Union army of the Rebellion.

CIVIL LIST.—1801—Abial Daily, clerk; John Whiting, Daniel Lothrop, Oliver Otis, Isaac Collier, Obadiah Pettingill, selectmen. 1802—Abial Daily, clerk; John Whiting, Uriah Foss, Isaac Collier, selectmen. 1803—Abial Daily, clerk; Oliver Otis, John Whiting, Robert Gould, selectmen. 1804—Isaac Collier, clerk; Oliver Otis, John Whiting, Robert Gould, selectmen. 1805—Abial Daily, clerk; John Whiting, David Woodman, Uriah Foss, selectmen. 1806—Thomas Francis, clerk; Uriah Foss, Isaac Collier, George Lothrop, selectmen. 1807—Thomas Francis, clerk; George Lothrop, Isaac Collier, Robert Gould, selectmen. 1808—Thomas Francis, clerk; Isaac Collier, George Lothrop, Capt. Othniel Pratt, selectmen. 1809—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, John Whiting, Moses Stevens, selectmen. 1810—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, John Whiting, George

Lothrop, selectmen. 1811—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, George Lothrop, Abial Daily, selectmen. 1812—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, Uriah Foss, Isaiah Beals, selectmen. 1813—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, Uriah Foss, Isaiah Beals, selectmen. 1814—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, Uriah Foss, Martin Leonard, selectmen. 1815—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, George Turner, Oliver Otis, selectmen. 1816—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, Uriah Foss, Oliver Otis, selectmen. 1817-1818-1819—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, Uriah Foss, George Lothrop, selectmen. 1820-1821—Thomas Francis, clerk; Thomas Francis, Lewis Turner, Daniel Parcher, selectmen. 1822—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; William Gould, Harvey Bates, John Francis, selectmen. 1823-1824—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; Capt. John Francis, William Gould, Harvey Bates, selectmen. 1825—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; John Francis, Harvey Bates, Solomon Lothrop, selectmen. 1826—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; John Francis, Solomon Lothrop, Stephen Wellcome, selectmen. 1827—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; Oliver Otis, Harvey Bates, Stephen Wellcome, selectmen. 1828—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; John Francis, Solomon Lothrop, Levi Foss, selectmen. 1829—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; Harvey Bates, Israel Herrick, Stillman Howard, selectmen. 1830-1831—Thomas W. Bridgham, clerk; Harvey Bates, Levi Foss, Solomon Lothrop, selectmen. 1832—T. W. Bridgham, clerk; Harvey Bates, Israel Herrick, John Gould, selectmen. 1833-1834-1835—T. W. Bridgham, clerk; John Francis, Stephen Rackley, Joshua Turner, selectmen. 1836—T. W. Bridgham, clerk; Joshua S. Turner, Benjamin Francis, Issacher Lane, selectmen. 1837—T. W. Bridgham, clerk; Harvey Bates, Benjamin Francis, Issacher Lane, selectmen. 1838-1839—Thomas Francis, clerk; Harvey Bates, Uriah Foss, Isaac Boothby, selectmen. 1840—Thomas Francis, clerk; John Gilmore, Uriah Foss, Isaac Boothby, selectmen. 1841—Thomas Francis, clerk; John Gilmore, Reuel Foss, George K. Stinchfield, selectmen. 1842—Barnabas Davee, clerk; Josiah Day, 2d, Harvey Bates, Charles Knapp, selectmen. 1843-1844—B. Davee, clerk; Leavitt Lothrop, Josiah Day, 2d, Benjamin Francis, selectmen. 1845—B. Davee, clerk; Leavitt Lothrop, Benjamin Francis, Uriah Foss, selectmen. 1846—B. Davee, clerk; Josiah Day, 2d, Uriah Foss, Thomas Owen, selectmen. 1847—B. Davee, clerk; Uriah Foss, Thomas Owen, Isaac Boothby, selectmen. 1848—B. Davee, clerk; Uriah Foss, Isaac Boothby, John Lane, selectmen. 1849—Friend D. Lord, clerk; Isaac Boothby, Peleg B. Caswell, Stillman L. Howard, selectmen. 1850—F. D. Lord, clerk; Peleg B. Caswell, S. L. Howard, George K. Stinchfield, selectmen. 1851—F. B. Leonard, clerk; S. L. Howard, George K. Stinchfield, Davis F. Lothrop, selectmen. 1852—F. B. Leonard, clerk; Josiah Day, Cyrus Bates, F. D. Millett, selectmen. 1853—F. B. Leonard, clerk; Harvey Bates, S. L. Howard, I. T. Boothby, selectmen. 1854—John Turner, clerk; Harvey Bates, S. L. Howard, I. T. Boothby, selectmen. 1855—John Turner, clerk; S. L. Howard, Salmon Brewster, Uriah Foss, selectmen. 1856-1857—John Turner, clerk; Uriah Foss, Peleg B. Caswell, Isaiah B. Additon, selectmen. 1858—Gessius F. Jennings, clerk; P. B. Caswell, Isaac Boothby, Oscar D. Turner, selectmen. 1859-1860—G. F. Jennings, clerk; Isaiah B. Addition, O. B. Turner, Augustus Ramsdell, selectmen. 1861—G. F. Jennings, clerk; P. B. Caswell, Lloyd Gould, Samuel More, selectmen. 1862—G. F. Jennings, clerk; Benjamin Francis, Greenwood C. Gordon, Benjamin Hodsdon, selectmen. 1863—Davis Francis, clerk; Benjamin Hodsdon, G. C. Gordon, Arza G. Lothrop, selectmen. 1864—Davis Francis, clerk; Seth Howard, Benjamin Turner, Henry F. Woodman, selectmen. 1865—D. Francis, clerk; S. L. Howard, Uriah Foss, Davis Francis, selectmen. 1866—J. G. Gott, clerk; S. L. Howard, D. Francis, Benjamin Hodsdon, selectmen. 1867—J. G. Gott, clerk; A. G. Lothrop, Freeman Andrews, Aaron Winslow, selectmen. 1868—J. G. Gott, clerk; A. G. Lothrop, Benjamin Francis, B. Hodsdon, selectmen. 1869—John Turner, clerk; A. G. Lothrop, B. Francis, G. C. Gordon, selectmen. 1870—John Turner, clerk; I. B. Additon, G. F. Jennings, T. S. Carver, selectmen. 1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878—John Turner, clerk; I. B. Additon, T. S. Carver, A. J. Foss, selectmen. 1879—C. H. Foster, clerk; I. B. Additon, William B. Sumner, John F. Jennings, selectmen. 1880—William R. Pettingill, clerk; I. B. Additon, William B. Sumner, John F. Jennings, selectmen. 1881-1882—C. H. Foster, clerk; I. B. Additon, William B. Sumner, Henry Francis, selectmen. 1883—G. W. Lane, clerk; I. B. Additon, John F. Jennings, Joseph Moody, selectmen. 1884—R. S. Loring, clerk; C. A. Lovejoy, John F. Jennings, Joseph Moody, selectmen. 1885—R. S. Loring, clerk; C. A. Lovejoy, Henry Pettengill, Joseph Moody, selectmen. 1887—R. S. Loring, clerk; C. A. Lovejoy, H. F. Pettengill, J. F. Moody, selectmen. 1888—R. S. Loring, clerk; C. A. Lovejoy, C. B. Lane, G. T. Bishop, selectmen. 1889-1890—R. S. Loring, clerk; C. B. Lane, G. T. Bishop, G. A. Jennings, selectmen. 1891—R. S. Loring, clerk; C. B. Lane, G. T. Bishop, George Parcher, selectmen.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The First Baptist Church—Universalism—Methodism—The First Freewill Baptist Church—The Quakers—Schools—Temperance—Mills, Other Industries—Sketches.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—At the time of Jesse Lee's preaching here in 1794 Thomas Francis and others were converted, and in June, 1795, Elder Potter baptized a few persons. This was the first Baptist movement in the town. Mr Case came soon after and baptized several who joined the Baptist church in Wayne. Meetings in Leeds were held in Giddings Lane's barn. In 1799 Mr Francis was ordained as an evangelist, and in June, 1800, a "Church of Christ" was constituted at Leeds Centre, with these members: Elder Thomas Francis, Eleazer Carver, Daniel Lothrop, Giddings Lane, Eunice Knapp, Jemima Lane, Daniel Robbins, Matilda Millett, Joanna Turner, Isaac Freeman, James Sampson, Sarah Foster, Joseph Gould, Thomas Millett, Zebulon Millett, Elizabeth Otis. Elder Francis was elected pastor, and Giddings Lane, deacon. Elder Francis was appointed to prepare a letter to the Bowdoin Baptist Association requesting admission into that body, and Elder Francis and Deacon Lane were sent as "messengers." *The First Baptist Society* was incorporated June 23, 1804, with these members: Thomas D. Francis, Oliver Otis, Josiah Turner, Zebulon P. Millett, James Lane, Nathaniel House, Jr, Andrew Cushman, Samuel Herrick, John Millett, Isaac Collier, Uriah Foss, Giddings Lane, Isaac Truman, Ebenezer Mason, Daniel Lane, Jr, Thomas Millett, Jr, Simeon Gould, Phinehas Foss, Robert Gould, Joseph Gould, Seth Howard, Abial Daily, Daniel Lowthrop, Daniel Lowthrop, Jr, James Stanley, David Woodman, Eleazer Carver, Daniel Robbins, Thomas Millet, and William Turner, "and their families and estates." With some of the best people as members and constant attendants upon divine service, and under the earnest labors of Rev. Mr Francis, this church grew in numbers and strength. March 19, 1806, this letter was read to the society:—

I hereby certify that the following persons request to join the first Baptist Society in Leeds with their polls and estates, and they co-unite in religious worship with said Society: (viz) James Lamb, Samuel Leadbetter, Peter Lane, Thomas Lothrop, Samuel Lane, Obediah Turner, Roger Stinchfield, Isaac Boothby, and Dodavah Harmon, all of Leeds.

ABIEL DAILY, Clerk of said Society.

In 1806 the meeting-house at Leeds Centre was completed. Rev. Thomas D. Francis laid deep the foundations of the church by his fervent preaching until 1835. He died May 9, 1836. This year the meeting-house was repaired. Solomon Lothrop, Rowland Howard, and Leavitt Lothrop were the committee

in charge. The successors of Elder Francis were Allen Barrows, from 1835 to 1837; Smith Hinkley, 1837; Wilson C. Rider, 1838; Daniel Hutchinson, 1839; Robert C. Starr, 1840; Daniel Hutchinson, 1841; S. S. Leighton, 1842 to 1845; J. W. Lawton, 1846 to 1848; Elders Sargent and Tilton, 1849; Allen Barrows, 1850 to 1855; Abram Snyder, 1856; Elder Gurney, 1857; Elder Fulton, 1858; Joel P. Chapin, 1859 to 1863; O. Richardson, 1863; William E. Noyes, 1864 to 1868; Joel Wheeler, 1868; Henry A. Libby, 1869; S. S. Brownson, 1870 to 1873. In 1870 Seth Millett was chosen deacon in place of A. J. Lane, resigned. J. E. Palmer was also deacon at this time. In 1887, in a communication to the Bowdoinham Baptist Association, was written:—

During the 87 years of our existence upwards of 200 members have been enrolled. For 67 years a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been sustained, and every year a contribution of from \$5 to \$20 has been made in its behalf. Our pulpit has been supplied occasionally for the past year. Bro. A. A. Mainwaring has labored among us nearly every week with encouraging results. Our congregation has averaged somewhat larger than for a few years past. Our Sunday school is still flourishing under Bro. H. W. Lincoln's earnest and able management.

Deacon T. C. Libby died in 1889, and October 12 Seth Howard was re-elected senior deacon and W. R. Pettingill junior deacon, to serve seven years. March 7, 1891, it was voted to make the seats free, and March 12 to make extensive repairs. This time-honored structure has been remodeled, reconstructed, and entirely renovated.

The Second Baptist Church and Society were organized in 1843, erected a meeting-house at South Leeds, and had a prosperous existence for many years under the ministrations of Rev. Walter Foss, its only pastor. It lost its visibility about 1872.

Universalism.—From a very early period the preaching of Rev. Thomas Barnes had found sympathy in many households of Leeds. The earliest history of a Universalist organization is given in a manuscript in the handwriting of Israel Herrick, bearing date 1833, giving answers to questions asked in the *Intelligencer* of September 28, relative to the state of Universalist societies in Kennebec and Somerset counties. He says:—

The First Universalist Society in Leeds was organized March 13, 1830, of 60 members. There usually attends meeting about 200 people. In the summer of 1832 the society hired preaching one-quarter of the time for six months. Rev. Thomas Dolloff preached, for which we paid him \$24 in money, raised by subscription; we have no funds. Our society is scattered all over the town, and the subscriptions fall on those near the meeting, besides our society generally is not of the wealthiest class, therefore our subscriptions are not in proportion to our numbers. The society has not much increased or diminished. Our prospects are as good as at any former period. We have had no difficulty in obtaining preaching in proportion to our means until the present season. We have no meeting-house, our meetings are well accommodated in the town house. Our society is well united—a good degree of feeling existing among the members. We hold no meetings except on Sundays,

have no Sunday School nor Bible Class. We have our regular yearly society meetings besides intermediate meetings as occasion requires, but generally not fully attended. It is my opinion that the number that attends our meeting is larger than attends any other meeting in town except the Free-Willers, which occasionally may be as large or larger than ours. I should think not far from one-half of the ratable polls were in favor of the doctrine of Universalism.

At this time some of the leading members were Israel Herrick, Levi Foss, John Francis, Caleb Carver, William Gott, Simeon Gould, Barnabas Davee, George Lothrop, Thomas W. Bridgham, Benjamin Millett, Alexander Jennings, Ebenezer Stinchfield, Samuel More, James Lindsey, John Carver, Solomon Lothrop, Samuel Jennings, Levi Dunham, Levi Caswell, Lemuel Sumner, James Stinchfield. From this time we find no records until March 20, 1837, when a petition to George Lothrop, Esq., asking him to issue his warrant to Barnabas Davee, directing him to notify the petitioners to meet at the town house, April 15, to organize the First Universalist Society of Leeds, was signed by Israel Herrick, Asa Rose, B. Millett, Jr, William P. Millett, O. J. Frost, Solomon Lothrop, Benjamin Millett, Thomas W. Bridgham, Franklin B. Leonard, Samuel More, Isaac Pratt, Eben Stinchfield, James K. Stinchfield, Isaac Boothby, John Carver, James Stinchfield, Jr, Aaron Dwinal, Barnabas Davee, Elias Lane, Robert Crumett. In 1836 the Baptist meeting-house had been jointly repaired by the Universalists and Baptists, and an agreement made whereby the Universalists were to occupy the house "the fourth Sunday in each month." The society was duly organized, a constitution adopted, Israel Herrick elected clerk, and assessors, etc., chosen. It is most probable that the following were pew owners in the repaired church: Alexander Jennings, Aaron Dwinal, Samuel More, Solomon Lothrop two, Giddings Lane two, Eben Stinchfield, John D. Millett, Benjamin Millett, Jr, Israel Herrick, Lemuel Sumner, Ira Lamb, Isaac Pratt, Isaac Boothby, Robert Crumett.

In April, 1843, Giddings Lane, I. Herrick, S. More were elected assessors, Samuel More, John D. Millett, Isaac Boothby a committee "to see whether the agreement entered into between the society's relative to the occupancy of the Meeting-house is Binding." This was the commencement of a long and serious contest for the title of one-fourth of the house, culminating in a suit brought by the Baptist society against Perry Grant for malicious trespass in breaking open the meeting-house for Universalist service. From the decision of the supreme court in favor of the Baptist ownership an appeal was taken. The decision was made in 1871 in favor of the plaintiffs on the ground that under the act of incorporation of the Baptist society there could not be a legal transfer of any of its property. In 1872 an elegant Universalist meeting-house containing 52 pews was built at a cost of \$5,000, and November 10, 1873, Isaiah B. Additon, Giddings Lane, Horace Herrick, B. Davee, R. Jennings, Charles S. Gordon, Lewis Churchill, H. L. Millett, Willard Lothrop,

Rollin S. Loring, I. F. Jennings, L. H. Sumner, and W. B. Sumner petitioned H. M. Brewster, Esq., for a warrant enabling the "Stockholders of the Leeds Center Parish Church," to make an incorporation, which was effected November 18, when Giddings Lane was chosen clerk. He held that office until his death, when his son, G. W. Lane, succeeded him. Rev. Otis H. Johnson, of Jay, preached every fourth Sunday from 1869 to 1879, and part of the time every other Sunday. He was succeeded by Revs. Barnes, Bosserman, White, Cutler, and Smith. The society maintains preaching through the summer, and has a well-attended Sabbath school; Willard Lothrop, superintendent.

Methodism was preached in Littleborough (Leeds), December 23, 1794, by Jesse Lee, who rode to Mr Lane's house, and at two o'clock preached to a crowded congregation, "and the melting presence of God was among us." In the evening he preached from the text, "Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you." Many of his hearers were affected, and he notes: "It appeared as if the whole neighborhood was about to turn to God." This town was in Readfield circuit as early as 1795; subsequently it became a part of Monmouth circuit, and for many years was regularly visited by the preachers. A class was formed as early as 1795. In 1838 Rev. John Allen held a protracted meeting in the school-house at Quaker Ridge; several persons were converted, and a class was formed with Salmon Brewster leader, and Mrs Salmon Brewster, Morgan Brewster and wife, Nathan Stetson and wife, Charles A. Additon, Ruby Additon, Louisa Gilmore, Huldah Gilmore, Louisa Additon, George D. Lothrop, Pamela Bridgham, and other members. The society increased, and held meetings in the school-house until 1851, when, through the instrumentality of Rev. John Cumner, the pastor, and through the liberality of Salmon Brewster, the meeting-house was built. Leeds and Greene have been a circuit for many years, with preaching at Quaker Ridge and Keen's Corners. The society is somewhat scattered in residence. In 1884 a parsonage was purchased and fitted up. In 1886 there were 37 members, 80 Sunday-school scholars. Church valued at \$1,000; parsonage, \$500. That year the society paid off the debt on the parsonage. A new union chapel, costing \$1,400, at Keen's Corner, was dedicated May 5, 1891.

A Methodist class, now joined to Wayne circuit, has long existed at North Leeds. Amos Thombs was class leader many years. He was succeeded by Elisha D. Gould, whose son, Russell, now holds the office. There are sixteen members. Rev. J. R. Masterman preaches every other Sabbath in the union chapel.

The First Freewill Baptist Church was organized at North Leeds, February 11, 1829, by Elder Abiezer Bridges. The original members were Joshua Tupper, Warren Howard, Lucy Tupper, Mercy Dunham, Julia A. Stanley, Almira Turner, Martha Grant (now, June 1, 1891, aged 95), Anna Additon, Deborah Bridges, Eliza Bridges. It belonged to Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting,

and had its largest membership (75) in 1836. At this time a union chapel was erected, one-half owned by this society, one-fourth by the Methodists, and one-fourth by individuals of the Baptist and Campbellite (Christian) faith. Prior to 1836 the Free Baptists held their meetings in school-houses and dwellings, but from this time they had preaching every other Sabbath in the chapel. The Quarterly Meeting recognizes the church, although the membership is but eight. The deacons have been Joshua Tupper, Warren Howard, George Gould, and Francis D. Millett, who has held office 24 years.

Rev. Greenwood Gordon ministers to those of Christian faith.

The Quakers in 1807 erected a meeting-house on Quaker Ridge. They continued to hold meetings there quite a number of years, but subsequently moved their meeting-house about a mile west to their burying-ground, and a few years later moved it opposite Stephen Wellcome's. About 1869 it was sold and torn down, the society having become extinct.

Schools.—The value of education was impressed upon the children of the first settlers by their first teacher, that wise man, Thomas Francis, and the later families brought from their Massachusetts homes that reverence for learning so characteristic of the sons of the Old Bay State. 1801, April 6, at the first town meeting, \$200 was voted for schools, and Joseph Day, Levi Bates, William Gilbert, John Jennings, Oliver Randell, and Obadiah Pettingill were chosen school committee. November 31, voted to accept the division of districts made by the selectmen, and that each district draw their own money. In 1802 and 1803 \$300 was voted for schools. November 7, 1803, Elder Thomas Francis, Abiel Daily, and George Turner, Jr, were chosen to inspect schools and teachers. 1804, November 5, voted to divide the school money according to the number of scholars. 1804 and 1805, \$300 raised for schooling. 1806, April 7, \$500 voted for schools. June 9, George Lothrop, Isaac Collier, and Thomas Millett, Jr, were chosen to divide the town into school districts, and nine districts were defined. 1819, March 8, \$500 was raised for schools. 1822, voted to raise \$620 for schools. George Turner, Harvey Bates, Daniel Lothrop, Oliver Otis, Stillman Howard, Daniel Parcher, Robert Gould, Samuel Brown, Samuel Stinchfield, and Joseph Mitchell were chosen to revise the limits of the school districts. 1831 and 1832, voted to raise \$675 for schools. 1845 and 1846, \$700 voted for schools. 1848, March 7, the school committee recommended that a high school be established, and were instructed to mature [plans for] the same and report. In 1860 and for a few years after, \$1,050 was raised for schools, and in 1868, 1870, and 1871 \$1,200 were voted. In 1873 the town raised \$400 for high schools. From this time, although the district system has been maintained, a free high school has from time to time been kept, and great attention has been paid to the other schools; good teachers as a rule have been employed, and satisfactory results have followed their teaching. In the 12 districts of the town in 1890 237 of the 343 scholars in town received

instruction, and, in addition to \$1,000 raised by the town, \$661.40 from the state was expended. The free high school located at Leeds Center in the spring of 1890 was taught by C. F. Leadbetter. Miss Laura M. Sylvester, the supervisor, is a normal school graduate and a practical teacher of more than ordinary ability. Stephen R. Deane has done good service on the school committee. He gives this graphic account of early schools:—

The acquisition of a common school education 60 years ago was often attended with difficulties of which scholars of the present age know nothing. Many districts had no school-houses. I recollect attending school for a short time in three neighboring districts where the schools were kept in winter in a room in some dwelling-house, and in summer sometimes in a shop, a corn house, and, in one instance, on the big barn floor. The district in which I lived had no school-house till several years after I ceased to be a scholar. The district lay on two roads nearly parallel to each other and about a mile apart, and no road within its limits to connect them, so the people could never agree upon a proper site for their house to stand. The school-room was furnished with seats made of planks or slabs long enough to reach from end to end and from side to side of the room, and the desk for writing was of like material, fastened to the walls (usually on three sides of the room) so that the scholars when writing were obliged to turn their backs to the teacher and face the wall, the window, and, too often, the darkness; for windows were neither large nor plenty, one or more corners of the room being too shady for the pupil to clearly discern the plummet lines under his copy. It was thought that for a boy to be able to perform all the hard problems in Kenney's arithmetic was about all he ever need to know of mathematics. Reading, writing, and geography were to be studied, but grammar was considered too effeminate and quite useless unless the boy aspired to become a teacher. Girls learned spelling, reading, and grammar, but arithmetic was regarded for them much as grammar was for boys. Ambitious mothers provided their daughters with a square of nice linen for the foundation of a sampler on which the letters of the alphabet, figures, her age, and other things (according to the fancy of her teacher and her skill) were to be wrought in needle work. There were but few who made teaching a business, and in general nothing beyond a common school education constituted their literary qualifications. The school fund was small and apportioned to the several districts according to the number of scholars in each.

Temperance.—The cause of temperance has been strongly upheld by the good people of Leeds. Even before the days of the Washingtonians temperance meetings were held, and from the formation of the first society here organizations have existed. The Good Templars have two lodges at this writing, Stony Brook at North Leeds and Sparkling Diamond at Leeds Junction.

First Mills and Other Industries, Merchants, etc.—John Jennings built the first saw-mill, a small affair, about 1790, at West Leeds, for the use of himself and his three sons near him, but accommodated his other neighbors also. This was located near where Zachary Cary afterwards built a fulling mill. The second saw-mill was built in 1804 by Thomas Mitchell and Elias and Peter Lane. Andrew Cushman, who married Bathsheba Jennings in 1789, and settled in Leeds, built the first grist-mill, in 1814, on the privilege at West

Leeds now occupied by R. E. Swain. In 1817 he built a saw-mill on the same power. At his death in 1844, Daniel Hinkley became proprietor, and built a new mill. Stillman and Seth Howard later owned this property. Orrin B. Taylor was the next owner; he was succeeded in turn by E. E. Wheeler, Rodolphus Jennings, and R. E. Swain. Mr Swain has a manufactory of box boards and dowels, employing several hands, on this privilege. Eben Mason built the second grist-mill in town in 1816 on this same stream, deriving his power from an overshot wheel, 16 feet in diameter. Like all the early mills, this had a short existence. This Eben Mason was the first blacksmith. His shop was at the corner where Dr Loring lives. Oliver P. Frost had a blacksmith shop very early at West Leeds, and Charles Bates one on Quaker Ridge. From his family Bates hill takes its name. Robert Crumett was the early blacksmith at the Center. Stephen Welcome and Cyrus Sampson had "asheries," where they made potash. The trades of tanning and shoemaking were early combined. Samuel More, who served in the navy in the War of 1812 and was made prisoner, came to Leeds in 1814, put up a small tannery at Leeds Center, and was the town's first tanner. He continued to tan leather and make shoes until 1849. He died in 1881. James and Ira Lamb and Seth Cary were also tanners.

Merchants.—The earliest were the Indian traders, Thomas and Roger Stinchfield. Some of the wealthier early settlers kept large stocks of necessities for their own use and frequently accommodated their neighbors by sales or barter. The first traders, as we now use the term, were Stephen Welcome in the southwest part, William Turner in the south part (notices for town meeting were posted on his store in 1832), Cyrus Sampson at South Leeds, and Solomon Lothrop. Later Stephen Day (1839) and Joshua Lane (at the Dr Loring corner) had good stores. Solomon Lothrop, established at Leeds Center in 1820, was in trade many years. Noah Sturtevant, from Winthrop, succeeded him in trade until his store was burned. Mr Lothrop rebuilt the store and again engaged in trade. He sold to Barnabas Davee, who also conducted a furniture shop for some years. About 1820 Simeon Foss was in trade on the southeast corner at Leeds Center, and Nathan Randall near the town house. After Davee one Fogg traded for a short time, and then the store was idle. After a while S. & S. L. Lothrop put in a stock of goods, and later sold to Thaddeus F. More in 1846, Josiah Day succeeding him in 1847. The railroad contractors kept a store from 1849 to 1853. G. G. More, son of Samuel, was in trade in 1861. After him came Cyrus B. Lane, succeeded by Charles Lane, who was in business in 1872. *Wallace L. Francis* has occupied this stand for the last four years, carries a large general stock of goods, does a prosperous business, and is postmaster. *Gustavus W. Lane* established himself at the Center in 1883 as a dealer in groceries, flour, grain, feed, etc. In connection with his mercantile business, in 1889 he erected a steam grist-mill

at the station, to grind 200 bushels of corn daily. This has increased from a business of \$5,000 annually to \$50,000. He is also station and express agent. *Thomas C. Foss* has been in trade and wool buying at North Leeds since 1850. *H. M. Brewster* is in trade at Curtis's Corner, and *Brewster, Burgess & Co.* have a steam mill, and manufacture lumber and boxes. *C. H. Foster* is a trader at West Leeds. Among the representative farmers are *Peter Lane*, *T. H. Boothby*, *D. F. Lothrop*, *William B. Sumner*, *Henry G. Mitchell*, the *Additons*, *Seth Howard*, *A. J. Foss*, *Willard Lothrop*, *Cyrus B. Lane*, *Henry Francis*, *George Parcher*, *F. D. Millett*.

Physicians.—*Abial Daily* is said to have been the first physician. Among his successors have been *Dr Thomas W. Bridgham*, *Dr Lord*, and *Dr R. S. Loring*, who resides near the Center.

H. F. Webb & Co.—This firm puts up canned goods. The business originated with *Willard Lothrop* in 1885. He canvassed the town for farmers who would agree to plant sweet corn for a canning factory, and, securing a sufficient number, *Joseph Berry* began the business the same year. In 1886 *H. F. Webb & Co.* came and have conducted a profitable enterprise to themselves and the people. They pay three cents for 26 ounces of corn and put up 175,000 cans of corn yearly, besides other vegetables.

Leeds Dairying Association.—This originated with the canvass by *Mr Lothrop* for the introduction of a canning factory. He found that quite a number were ready to support a cheese factory, and a stock company with \$1,500 capital was organized the same year (1885) with *Willard Lothrop*, *D. F. Lothrop*, *J. F. Jennings*, *C. H. Lovejoy*, *John Woodman*, directors, and *G. W. Lane*, treasurer. They built a factory at Leeds Center, employed a cheese maker, and went into operation in June. It has succeeded even beyond the expectation of its originators, and has declared annual dividends of from five to twelve per cent. Most of the product is sold in *Lewiston*. The directors in 1891 are *D. F. Lothrop*, *B. Turner*, *T. H. Boothby*; *C. H. Lane* is clerk; *G. W. Lane*, treasurer.

The town was early noted for its attention to agricultural improvement. *Rev. Paul Coffin* in 1796 was a guest of *William Gilbert*, and speaks of his crops thus: "This man raises annually about five hundred bushels of bread stuff and fourteen hundred weight of flax, etc. His hay and bread stuff will this year exceed two tons of hay, and more, by the acre on upland." It is said to have been the first of the *Androscoggin* valley towns to hold a town fair or "show," and the display was "magnificent," all the people exerting themselves to make each annual exhibition a success. These fairs were discontinued many years since, but since 1885, and with the creation of the Grange, renewed attention is given to them. Leeds has been almost exclusively an agricultural town, and from the rugged culture of its fields have been brought up strong, capable men, who, succeeding to the worth of a brave and

gallant ancestry, have, at home and elsewhere, done honor to their parent town, and reflected credit on the family names. Many have served with distinction in the military service of the country, many have adorned the walks of professional life, while those who have remained on the old homesteads possess the same qualities and carry into all departments of life the same ability, integrity, and marked sense of honor, possessed by their pioneer ancestry and the Massachusetts families from whom they descend.

The Lane Family is one of the oldest in town. *Daniel Lane*, the pioneer, was originally from Gloucester, Essex county, Mass. This county has ever been noted for the intelligence of its inhabitants, the first settlers having been mostly descendants of noble English families. In 1782, Daniel Lane, with wife, Mary, and family, came from New Gloucester. He had served in the Revolution, been taken by the British, and kept two years in Dartmoor prison. His children were: *Daniel*, who married, first, Eunice Verrill, and had Joshua, Daniel, Eunice, Nancy, Lois, and Mary; second, Ruth Pratt, and had Eliphalet G., Olive, Lorinda; *James*, married Abigail Leadbetter; children, Phebe, Joanna, John, Abigail, Asenath, Eliza, Hannah, Alden, Columbus, James; *Giddings*, married Jemima Norris; children, Polly, Alpheus, Lydia, Jemima, Dorcas, Fanny, Giddings, Samuel, Susannah, Esther, Calvin, and Nancy; *Elias*, married Mary Lawrence, and located in 1790 on the lot where his grandson, D. F. Lothrop, resides; children, Elizabeth, David, Warren, Alvin; *Peter*, married, first, Lois Verrill; children, Eliphalet, Issachar, David, Jesse, Judith, Lois; second, Grace Turner; children, Semynta, Peter, Joanna, Eunice, Benjamin F., Charles, Harriet; *Samuel*, married, first, Judith Verrill; second, Sarah Nye; children, Henry K., Samuel, Harriet; *Mary*, married Stephen Rowe, of Danville; *Judith*, married Captain Daniel Jones; they had nine children; Lydia married Nathaniel Norcross, of Hallowell. The sons of Daniel¹ settled west of Androscoggin pond, except one who settled near the center of the town.

Peter Lane was born at Leeds, September 7, 1816. He was son of Peter of New Gloucester, and Grace (Turner) Lane (a daughter of William and Joanna Turner, who came from Bridgewater, Mass., to Littleborough in 1787). Peter Lane married, first, Lucretia P., daughter of Hon. Stillman Howard, of Leeds; second, Mary J., daughter of James Palmer, of Cornville. Mr Lane was in business in Portland for 33 years. Since 1872 he has conducted his farm of 200 acres on Chapel hill. He makes a specialty of butter-making. In his herd of 50 choice cattle in 1890, 40 were fine Jersey and grade cows. Mr Lane is a Republican; in religious preferences a Universalist.

The Jennings Family were early residents of Sandwich, Mass., and probably descend from Sir William Jennings, of England. John and Ruhama Jennings had one son, Samuel, who was town clerk 25 years. His sons were Samuel and John. John removed to Wayne in 1780 with a large family. His sons,

Samuel and John, came to Leeds about 1784, cleared farms, and made homes, near the Androscoggin. Samuel married Olive Tupper. His sons were Samuel and Perez S., who was born in Leeds. Perez S. married Joanna, daughter of James Lane. Their children were *Orville*, who became U. S. district attorney in Arkansas; *Gessius F.*, a prominent citizen of Farmington; *Roscoe G.*, a physician, professor of clinical surgery and dermatology in and secretary of Arkansas Industrial University; *Rollin F.*; *Gustavus A.*, occupied the old homestead; *Eliza A.*, married Isaiah B. Additon. John, brother of Samuel, married Sarah Morton. Children: *Alexander*; *John*; *Sarah*; *Betsey*; *Franklin N.*; *Phebe W.*; *Robert*; *Deborah C.*; *Esther M.*; *Columbus*, an excellent farmer on Riverside farm; and *Sturges N.*

The Lothrop Family, of Leeds, descends from Mark Lothrop,¹ who came to Salem, Mass., about 1643, and in 1656 was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater; in 1657 took the "Oath of Fidelitie," in 1658 was elected constable, and for 25 years held a high place in affairs, dying in 1685. His sons were Samuel and Mark. Samuel³ lived in Bridgewater. His son, Daniel,⁴ born in West Bridgewater, May 2, 1721, married Rhoda Willis, and was a major in Col Crafts's regiment at Dorchester Heights, when Washington took command of the army. Major Lothrop was also one of the original members of the First Baptist church of Bridgewater. In 1790 he rode on horseback from Bridgewater to Littleborough to visit his son, Daniel, Jr.,⁵ and was well pleased with the locality and remained until his death in 1818. *Col Daniel Lothrop, Jr.*, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1745, and in 1785 came to Leeds with a large family. He had been an officer in the Revolution, was an able man, and one of the first selectmen. He married, first, Hannah Howard; second, Lydia Willis; third, Mary Turner, in 1785. His children were George, Daniel, Thomas, Hannah, Samuel, Sullivan, Lydia, Polly, Rhoda, and Alson. He died in 1837. His many descendants have proved themselves worthy of their name and their ancestry. George,⁶ born in Bridgewater, 1765, married Polly Thayer. He eventually located in Leeds, where he died in 1839. His children attaining maturity were: Solomon; Leavitt; Hannah, married George Gould; Jeremiah; Polly, married Reuel Foss, who moved to Auburn about 1866, where they died.

Solomon Lothrop, son of George and Polly (Thayer) Lothrop, was born in Bridgewater, February 26, 1788, and coming to Leeds, he married, July 15, 1810, Sarah W., daughter of Daniel and Sally (Whiting) Lothrop. He was the first postmaster of the Center, and for many years was active as a business man. Lothrop's Corner through his energy became a prominent center. He acquired wealth, became owner of a large acreage, filled numerous offices, and was active in social and religious circles. His home was where Willard Lothrop lives, and was purchased from Dr Abiel Daily. Among his children were: *Solomon L.*, born June 10, 1817, married April 20, 1840, Hannah

Turner, who survives him. *Betsey*, born December 13, 1813, married Lewis Turner, and has three children: Ermina J. (Mrs E. D. Hamilton), Emma C. (Mrs James Norris), Frances A. (Mrs Turner now lives in Middleboro, Mass.) *Willard*, the youngest son, was born June 18, 1828, and married, January 10, 1860, Emma, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Leadbetter) Boothby. Children: Susie E. (Mrs G. W. Lane), Frank B., Sarah C. Mr Lothrop has contributed much to the advancement of the town by securing the establishment of various industries. He is especially interested in the Universalist church and is superintendent of its Sabbath school.

Captain Seth Howard came from West Bridgewater in 1801, and purchased of Roger Stinchfield the farm opposite the Otis place on the northeast. He was baptized by Rev. Isaac Backus, and is said to have been the first person in that town to have received apostolic baptism. The Howards of Leeds descend from John Howard, who came from England prior to 1643 and settled in Duxbury, and, in 1651, became one of the proprietors and original settlers of West Bridgewater. Captain Howard was a man of dignity, a good presiding officer, and was frequently moderator. His wife was Desire Bailey of West Bridgewater. They had seven sons and two daughters: *Stillman*, the oldest son, married Lydia Lothrop and settled in Leeds, and was a successful farmer, an important man of affairs, a captain in 1814, was representative when Maine was made a state, and later; justice of the peace and quorum; county commissioner of Kennebec county, and one of Governor John W. Dana's council in 1849. He died in 1861, aged 76. He had two sons, Stillman L. and Seth. *Everett* died in Georgia. *Ward* was collector of customs in New York City for four years under Van Buren's administration. *Seth* died in Mississippi. *Rowland B.* settled on the homestead. *Valentine R.* was a physician in Alabama and died there. *Benjamin F.* settled in Leeds (he died in 1882). His daughter married A. J. Foss. *Aurelia* married first, Dr Thomas M. Bridgham; second, Samuel Leadbetter. *Lucretia* married Jabez Leadbetter.

Stillman Lothrop Howard, eldest son of Hon. Stillman and Lydia (Lothrop) Howard, was born March 3, 1810, in Leeds, and died in Wayne, November 9, 1890. He was a teacher many years and taught navigation. For over 40 years he held prominent town offices, and was the first justice commissioned in Androscoggin county and held a commission 42 years. He was selectman, treasurer, etc., and for 30 years was a trustee of Monmouth Academy. The historical sketch of Leeds in the "Atlas" was written by him. He married, in 1833, Julia A., daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Gilbert) Turner. Children: Ward B., Howland, Daniel H., Lucius, Florence, Julia, Henrietta (Mrs John Clark Stinchfield). Mr Howard did much probate business, was a valuable counselor, and his efforts brought about many public improvements. He moved to Wayne in 1875.

Seth Howard, son of Hon. Stillman and Lydia (Lothrop) Howard, was born in Leeds. He married Amanda Additon and has seven children, Elsie A.

(Mrs H. W. Lincoln), Fletcher and Florilla (Mrs James C. Pike)—twins, Lydia A. (Mrs Charles S. Pike), Seth A., Dora L., and Lucretia L. He has been often in positions of public trust—member of school committee, selectman, treasurer, representative, and justice of the peace. He is a deacon of the Baptist church, an active member of the Grange, and a strong Republican. He is one of the best types of the intelligent and well-read farmers of Maine, liberal of his time and means in religious and educational causes.

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, A.M., LL.D., born in Leeds, November 8, 1830, was graduated from West Point in 1854 as lieutenant of ordnance, and in 1861 was made colonel of the Third Maine. He was promoted to brigadier for distinguished services; was twice wounded at Fair Oaks, losing his right arm; commanded his division at Antietam; was made major-general in 1862; commanded the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville and in the Peninsula campaign; received a letter of thanks from the President for skill and bravery at Gettysburg; was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, where he won distinction; commanded one of the three grand divisions of Sherman's army in its march to the sea, and, March 13, 1865, became brigadier and brevet major-general U. S. A. In May he was made Chief of the Freedman's Bureau, which he resigned in 1872 to become commissioner to the Apaches. From 1874 to 1881 he commanded the Department of the Columbia, in 1877 conducted the war against the Nez Percés, in 1878 the Piute and Bannock wars, in 1881 and 1882 was in command of the Department of West Point, then was transferred to the Department of the Platte. He has been now for several years in command of the Division of the Atlantic. In civil life General Howard is noted for high Christian character and as an author of ability.

General Charles H. Howard, born in August, 1838, was a lieutenant in the Third Maine, later aide-de-camp to General O. O. Howard, rose by promotion to brevet brigadier-general. After the war he was made assistant commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau. He has been editor of the *Chicago Advance*, and is now editor of the *Farm, Field and Stockman*, of Chicago.

Rev. Rowland B. Howard, formerly a pastor at Farmington, is secretary of the American Peace Society, Boston.

Stephen R. Deane, born in Leeds, September 4, 1816, descends from John Deane, born in Chard, England, who emigrated to Taunton, Mass., in 1637, and is son of Zebulon and Esther (Millett) Deane. Mr Deane married, first, Elvira Pratt. Children: Rose E., Henrie H., Abbie E. Mr Deane married, second, Victoria H. Turner, April 8, 1859. Children: S. Homer, Stillman H., Phillips H., Percy H. Cyrus Deane, of Taunton, Mass., settled in Greene early, and his brother Zebulon, born in Taunton, Mass., June 12, 1773, came about 1793, and finally settled on a farm in West Leeds, where he passed his life. This farm is owned and occupied by his descendants. The farm adjoining it on the south is owned by Truman Deane; the next farm south, containing

100 acres, is the property of Stephen R. Deane, who, with two of his sons, conduct it. They keep cows, young cattle, usually oxen, horses, sheep, etc. An important part of their business is the making of cheese. Mr Deane was educated in Maine, and Boston, Mass., and was a school teacher in many towns in Maine; in 1844 and 1845 he taught a commercial school in New Bedford, Mass.; was clerk and paymaster of the Merrimaack Lumber Co., of Lowell, Mass., for 12 years; was in trade in Leeds several years; postmaster of West Leeds 15 years; was on the school committee 13 years; when 18 years of age he joined the Leeds Rifle Co. Mr Deane favors the Republican party politically, and religiously believes that "upon that one word, Love, hang all the Law and all the Commandments."

Thomas C. Foss, a merchant at North Leeds, was born in Leeds, March 18, 1829. He is a son of the late Rev. Walter Foss, who for 50 years was a well-known Baptist preacher. His grandfather was Uriah Foss, one of the early settlers in Leeds, prominent in town affairs, and selectman for several years. Mr Foss's mother was Dorcas, daughter of John Morrison, of Wayne. She was the honored and loved mother of seven sons and eight daughters. Both parents lived the allotted "threescore and ten years," ending lives of marked usefulness. Mr Foss married, first, Elizabeth L., daughter of Ebenezer Cobb, of Leeds; second, Abbie J., daughter of George T. Cox, of Farmingdale. By the first wife six children were born: *V. Richard*, of Portland, has served two years in the city council of that city, the last year being president of the lower board, and is now holding other important official positions; *Belle P.* and *Grace D.*, of Portland; *Kate M.*; *Thomas C., Jr.*, of Leeds; and *Preston W.* (dec.). Mr Foss has always lived in Leeds, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for over forty years, being particularly connected with the wool trade in his section. He has held the position of postmaster at North Leeds. He has always been a Republican.

Wallace L. Francis, born at Leeds, May 12, 1850, is the son of Davis and Rosamond Francis, of Leeds. He is a descendant of Rev. Thomas Davis Francis, who was born in Hay, Breconshire county, South Wales, November 23, 1764, and came to America in 1778. He came to Leeds with the Stinchfields to give instruction to their children, and was the first teacher in the town, and was so pleased that he remained here, married Eunice, daughter of Thomas Millett, and permanently located in 1784. He became a noted theologian and local statesman and exerted a salutary and powerful effect in moulding the institutions and giving character to the town. He was the first representative (in 1804) to the General Court and was for a time in the State Senate and stood the peer of the ablest in that body, and his memory is revered in the town. In 1804 he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church, which relation he sustained until his death, May 9, 1836. Wallace L. Francis married, in 1879, Miss Georgia A. Francis, of Concord, N. H. They

have two daughters, Gard R. and Gladys H. He is a merchant and postmaster at Leeds. He is a Democrat in politics, and a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Albert Barker, son of David and Priscilla Barker, was a native of Lewiston. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that town, his great-grandfather having located at Barker's Mills, now Barkerville. Mr Barker served in the army from September 10, 1862, to March 2, 1863, and is a member of the G. A. R., and has attained the rank of adjutant in the order. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., and has been Chief Templar in Stony Brook Lodge, of North Leeds. He is an enterprising farmer and builder, a Republican in politics, a Universalist in religion, and performs his duties of justice of the peace, faithfully and promptly.

Charles A. Lovejoy, son of Jonathan and Ruth (Benjamin) Lovejoy, of Livermore, was born in that town. He married Clara E. Greenwood, of Leeds. They have had two children, Arthur N. J., who is now employed in the E. C. Allen publishing house at Augusta, and Minnie A., who died in 1879. He moved to Leeds, and in June, 1879, commenced farming on the farm where he now carries on a prosperous business, making a specialty of raising fine cattle, mostly Durham. In religious preferences he is a Universalist, in politics a Democrat, and was chairman of the board of selectmen of Leeds from 1884 to 1889.

Rev. Samuel Boothby was born in Leeds, April 17, 1808, and died July 9, 1884, in Lewiston. In 1830 he was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church at Wayne, and in 1840 was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Turner Bridge, and after four years became pastor of the church at Wayne for five years. He labored for a year in Aroostook county in the employ of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. He then entered the service of the American and Foreign Bible Society and gave earnest labors in that field till 1883. In his last years he was engaged as a missionary in Lewiston. He was an energetic and a thoroughly Christian worker, whose labors met substantial results. He married, in 1831, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Betsey Leadbetter. Their sons were Stephen and Roswell C. *Lieut-Colonel Stephen Boothby* was born in Leeds in 1833, was graduated from Waterville College, and studied law at Bangor, where he was admitted to practice. He opened a law office in Portland with Hon. Mark H. Dunnell. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Me Cav., was ultimately promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and died June 6, 1864, at Point Lookout, from wounds received at Beaver Dam Station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

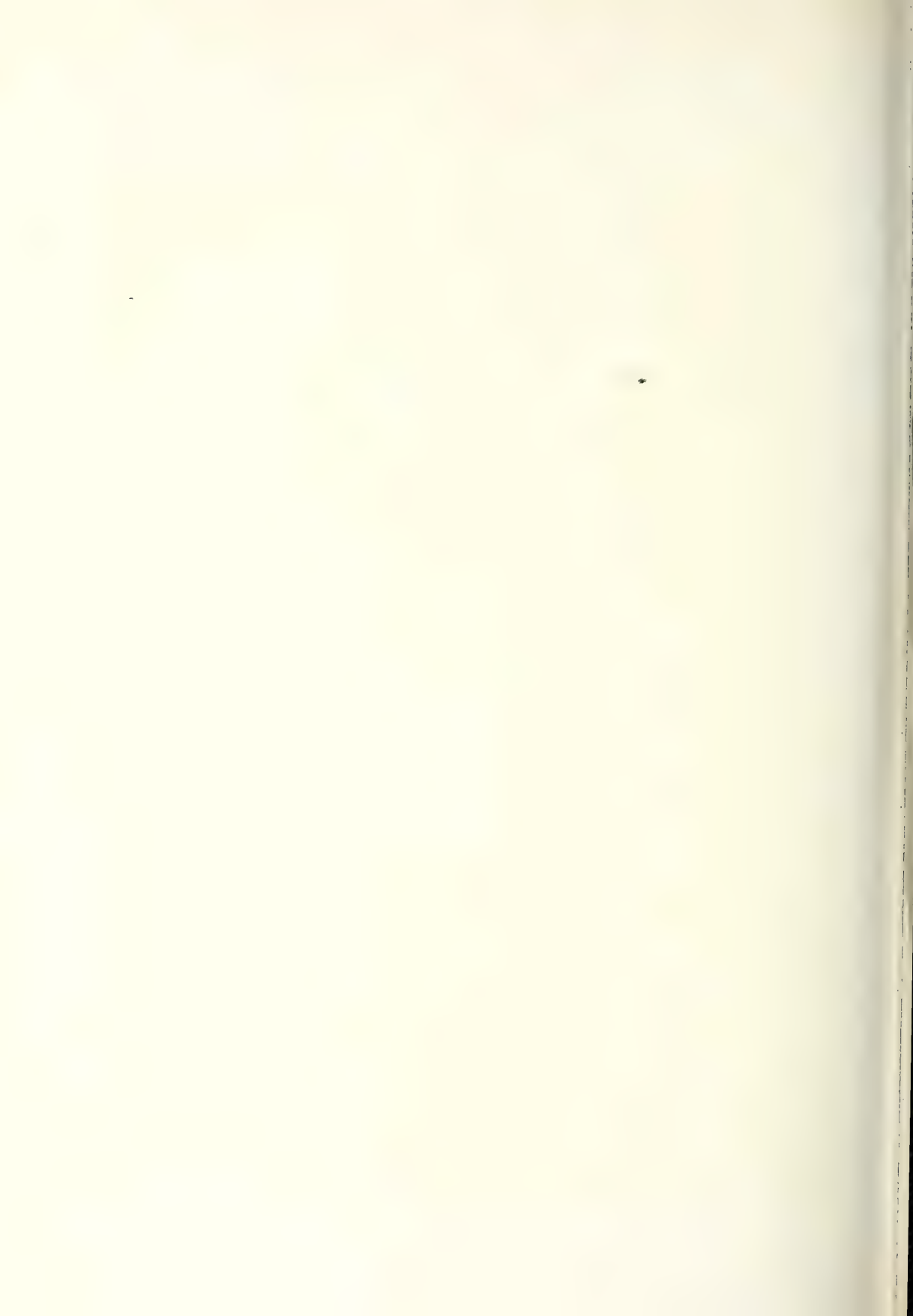
HON. LEAVITT LOTHROP.

HON. LEAVITT LOTHROP,¹ son of George and Polly (Thayer) Lothrop,¹ was born in Vassalborough, May 19, 1793. In 1816 he married Betsey, daughter of Elias and Mary (Lawrence) Lane. He settled in Leeds, and in 1826 moved to the farm now occupied by D. F. Lothrop, where he resided until his death, April 17, 1849. Mrs Lothrop died January 12, 1878, in Auburn. Mr Lothrop was an energetic man of business, and in all the various activities of the community worked diligently and well. He was nominally a farmer, and carried on agriculture extensively and profitably, owning at the time of his death 800 acres of land in Leeds, 200 acres in Canton, 100 acres in Greene, and 50 acres in Hallowell. He took keen interest in all enterprises that promised to do well for the people, and his personal services were freely given to their development and improvement. He was active in procuring subscriptions to the stock of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad, and subscribed to the extent of his means. He assisted in procuring the charter of the Leeds & Farnington Railroad, subscribing \$1,000 to its stock. He lived to see the Androscoggin & Kennebec road built, cars running to Auburn, and the road partly graded to Waterville. In civil and political life his good common sense, sound judgment, and honesty of purpose rendered his presence in public positions most valuable to his constituents and the community, but although often called to office he did not seek it or need its emoluments. He was often chosen selectman, agent, and to other responsible offices in town, represented Leeds in the legislature, and was state senator in 1846 and 1847. He was appointed county commissioner of Kennebec county in 1841, and held that position three years. He was prominent in the state militia, serving in its successive grades to that of colonel, by which title he was generally known. In this service he was engaged for a short time on the lower Kennebec in the military operations of the War of 1812. In these and numerous other places of responsibility, such was his wise sagacity, pleasing urbanity, and thoughtful consideration that his associates in councils and labors became lasting friends. A working man through life, he was a liberal and true friend of the laboring man, who always received honest consideration at his hands. Generous and social, his house was an abode of hospitality and friendship, while his life was dominated by integrity and uprightness. He was a Baptist in religion, and liberal in sustaining Christian institutions. In the home circle he was kind and affectionate.

¹ See page 571.



Levitt Lothrop.





Giddings Lane



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The children of Hon. Leavitt and Elizabeth (Lane) Lothrop were: *Elias*, married Jane Morse of Lisbon, went to California in 1849, and died in 1853; *Davis Francis*, who was born in Leeds, September 11, 1820, and educated at the town schools and Monmouth Academy. He inherited many of the characteristics of his father, has held with ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, the offices of selectman and representative, and from 1870 to 1876 was county commissioner. His first political faith was that of the Whigs, with whom he affiliated until that party ceased to exist. He has since been a Republican. In 1849 he sailed to California from Boston in the ship *Capitol*, arriving at San Francisco July 6, so he is one of that historic band (day by day growing smaller, but more and more venerated), "The Old Forty-niners." The story of his life in California sounds like a romance. He was there nearly three years, and was financially successful. Since his return he has occupied the old homestead and been an agriculturist. He is a member of the Baptist church, a liberal supporter of all enterprises tending to the betterment of the community, and a highly respected citizen. He married, in 1846, Caroline S., daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Libby) Morse, of Lisbon. Their children are Flora (Mrs Frank Higgins); Elias and Irving S., who reside in Louisiana, where they own adjoining plantations on the Mississippi, 24 miles below New Orleans. Elias married Lucile Piazia, daughter of the Swiss consul at New Orleans at the time of the Civil War; Olive M. married John Turner, M.D., lives in Bangor; and Ralph; *Caroline L.* married Augustus Foss. She resides in California and has seven children, five living in California (one of whom, Warren L., graduated from Bowdoin in 1891), and two in Manchester, N. H.; *Col Warren L. Lothrop* enlisted in the U. S. army in 1845 and was stationed at West Point. On the breaking out of the Mexican War his company was ordered to Mexico and joined General Scott at Vera Cruz. Col Lothrop was in every battle fought from Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico, at the close of the war received a lieutenant's commission in the Fourth Artillery for "meritorious conduct," and was stationed at Forts Kearney and Randall on the western frontier. In April, 1861, he was at St Louis and was commissioned major of the First Missouri Light Artillery under Col Frank Blair, who was chosen to Congress, and Major Lothrop promoted to colonel. At the close of the war he was made chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf with headquarters at Tallahassee, Fla, where he died in 1866; *Mary Jane* married Charles Lane who died in 1858. She resides at Pendleton, Oregon, where her daughter Neva is a teacher.

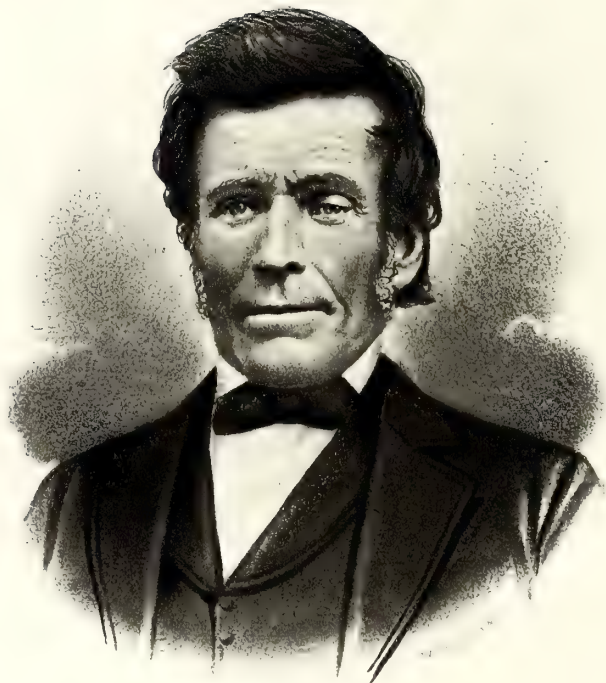
GIDDINGS LANE.

Giddings Lane, grandson of Daniel Lane, the pioneer, and son of Deacon Giddings and Jemima (Norris) Lane,¹ was born in Leeds, August 16, 1802, and

¹ See page 570.

died November 15, 1879. His early life was passed in acquiring a common school and academic education, assisting in farm labors summers, and teaching on the sea-coast winters. He soon developed rare business qualities, and in 1833 made a profitable tour through the South, introducing the agricultural novelty, Pitt's horse-power and separator. Energetic, persevering, and possessed of a magnetism that attracted people and won friends, his business life was a uniform success. Marrying, January 1, 1834, Cassandra, daughter of Dr Cyrus and Lydia (Wood) Benson, of Bridgewater, Mass., an estimable lady and a descendant of two notable families of Plymouth county, he made his home in his native town and was ever after one of the most prominent factors of the business, social, and religious life of the town. (Their children attaining maturity were Cyrus B. and Gustavus W. *Cyrus B.* was for many years a merchant of North Monmouth, and is now a farmer on the homestead farm, and selectman. He married Lydia A., daughter of Solomon L. and Hannah (Turner) Lothrop. They have one daughter, Cassie B. (Mrs C. C. Farmer). *Gustavus W.* is a manufacturer and merchant. He married, first, Helen M. Snow; second, Susan E., daughter of Willard and Emeline L. (Boothby) Lothrop. Mr Lane's politics are of the Jeffersonian type; in religion he is a Universalist. He has served the town as clerk, treasurer, and school supervisor, is treasurer of Leeds Dairying Association, and a member of Monmouth Lodge, F. & A. M., and is one of Leeds's most enterprising citizens.)

From 1843 to 1850 Mr Lane was town treasurer, and captain of militia and with his company served in the Aroostook War. He was one of the originators and prime movers in organizing the Androscoggin Railroad Company in 1850, and as director of the road for thirteen years infused his energy into its construction and operations. He was elected representative in 1854 and was active in bringing about the organization of Androscoggin county. In 1862 he organized a gold-mining company with Maine and Massachusetts capital, and in 1863 crossed the western plains with a train of ox and mule teams loaded with quartz-crushing and other machinery. He located his plant fifty miles west of Denver, and for five years gave his personal superintendence to the operations of the company, bringing success. In 1869 he built a portion of the Knox & Lincoln railroad. He was a man of rapid thought, quick decision, unbounded enterprise, and had a rare quality of bringing his labors to successful completion. In everything tending to the growth and prosperity of his section, and the improvement and uplifting of the people among whom his lot was cast, his time, labor, and money were freely given. The culmination of his business life was the erection of the beautiful house of worship of the Universalists at Leeds Center, which was completed and dedicated in 1872, the result in a great measure of his untiring energy and peristent efforts, which were only stimulated to new exertions by opposition. In the varied relations of business life, in the church, in neighborhood and family circles, he was the



Isaac Boothby (Jr.)

same genial nature, the center of life and activity, the wise counselor, the loved husband and parent. For half a century he was a leading spirit of his native town, and never did envy or malice whisper aught against his integrity, while the poor and unfortunate ever found him a kind friend and sympathetic adviser. It is said of him that he had not an enemy in the world. His pastor, Rev. Otis H. Johnson, said: "Brother Lane was one of the most distinguished citizens of Leeds. For many years he was untiring in his exertions in every public enterprise within his reach which had for its object the welfare of his fellow-men. As a Christian he was a firm and decided Universalist, always outspoken and faithful in his duties to the cause he deemed of unparalleled excellence in the moral elevation of the world. His pleasant greetings and hopeful suggestions will long be remembered." Mr Lane belonged to that class of New Englanders who are benefactors of the community in which they live, add to the material prosperity of their respective localities, and leave behind them tangible results of their life's work.

ISAAC BOOTHBY.

Isaac Boothby, Sen., one of the early settlers of Leeds, came from Saco. In the olden days the best progressive factors in the settlement of a town were the strong arms, willing hands, and brave hearts of the bold pioneers. Mr Boothby soon accomplished the work of clearing the place on which he located, north of Leeds Center, near Boothby hill, which bears his name, and bringing his farm into a good state of cultivation. (This farm is now owned by his grandson, Thomas H. Boothby.) He married Hannah Foss. Their children were Cyrus, Isaac, Walter, Betsey, Hannah. After some years Mr Boothby engaged in the cattle business, and took many a drove to Brighton market. He was a vigorous man of strong physique, positive, yet of a jovial temperament. Although his advantages for education had been limited, his mind was very active, and there was not an example in Kenney's arithmetic that he could not perform mentally quicker than most men could do with pencil and paper. He was successful in his enterprises, and died when little more than 60 years of age, a good type of the energetic men of that period.

Isaac Boothby, Jr., born November 20, 1809, passed his life on the homestead farm, which he inherited, and succeeded to his father's cattle business, which he conducted for several years. He was also a prosperous farmer, acquired wealth, and at the time of his death, December 12, 1887, he had 250 acres in his farm, and owned about as many more acres in the town, principally timber land. Mr Boothby married, first, Jane Graves, of Wayne; they had 13 children; second, Mary Jennings, by whom he had three children. Mr Boothby was a Whig and Republican in his politics, never an office seeker, but always took an intelligent interest in the public movements of the town, and served as selectman in the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1853, 1854, 1858.

He was one of the original stockholders in the Androscoggin railroad. Universalist in his religious affiliations, he took an active part in the society. His health was never robust, but his close attention to business, industrious and thrifty habits, combined with honesty and integrity, brought him satisfactory results. In person he was of medium height, dark complexion, weighing at the most but 135 pounds. He was of a positive temperament, of quick decisions, but careful, shrewd, and conservative, and often said that if he followed his first impressions he would always come out right. Although he enjoyed society, he yet preferred his home, with his favorite newspapers, the *New York Tribune* and *Lewiston Journal*, which he carefully read and digested, and his original ideas, intelligently expressed, made him an interesting conversationalist. As a business man successful, as a citizen respected, and as one who furthered the progress and prosperity of the town by his labors, Mr Boothby stands among the representative men of the past generation.

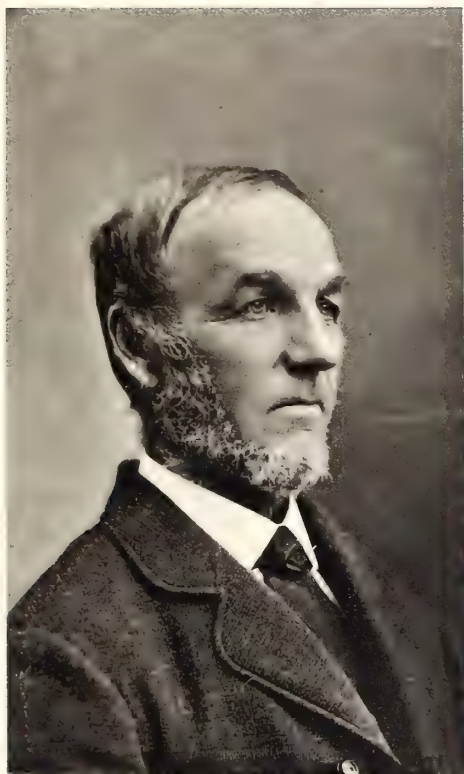
Thomas Henry Boothby, son of Isaac and Jane (Graves) Boothby, was born April 24, 1845. He was educated at district schools and at Monmouth Academy. He married, December 28, 1867, Sarah, daughter of Tillotson and Mary (Hart) Libby, a descendant of Eben Libby, an early settler. Their surviving children are Lizzie L. and Horatio R. Mrs Boothby died October 28, 1888. Mr Boothby is a farmer and resides on the Eben Libby farm. He is a member and treasurer of Leeds Grange, a Republican in politics, in religion a Baptist, and a good and respected citizen.

Walter Boothby, an older brother of Thomas H., was sergeant in Co. K, Third Maine, in the Civil War, and was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

FRANCIS D. MILLETT.

The Milletts belong to the early families in America. Thomas, the emigrant, son of Henry, came with his wife, Mary Greenoway, and son, Thomas, in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. In 1655 he was a resident of Gloucester and performed ministerial service for the first church. He subsequently removed to Brookfield, and, with his daughter and three grandchildren, was killed by the Indians in 1676. Elder Thomas Millett was an Englishman of good family; his great-grandfather, John Myllet, was a gentleman of Redwood, in Hereford county, and his grandfather and father were lawyers. Thomas, Jr, had two sons attaining maturity, Thomas and John. John resided on the homestead in Gloucester, married Eunice Babson, and died in 1745. Their sons were David, who settled in New Gloucester, Me, about 1750 (his father being one of the proprietors of the town), John, and Thomas. David's sons, David, Jr, John, Thomas, and Solomon, located in Poland, Minot, and Turner. Thomas, son of John and Eunice (Babson)





F. L. Mellett.

Millett, was a soldier in the Revolution, was taken prisoner and detained several years in the West Indies. He came to Leeds in 1782, and was one of the earliest settlers in Little's Gore, where he resided until his death. He cleared and lived on the place now occupied by his great-grandsons, Charles and Herbert. His children were Eunice, who married Rev. Thomas D. Francis, Thomas, Zebulon P., John, Benjamin, and Betsey. They all settled in Leeds; Benjamin remained on the home farm.

Zebulon P. Millett was born in Gloucester, Mass., October 19, 1774. He married Deliverance Rich, a native of Sandwich, Mass. He, with his brothers, Thomas and John, settled in Leeds, on a lot of 200 acres, and became farmers. Zebulon was in the War of 1812. His wife died in August, 1854, aged 75 years. He died October 1, 1856. He was a Federalist and Whig in his politics, and both he and his wife were members of the First Baptist church, and brought up their children "in the fear and admonition of the Lord." Their children attaining maturity were Solomon, who lived in the north part of the town, later removed to East Bridgewater, Mass., where he died at the age of 84; Parsons; Thomas; Lydia; Obediah; Isabel; Aaron; Francis D.; Asa, who became a physician, located in Massachusetts, and is now residing in East Bridgewater. His son, Frank D. Millet, named from his uncle, has acquired more than national fame as an artist; Polly; Lydia; Adelia (Mrs Nathan Timberlake) resides in Livermore.

Francis D. Millett was born in Leeds, October 1, 1811, and has been a life-long resident on the farm taken up by his father over a century ago. He was educated at the common schools, and also in the broader and higher schools of labor and experience. He succeeded to the homestead and has devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. A few years since he erected a convenient and comfortable house nearly opposite the home of his childhood; this house is said to be the best built dwelling in the town. Mr Millett married first, December, 1835, Elethea, daughter of Benjamin True. She died in June, 1841. He married second, in 1852, Lucina, daughter of Otis Phillips, of Auburn. Their daughter, Ella T., married Lot Howard, and has one son, Francis Davis Millett Howard. Mr Millett has always been a farmer, but a farmer's life does not necessarily exclude time for thought and reading, and now at the age of fourscore years he is hale, robust, and his mind is clear and his memory remarkably retentive. He has been a member of the Freewill Baptist church for 27 years, deacon for more than a quarter of a century, and has contributed liberally to various educational interests and to the churches of the town. He is a Republican, and has served as selectman. He has borne his part in promoting morality, religion, and education, and to advance the sway of law and the prevalence of order. He is unassuming, genial, and kind in his manners, and has the esteem and respect of his fellow-townsmen.

THE ADDITON FAMILY.

From Plymouth, Duxbury, and other towns of the Old Colony of Massachusetts the descendants of the early Pilgrims have gone in various directions, carrying with them that unflinching adherence to duty, that regard for law and order, and that faithful attention to imposed trusts which were so strong elements in the Pilgrim character, and where they settled they and their descendants have been most useful citizens and formative influences in producing our best civilization. Among the early families of Duxbury, Mass., was that of Arddaton (now Additon), which probably came from England prior to 1640. All through the residence in Duxbury the original spelling of the name continued, as Thomas of the Revolution (father of the Thomas born March 2, 1763, who became an early settler of Leeds) used this orthography. *Thomas Additon*, the pioneer of the Leeds family, with his wife Bethiah, born March 17, 1764, made their home on Quaker Ridge between 1785 and 1790, and on this place, long since forsaken, they reared 9 children: Ruby (named from a Duxbury aunt), born in 1786; John, 1788; Otis, 1790; Joseph, 1792; Thomas, 1794; Phebe, 1796; David, 1799; Chloe, 1802; Huldah, 1804.

Thomas Additon, Jr., born June 7, 1794, married Anna, daughter of Isaiah Beals. Their children were Isaiah B.; Lovisa (Mrs Dr S. A. Allen); Amanda (Mrs Seth Howard); Thomas J.; Loren J.; Everett; Eliza A. (Mrs J. F. Jennings). Mr Additon was a farmer, a quiet, unostentatious man of strict probity, valued for his good qualities. He died February 4, 1869, and his wife April 30, 1871, on the place now owned by Thomas J. Additon.

Isaiah Beals Additon, son of Thomas and Anna (Beals) Additon, was born November 10, 1823. He was educated in town, taught 26 terms of district school, and won a deserved reputation. He is a farmer on the place settled by his grandfather Beals, purchased by his father in 1827. He owns 125 acres of land, and makes a specialty of cheese-making. He married, May 5, 1852, Eliza A., daughter of Perez S. and Joanna (Lane) Jennings. Children: Flora L. (died February 25, 1862, aged 9 years); Juliette J. (died February 15, 1862, aged 7 years; Orville I.; Lorette (died March 10, 1862, aged 7 months); and Fred L. *Orville I.*, born August 31, 1853, graduated at Westbrook Seminary, in 1880 went to Illinois, and is principal of the high school at Cordova. He m. Lucy A. Benner. Children: Forrest O. and Henrietta S. *Fred L.*, born January 28, 1864, m. Lenora I., daughter of Francis E. and Eleanor (Pettengill) Howe. Children: Orville I. and Ernest F. He conducts the home farm with his father; is a Democrat and a Universalist.

Isaiah B. Additon has always been a Democrat, of the minority party in politics, and yet he has been selectman 18 years, and in 1859, 1860, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 was chairman of the board. He has an extended acquaintance in the county and



Esiah B. Additon

has been the nominee of his party for representative, in one campaign coming close to an election in a strong Republican district. He has been several times candidate for county commissioner, receiving flattering votes. He was U. S. census agent for Greene and Leeds in 1860, has often been selected for important trusts, and has performed delicate offices with acknowledged ability. He is firm and decided in his opinions, cautious and conservative in thought, tenacious in his convictions, and frank, sincere, and honest in declaring them. He has always been a Universalist and a liberal supporter of the cause. Genial, hospitable, and kind-hearted, he has many friends, among his warmest ones those of opposing politics. Mr Additon has been a most useful citizen. A firm and conscientious official, he has always opposed anything like extravagance in the administration of town affairs, and by a long and faithful service has acquired the esteem and confidence of his townsmen.

Thomas Jefferson Additon, brother of Isaiah B., was born August 20, 1832. He has always been a farmer and occupies the homestead of his father, consisting now of 85 acres of well-tilled land. He married Rozilla Smart, born in Parkman. Their children are Luetta M. (Mrs W. H. Thomas), Chester J., Elwin E., Anna S. (Mrs Truman M. Shaw). *Elwin E. Additon*, great-great-grandson of Thomas, of Duxbury, and great-grandson of Thomas, the pioneer of Leeds, was born August 24, 1864, on the farm where his grandfather lived and died. At the age of 17 he commenced teaching winter schools, and when 22 he was elected a member of the superintending school committee, and the next year supervisor of schools, which office he held two years. He is a Patron of Husbandry, and, with his father, cultivates their fine farm, and devotes special attention to dairying. He married Mary A. Thomas.

The Additons have been for several generations successful "tillers of the soil," and good representatives of New England's intelligent farmers.

EAST LIVERMORE.

BY CYRUS KNAPP, Esq.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Incorporation—Topography—Livermore Falls—Early Mills—Freshet—Early Business Places and Residences—Advent of the Railroad—Hotels and Stores—Dr Millett and Lawyer Knapp—Toll Bridge—Railroad Extension—Mills and Manufacturing—Churches—I. O. G. T.—Camp-Ground—Physicians—Lawyers—Civil List—Personal Sketches.

“ALL that part of the town of Livermore in the county of Oxford on the east side of the Androscoggin river” was set off March 20, 1843, and incorporated into the town of East Livermore and classed in the county of Kennebec. The set-off was made on account of the inconvenience of holding town meetings and doing town business across an unbridged river at all seasons of the year. As town meetings were held on the west side of the river at Livermore Center, many a time in March the annual meeting could not be properly attended from the eastern side by reason of floating ice, and the inhabitants of the western portion would have everything their own way. The eastern part of the town bitterly and for a long time complained of this inconvenience, and asked for a bridge, but as they could never obtain a vote for this, they went to the legislature, and at length succeeded in a division of the town, leaving the bridge question to future developments. By a resolve of the legislature of 1844, chapter 284, the number of polls set to the valuation of East Livermore was 135, and the estates were valued at \$129,454.

The length of the town is about nine miles, and the average breadth about three miles. It is bounded on the north by Jay, on the east by Fayette, on the south by Wayne and Leeds, and on the west by Livermore. In the extreme northeast corner is Moose hill, so named because Deacon Elijah Livermore shot a moose near the top more than 100 years ago. Moose hill rises from 400 to 500 feet above the plains. From its summit a very fine view is had. Mt Blue, Mt Abram, Mt Saddleback, and many other mountains are seen in the north, while in the west the Oxford Hills and the White Mountains loom up, and in the south (through a glass) the ocean can be viewed. No less than 16 ponds are in sight, and many villages. There has been talk of erecting a summer hotel on this summit. East of its highest point is a large mineral spring; at its southern base lies Moose hill pond, as pure a body of water as could be desired, fed by springs, and having a small outlet, called Redwater brook, the best trout stream for miles around. Three counties,

Kennebec, Franklin, and Androscoggin, and four towns, Fayette, Chesterville, Jay, and East Livermore, corner near the highest elevation of Moose hill. Near the center of the town is Jug hill. This name was given by an early trader at Fayette Corner, because the inhabitants living about its base usually every Saturday night brought their jugs to him to be filled with rum. East of the center of the town (partly in Fayette) is the Methodist camp-ground, where, from its easy accessibility by road and rail, many assemblies, other than those for religious worship, are wont to meet, such as G. A. R., temperance, political, and Sabbath school organizations. The place, besides the buildings and cottages on the camp-ground, has two stores, a post-office, and a saw-mill on a stream running southwestward from the ponds to the river. There was considerable activity at Strickland's Ferry, near the depot, when the railroad first came, but a fire not long since left only one store and one dwelling. This place is the southern limit of the town; the line is but a short distance from the depot. From here northwest to Hillman's Ferry was called *Tolla-Walla* in former times before the division of the towns. "It was the Indian name of the Hunton Rips," says a writer, "and means nothing worse or more disreputable than the honorable name—Livermore."

Haines's Corner, east of Hillman's Ferry and near the center of the town, was "a merry place in days of yore." Here were stores (and shops as well), a union meeting-house, where town meetings were held for some time after the incorporation of the town; but the stores and shops, as also the meeting-house, have gone, leaving but a few dwellings, a school-house, and a church-yard to indicate what it has been. North of here, with a few exceptions, are the best farming lands, as much of the southern part of the town is flat and sandy.

Shy Corner, about one mile from the Falls, where was formerly Barton's Ferry, was once a place of considerable business. There were two stores, a saw-mill, rake factory, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and some other buildings, all of which have disappeared, except half-a-dozen dwelling-houses. East of here, just beyond the Sears house, was formerly a Baptist meeting-house, but in 1854 it was taken down and moved to the Falls. The place now begins to assume considerable activity since the County Agricultural Society in 1889 located its grounds here, where it has one of the best trotting-parks in the state. On the island in the river at this place, in former times, some of the Kennebec Indians would lodge at certain times of the year, for hunting and fishing at the mouth of Redwater brook, and when the Rocomeka tribe from Canton Point came down they would run, and the Rocomekas called them the "Shy Indians." Hence the name.

LIVERMORE FALLS.—About one mile north of Shy is the village of Livermore Falls, sheltered on the north, east, and west by prominent hills. The Indian name was Rocomeka Falls. About 1791 mills were erected by Deacon Elijah Livermore, but there could not have been much of a settlement

immediately following their erection, for forests were in close proximity in 1803, as two men — Eliphalet Rowell, grandfather of Major Rowell of Hallowell, and Jonas Walton — were killed that year while at a “falling-bee,” a few rods below the depot, on the O. Lyford place, and in 1813 there were only three dwelling-houses — those of Samuel Richardson, Thomas Davis, and Joseph Morrill. Nothing of note occurred for 35 years, during which a small village was developed.

March, 1846, there was a freak of the river never known before or since. The water backed up over the falls, then swirled to the eastern shore and swept off nearly everything in its way. The grist-and-saw-mill of Capt. E. Treat, stores of C. Pettingill, A. Kimball, and C. Wadsworth, the carding mill of William Haskell, scythe factory of J. V. Walton, and the dwelling-house of Benjamin Paine were swept from their foundations, and some of them (almost bodily) carried a quarter of a mile and lodged against the elms that skirt the brook below the O. Lyford place. E. Pettingill's store and the Moody house, though somewhat damaged, were the only buildings left in the wake of this unnatural current. A sudden freshet breaking up the river above had brought down a huge volume of water, with ice, logs, broken bridges, and other *impedimenta*, and when this huge drift went over the falls the unbroken ice below held it in check, but at length, giving away with a loud report, the water sought its natural channel, leaving the ice and drift piled promiscuously on the road and flats half way or more from the foot of Mill hill to Barton's Ferry. It took a great deal of labor to make the river road passable, as the ice and drift in places were piled 40 feet high. Some of the ice did not disappear until the middle of the next July. As soon after this as Captain Treat could construct a saw-mill and prepare the lumber he rebuilt the grist-mill, and either the following summer or the next, all the buildings reappeared except the scythe factory and Paine's house. Mr Paine did not dare rebuild on the old spot, as he and his family barely escaped in the flood. He had retired the night before apprehending no danger, but when he arose in the morning the water was so high that his family made their escape by clinging to a fence until one of his neighbors arrived with a boat. He rebuilt his house and shop up the hill next to the Baptist church.

At this time (1846) the business part of the place was below Mill hill, and comprised four stores, a grist and saw mill, a carding mill, a scythe factory, and two or three shops. On the west side of Main street, north from the mills, the first structure was the Macomber house, where Ham's store is now. The house has been moved back and is the residence of Mrs John W. Eaton. The next house was the Pray house near the railroad, now occupied by R. C. Boothby. There was a small house where J. Pettingill lives. The next was the hotel kept by William French, where the Basfords live. Further north the barn and corn-house of S. Richardson completed the buildings on that side

of the street. On the east side of the street, after passing the Richardson house south, was the Captain Cutler house (moved across the road in the fall of 1890 by G. R. Currier). Up Church street, on top of the hill, was the house and shoe shop of C. Wadsworth, and a little beyond, a school-house. On the other side of Church street was the house of O. Pettingill, where now stands the Baptist parsonage. On the corner of Main and Union streets was the D. S. Walton house, now owned by C. Pettingill, and in a lane (now Union street) stood as now the house of S. B. Walton. Next on Main street, below Pettingill's, was the A. Kimball house, where Cyrus Knapp now resides. The next south was the John Walker house, the southern part of the Bean hotel. Below this on the Treat corner there had been a hotel, but it was burned prior to this and the lot was vacant. On the north side of the lane (now part of Depot street) was the dwelling of L. Chandler, moved back in the fall of 1890 to make way for the Odd Fellows Block. The next building was the Walker house, where Mrs Robinson now resides. The next was the Dr Hale house. Next was the house and cooper shop of John Hunt at the extreme end of the lane and close to the gully. On the south side of this lane Walker had a shop. From there to Main street was cultivated land. Down the hill on the east side of Main street first was the Waterman house, long since torn down. The next was the Cooper house, now standing. One more below this, the Mayo house, still standing; and we have all there was of Livermore Falls in March, 1846, when the river, as Captain Treat used to say, "run up the Mill hill" and washed away its business portion.

The place remained in this condition (excepting the erection of Treat's house on the corner of Depot street and the Paine house aforementioned) until awakened by the scream of the steam whistle in 1852, at the completion of the Androscoggin Railroad from Leeds Junction. The pioneers of this road here were Captain Treat, E. Pettingill, and John Smith. At first it was in doubt whether it should come further than Shy so as to go up the Chesterville valley when extended, but Captain Treat said it *must* come here; he took the last section to build himself, and it *came*. From this time the place was very active. George D. Lothrop purchased the Walker house and enlarged it for a hotel. The French hotel had been owned and run by O. Luce, but as Mr Luce became freight master it was rented to R. Graffam. The influx of population as soon as buildings could be erected for its accommodation, was considerable. The stores of C. Pettingill, A. Kimball, and others were moved up the hill to the west side of Main street. W. Hunton, from Wayne, an active business man and formerly a county commissioner of Kennebec county, erected a store on Depot street and went into trade. S. Read, from North Livermore, moved over and opened a store next to Hunton. Dr A. R. Millett from Minot, and C. Knapp from Monmouth, young, unmarried men right from school, followed the railroad and opened offices. They boarded at Lothrop's hotel, and soon

became fast friends. The Doctor was a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," while Knapp, a Whig as long as the party lasted, became a Republican upon its dissolution. They soon became leaders in their respective parties, and many a set-to they had upon the political issues preceding the late war. Their last joint discussion was in the Fremont campaign in 1856. It was arranged by their political friends, Rev. O. H. Johnson and Col Merritt acting for Dr Millett, and Rev. Mr Pendleton and Rev. Mr Garland for Knapp, Knapp to speak first for one hour, the Doctor to answer in one and a half hours, and Knapp to close in half an hour. At the time appointed the hall was full to overflowing and a vast crowd filled the door-yard and blocked the entrance. Knapp spoke his hour, Millett his hour and a half, and Knapp had got about half through with his reply when Dr Hale was taken with a fit and had to be removed through the window. Knapp said, after quiet was restored, that "he knew he was giving Millett fits, but didn't suppose he was giving any one in the audience fits." This remark brought down the house, and he proceeded to close without further interruption. The friendship between these men was never broken. Dr Millett married a daughter of Captain Treat and Mr Knapp a daughter of O. Luce, the hotel keeper. They lived near neighbors, and sometimes when the Doctor was sick, the other has been known to mount his gig and carry medicine and prescriptions to his patients. Dr Millett died in 1889, honored and respected.

In 1858 a toll-bridge was erected across the river above the falls near the location of the present bridge, but in March, 1871, it was carried away by an ice freshet. In 1872, by the enterprise and capital of Caleb Smith, of Livermore, the present bridge was built and having been run as a toll-bridge till 1887, it was made free by the action of the county, the two towns, and individual contributors.

In 1857 the railroad was extended to North Jay, and the place for a while seemed to stand still. In 1862 it was somewhat revived upon the erection of a milk-condensing-and-cheese-factory by the Rocomeka Company. This business flourished during the war, but upon its close the company ceased operations, and in 1877 sold the factory and water-power to *Alvin Record*, (a son of Thomas and Harriet Record, of Greene,) who converted the factory into a leather-board mill, as which it is still used. Mr Record is a remarkable man. The first dollar he ever earned was in picking beechnuts on Moose hill. He worked at his trade of a carpenter until about 1861, then was in the apothecary business until 1871, when he began the manufacture of leather-board. Later he built pulp mills here and at North Jay, and carries on the business in connection with the leather-board manufacture. He also owns the grist and lumber mills. He has about \$75,000 capital invested in his business here, and about \$100,000 at Jay. He employs 60 hands here and 50 at Jay. His monthly payroll here is \$1,300, and at Jay, \$1,200. He also has an orange grove in Florida,

where he and his wife (Agrandice Lyford Record) pass their winters, leaving his business to his sons Edward H. and Judson A., and daughter Helen, who has been his book-keeper since he has been in business.

The Umbagog Pulp Company was incorporated in 1882 with a capital at first of \$150,000, subsequently enlarged. The property is on both sides of the river. Extensive improvements have since been made; strong dams and large buildings have been erected, and the property is among the most valuable on the Androscoggin. Sixty hands are employed, and the monthly pay-roll is \$2,400. The officers of the company are: president, H. J. Chisholm; treasurer, E. B. Dennison; superintendent, Charles R. Loring; clerk, D. J. Bogan.

The *Otis Falls Pulp Company* was organized in 1888, with a capital stock of \$150,000, since increased to over \$200,000. The plant is on both sides of the river, and in three towns. The mill is a few feet over the line in Jay. Otis Falls are half a mile above Livermore Falls, and were once owned and occupied for a lumber mill by Oliver Otis. The company employs 75 men, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,500. The officers are: president, C. A. Brown; treasurer, H. J. Chisholm; superintendent, W. C. Bursley. The company is erecting a large paper mill.

One of the industries that gives employment to both sexes, and therefore the most useful, is the variety wood-turning business of F. S. Richmond. Mr Richmond is a native of Livermore, and has been in the business from his youth. He has been, like Mr Record, the architect of his own fortunes. He employs 80 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,200, uses both steam and water power, does an annual business of \$40,000, while his products, as one has said, "go to the ends of the earth." The manufacture of clothing by E. W. Pressey is a useful industry for the employment of females. Mr Pressey has been in business here some 15 years, employs 30 hands, and does an annual business of about \$10,000. The manufacturing business of John L. Cummings commenced at Livermore Center a few years since in a small way, and now employing 15 operatives, and doing an annual business of \$20,000, has its post-office address here. Mr Cummings manufactures trunks, extension cases, and plush goods. All the smaller industries are well represented. The population of the town is steadily increasing, and its future growth and prosperity is assured. The valuation is: real estate, \$347,200; personal, \$103,361; polls, 390; liabilities, \$4,903.46; resources, \$3,391.26.

Merchants.—Since the utilization of the water-power commenced, Livermore Falls has been a considerable trade center. A Mr Mills was in trade here as early as 1815. Slowly came others: E. Pettingill, Stone, Waterman, Cooper, Cutler, Mayo, Kimball, C. Pettingill, Noyes, Reed, Chandler. In 1870 were in trade E. Treat, S. J. Burgess, W. H. Wood, C. Pettingill, J. A. Ramsdell, J. W. Eaton, S. Goding, J. W. Dunham, Alvin Record, N. G. Cofran, B. B. Drake, M. Larkin, G. O. Foye, C. R. Noyes, M. Sylvester, J. P.

Fogg. In 1890 W. A. Francis and E. N. Berry (since 1871) traded at the Mills, H. N. Sawtelle at Strickland's Ferry, S. E. Perkins (since 1880), W. S. Treat, C. Pettingill, J. A. Ramsdell, J. G. Ham, David Elliott, Moore & Sprague, J. L. Cummings, Cloutchie & Deshain, E. L. Beck, George Chandler, W. A. Stuart, A. C. Hutchinson, S. W. Burbank, E. Edgecomb, S. J. Burgess, J. F. Jefferds, G. F. Wood, E. S. Goding, E. & H. Sewall, M. E. Whitcomb, and others.

The Baptist Church at Livermore Falls was organized November 20, 1811, and was originally the Third Baptist church in Livermore. The original members were Rev. Thomas Wyman, Zephaniah Bumpus, Jesse Smith, Ebenezer Turner, Ithamar Farrington, Theodore Martin, Levi Pike, Nancy Whittemore, Sally Bassett, Mary Lyford, Rachel Farrington, Hannah Pike, Irene Smith, Mary Bumpus, Sarah Smith, Polly Turner, Elizabeth Farrington, Mary Baker, Jerusha Lyford, Sally Marston, Ebenezer Farrington, John Wyman, Daniel Wyman, Cushman Bassett, Jonathan Libby, Ebenezer Whittemore, Betsey Smith. The meetings of the church were held in dwellings and school-houses until 1825, when a meeting-house was built at Shy, near the present cemetery. In 1854 this house was moved to Livermore Falls, and in 1871 was torn down to give place to the present brick building. The pastors have been: Thomas Wyman, November, 1811, to October, 1817; Elias Nelson, 1818 to 1820; — Adams, 1820 to 1822; John Hays, February, 1822 to 1823; — Adams, from 1823 to March, 1824, from which time until June, 1833, the church had no regular pastor; Nathan Mayhew, June, 1833, to September, 1835; William Wyman, 1836; O. B. Walker, December, 1839, to February, 1842; D. Hutchinson, 1842 to 1844; Amos Pendleton, May, 1844, to May, 1846; William Wyman, July, 1846, to May, 1850; Rufus Chase, June, 1850, to June, 1853; A. B. Pendleton, May, 1855, to April, 1863; A. Bryant, November, 1863, to November, 1866; Asa Perkins, March, 1867, to April, 1868; E. M. Bartlett, March, 1869, to March, 1871; J. F. Eveleth, June, 1873, to June, 1878; E. F. Merriman, July, 1879, to September, 1880; E. S. Small, October, 1880, to June, 1890. Rev. W. O. Ayer, the present pastor, came in September, 1890. The present membership of the church is 145, and of the Sunday school, 150. R. C. Boothby is Sunday-school superintendent.

Moose Hill Free Will Baptist Church. — This church was organized in 1828. Ithamar Farrington, Joseph Lyford, Levi Pike, Philip Smith, Rachel Farrington, Mary Lyford, Betsey Pike, and Betsey Smith were the original members. The pastors have been John Foster, William Badger, E. G. Eaton, Roger Ela, A. Hathaway, C. Campbell, Elder Hutchinson, Elder Jones, J. Edgecomb, S. P. Morrill, D. Alden, J. Bartlett, C. E. Tedford, E. N. Berry, H. C. Lowden, W. Davis, and W. W. Carver. The church at present numbers 81 members, and the Sunday school has 50 scholars. Mrs O. Roys is superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist sermon preached within the bounds of Fayette circuit was preached by Jesse Lee at Fayette Corner, February 11, 1794. The old Fayette circuit was set off from Readfield charge in 1827, and there were Methodist classes formed at this time at Fayette Corner, Cyrus Baldwin leader; one on the Ridge, Samuel Tuck leader; Chesterville class, Ezekiel Knowles leader; Jay class, Moses Stone leader; Canton, Ezekiel Treat leader; East Livermore, Isaac Billington leader; Livermore Falls, William Snow leader. The first quarterly meeting of the charge was held September 5. About 1829 or 1830 a union house of worship was erected near Haines's Corner, East Livermore, where the Methodists continued to worship until 1844, when, through the efforts of Mr Jacob Randall, a meeting-house was bought and removed from Fayette Corner to East Livermore and dedicated in 1845, in which the Methodists have worshiped up to the present time. In 1830 an extensive revival occurred, Henry True preacher in charge. The work commenced at Haines's Corner, East Livermore. John Lord, then presiding elder of Portland district, aided powerfully in promoting the work. On the night preceding the quarterly meeting Isaac Billington, the class leader, prayed all night for God's blessing upon the meeting. There were violent opposers in the neighborhood, who wrote threatening letters to some of the young men who had been converted. Early in the morning the converts, led by the presiding elder, visited the houses of the men who wrote the threatening letters, prayed and sang praises at their doors. The revival spread over the circuit, and as the result of this work the pastor baptized and received into the church 111 persons. The East Livermore part of the M. E. church was composed of 53 members at its formation, and the church on the whole has been grandly successful and has been distinguished for the steadfastness and fervid piety of its members. The territory which the East Livermore church formerly embraced has been reduced by the formation of the church at Livermore Falls, to which about 75 members of the East Livermore church were transferred. The church has a membership of 100, and a Sabbath school of 50 members. Mr N. W. Brown is superintendent.

The preachers have been: 1827–8, Philip Ayer; 1828–9, Nathaniel Norris; 1829–30, Henry True; 1830–31, Henry True and B. D. Eastman; 1831–3, Asa Heath; 1833–4, Gorham Greely; 1834–7, Philip Munger; 1837–8, Huse Dow; 1838–9, Asa Green, Asa Smith, P. Munger; 1839–40, Joseph Lull; 1840–42, Ira T. Thurston; 1842–3, Thomas Smith; 1843–4, Thomas Smith, W. H. Foster; 1844–6, Benjamin Foster; 1846–7, Josiah Higgins; 1847–9, Daniel Randall; 1849–51, John Allen; 1851–2, Joseph Gerry; 1852–4, David Copeland; 1854–6, Isaac Lord; 1856–8, Heman Nickerson; 1858–60, W. H. Foster; 1860–62, Alvah Hatch; 1862–4, Phineas Libby; 1864–6, Heman Nickerson; 1866–9, Charles Andrews; 1869–72, Daniel Waterhouse; 1872–5, John P. Cole; 1875–8, C. W. Blackman; 1878–9, David Pratt; 1879–81, H. B. Wardwell;

1881-2, Samuel Bailey; 1882-3, Charles Munger; 1883-4, O. S. Pillsbury; 1884-7, W. H. Foster; 1887-9, Henry Cröckett; 1889-91, J. R. Remick.

The Livermore Falls Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 15, 1866, with 86 members, through the instrumentality of Samuel Baldwin, Orrin Haskell, Moses Stone, Cyrus Parker, Jonathan Pike, L. H. Daggett, and Charles Richardson. Lothrop's (now Bean's) hall was fitted up with pews, pulpit, and gallery and used as a place of worship until the handsome new church building on Church street was ready for occupation, some three years later. In 1888 the church erected a parsonage. Pastors—1866, James Armstrong; 1867-1868, Ruel Kimball; 1869, Stephen Allen; 1870-1871, John M. Woodbury; 1872, Willard Bartlett; 1873-1874-1875, W. H. Foster; 1876, Richard Vivian; 1877, Sylvester Hooper; 1878-1879, Asbury Trafton; 1880-1881-1882, George L. Burbank; 1883-1884, M. E. King; 1885-1886, John L. Hill; 1887-1888, C. E. Bisbee; 1889-1890, A. E. Parlin. The present membership of the church is 163. The Sunday school has 206 scholars. E. C. Dow is superintendent.

*Universalism.*¹—For a number of years previous to 1860 services were held occasionally in a union church at Haines's Corner, and in the school-house and Treat's Hall in Livermore Falls. Among the ministers who officiated were George Bates, Thomas Dolloff, Ezekiel Vose, Robert Blacker, George Quimby, O. H. Johnson. Under the ministry of the latter the present house of worship was erected in 1860. Abram Luce, Orin Luce, Comfort Pettingill, Cyrus Merrison, Nathaniel Mayo, and Ezekiel Treat furnished the money. Two of this number (Comfort Pettingill and Abram Luce) are now living. The building lot was given by Comfort Pettingill and Ezekiel Treat. The contract of building was let to Ezekiel Treat. In 1861 there was organized a Universalist society, the first organization of Universalism in East Livermore. The next pastor after O. H. Johnson was D. T. Stevens. His successor was B. H. Davis, under whose administration, in 1881, was organized "The First Universalist Parish Church," with these members: Benjamin H. Davis, I. L. Alden, A. R. Millett, Dora A. Alden, Charles H. Boothby, H. N. Stone, Comfort Pettingill, M. M. Stone, Charles Pettingill, C. H. Cram, George H. Dascomb, V. D. Cram, M. L. Pettingill, Lottie Boothby, F. S. Richmond, S. J. Millett, Emma A. Richmond, Abbie Hyde, Celia B. Coolidge, Elisha Coolidge, Nellie L. Lisherness, Abbie Haines, Charles R. Lisherness, A. Knapp, Adelbert Alden, E. M. Eustis. The idea was to have both a parish and church with but one organization. H. C. Munson followed Mr Davis, and he was succeeded by F. K. Beem. During the present pastorate the Parish church has been reorganized so that there are two organizations, or parish and church. The parish officers are: president, Howard Sewall; secretary, Miss Minnie W. Alden; treasurer, Charles Pettingill; examining committee, Mr and Mrs S. E. Perkins and Mrs

¹ By Rev. F. K. Beem.

George Wood. Officers of the church: secretary, F. S. Richmond; treasurer, Charles Pettingill; deacons, F. S. Richmond and A. Q. Knapp. In connection with the church is a Sunday School, Ladies' Circle, and Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Rockomeka Lodge, No. 283, I. O. G. T., was organized July 17, 1882. The charter members were C. R. Loring, David Cargill, G. S. Burbank, J. L. Lothrop, Albert Allen, A. O. Wood, Lillian Allen, Katie Ross, G. T. Vining, Martha A. Pierce, E. S. Elliott, Mrs C. R. Loring, J. N. Goding, Clara J. Basford, A. J. Moore, E. Ridley, Mrs E. E. Dyke, Susie N. Cargill, Carroll Cargill, R. C. Boothby, Henry Reynolds, J. L. Morse, James Ridley, Minnie Marsh, Mabel Lamb, Vesta Boothby, Emma Lamb, B. A. Knapp, E. C. Basford, A. P. Ricker, E. E. Dyke, C. H. Kimball, J. A. Record, A. D. Brown, W. E. Morse, Laura A. Goding, Mrs N. Pierce, J. N. Pettingill, Nettie F. Pulsifer, S. A. Burbank, Sarah S. Hood, Annie L. Cole, Lottie F. Cole, E. S. Small. The first officers were: R. C. Boothby, C. T.; David Cargill, P. C. T.; Rev. E. S. Small, Chap.; J. A. Pettengill, V. T.; W. E. Morse, Sec.; E. C. Basford, Financial Sec.; S. A. Burbank, Treas.; Clara J. Basford, D. M.; C. H. Kimball, I. G.; E. E. Dyke, O. G. The present officers are: W. L. Dow, C. T.; W. Holley, P. C. T.; Minnie Alden, V. T.; J. W. Knapp, Sec.; Sybil Alden, F. Sec.; Gertrude Rand, Treas.; H. Green, M.; Elra Goding, D. M.; Rev. W. H. Foster, Chap.; Isaac Boothby, G.; Frank Warren, Sen.; E. A. Keen, Lodge Deputy. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and has 130 members.

Pure Gold Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 262, was instituted at East Livermore Mills, November 10, 1888, with 16 charter members. Officers as follows: C. W. Brown, C. T.; Nettie A. Berry, V. T.; M. E. Gould, C.; W. B. Crane, Sec.; Horace Tobin, Asst Sec.; L. P. Gould, F. Sec.; George Keith, Treas.; Fred M. Berry, M.; Lester Brown, D. M.. Mrs E. N. Berry, G.; E. N. Berry, L. D.; Alvena Stetson, S. J. T.; E. N. Berry, P. C. T. There are at present 50 members in good standing.

Camp Ground.—Since the year 1850 the Methodists of East Livermore and vicinity have held meetings annually in a grove known as the East Livermore Camp Ground. This association of Methodists was incorporated in 1870 and was called the East Livermore Camp-Meeting Association. At present the association owns about twenty acres of land, a large boarding-house, stable, and offices. There are many beautiful cottages owned by the society and individuals. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about 3,000. The grounds are beautiful and well arranged. Present officers: G. R. Fernald, president; W. H. Foster, vice-president; A. D. Cole, secretary and treasurer; C. W. Brown, N. W. Brown, A. D. Brown, directors.

Physicians.—*Haines's Corner.*—*Dr Charles Millett* was in practice at Haines's Corner until about 1848 when he moved to Lewiston, where he died

in 1854. *Dr William B. Small*, a son of Dr Small, of Jay, was in practice here until about 1870. *Dr William Cary* practiced here before the organization of the town. *Livermore Falls*.—*Dr Snow* came in 1818. *Dr William Kelsey* was in practice here. He died in 1842, aged 34. *Dr David Hale* came from Fayette Mills about 1843, and resided here until his death in 1868. He was an honored and respected citizen and skilled in his profession. *Dr A. R. Millett*, a native of Minot, came in 1853 and was in practice here until near the time of his death in 1889. He was an able physician and had a large practice. *Dr Albert G. French* moved here from Fayette about 1859, remained four years, returned to Fayette, where he practiced until he moved to Lewiston, and opened an office with Dr Russell. *Dr Selden F. Neal*, who was for a time preceptor of Hebron Academy, and assistant surgeon in the army, located here in 1865, and obtained a good practice. He died in 1872. He was succeeded by Frank Garcelon, a native of the place, who moved to California about 1877. *Dr Isaiah L. Alden* came from Turner in 1877. He had been in practice in the West. Though feeble in health, he soon entered into a large practice. He died in 1886, lamented by all. *Dr J. E. Bradbury*, a native of Livermore, came here in 1884. In 1889 he moved to Stoughton, Mass., where he is now in practice. The present physicians are: *Dr Charles E. Knight*, a native of Livermore, son of William and Rebecca Knight, who has been for a number of years a member of the school committee. Dr Knight was educated for his profession at the Maine Medical School, and is a graduate of Waterville Classical Institute and received his degree at Bowdoin College. He located in Livermore Falls in 1887, and was appointed United States pension examining surgeon in 1890. *Dr C. H. Gibbs*, also a native of Livermore, has been and is now a member of the school committee and town clerk and treasurer. *Dr Henry Reynolds* came here from Auburn.

Lawyers.—The first lawyer we have any record of was *William A. Evans*, a native of Hallowell, and a brother of U. S. Senator George Evans. Mr Evans was here about 1840, but soon moved to Fort Fairfield. *Grove Catlin*, from York county, was here in 1854, though partially retired from practice, and devoting most of his time to his farm at Otis Falls. After C. Knapp came he was often his competitor in the trial of suits.¹ Catlin was a man of respectable talents and attainments, but of intemperate habits. He moved to New Hampshire about 1865, where he died. *H. C. Wentworth*, a native of Readfield, came in 1858. He was a college graduate, and had taught in an academy in Georgia. He was a lieutenant in the 16th Me. In 1870 he moved to Auburn, and was of the firm of Wentworth & Cornish, Lewiston, and later practiced alone. He

¹The last time he was engaged in a trial with Knapp was at Livermore Falls before Esquire Hunton, when, dissatisfied with some ruling of the court, he seized his hat and started for home, saying as he went out of the door, "Blast such a court, to be ruled by that calf-head of a lawyer." Knapp, after he left, coolly remarked, "I always knew there was something the matter with me, but never knew before that it was a calf's-head."

was a man of talent, a good debater, and an able public speaker. *A. C. Otis* came from Winthrop and opened an office in 1873, but returned in 1875. The present lawyers are *C. Knapp* and *H. C. Whittemore*. [See Bench and Bar.]

CIVIL LIST.—1844, 1845—*A. Barton*, clerk; *A. Barton*, *D. Benjamin*, *J. Ford*, selectmen. 1846—*A. Barton*, clerk; *D. Benjamin*, *J. Ford*, *J. Cutler*, selectmen. 1847—*A. Barton*, clerk; *J. Cutler*, *L. B. Young*, *N. Wellington*, selectmen. 1848, 1849—*A. Barton*, clerk; *A. Barton*, *J. Ford*, *J. Lovejoy*, selectmen. 1850—*A. Barton*, clerk; *J. Cutler*, *F. Morrill*, *S. Baldwin*, selectmen. 1851—*A. Barton*, clerk; *J. Cutler*, *J. Ford*, *J. Lovejoy*, selectmen. 1852, 1853, 1854—*A. Barton*, clerk, *A. Barton*, *J. Lovejoy*, *J. Ford*, selectmen. 1855—*A. Barton*, clerk; *A. Barton*, *J. Lovejoy*, *C. S. Pray*, selectmen. 1856—*A. Barton*, clerk; *C. S. Pray*, *H. L. Morrison*, *J. Ford*, selectmen. 1857, 1858—*E. Kimball*, clerk; *C. S. Pray*, *J. Lovejoy*, *F. F. Haines*, selectmen. 1859—*E. Kimball*, clerk; *C. S. Pray*, *H. L. Morrison*, *J. A. Rowell*, selectmen. 1860—*A. Barton*, clerk; *C. S. Pray*, *H. L. Morrison*, *J. A. Rowell*, selectmen. 1861, 1862—*A. Barton*, clerk; *C. S. Pray*, *H. L. Morrison*, *S. Haines*, selectmen. 1863—*A. Barton*, clerk; *C. S. Pray*, *H. L. Morrison*, *F. N. Billington*, selectmen. 1864—*A. Barton*, clerk; *W. Hunton*, *S. Haines*, *H. Garcelon*, selectmen. 1865—*H. Garcelon*, clerk; *W. Hunton*, *H. Garcelon*, *F. N. Billington*, selectmen. 1866, 1867—*H. Garcelon*, clerk; *H. Garcelon*, *F. N. Billington*, *J. Lovejoy*, selectmen. 1868—*H. Garcelon*, clerk; *H. Garcelon*, *F. N. Billington*, *H. L. Morrison*, selectmen. 1869, 1870—*H. Garcelon*, clerk; *H. Garcelon*, *C. S. Pray*, *H. L. Morrison*, selectmen. 1871, 1872, 1873—*H. Garcelon*, clerk; *E. Treat*, *F. N. Billington*, *H. L. Morrison*, selectmen. 1874—*E. E. Goding*, clerk; *E. Treat*, *F. N. Billington*, *H. L. Morrison*, selectmen. 1875, 1876—*E. E. Goding*, clerk; *J. W. Eaton*, *R. C. Boothby*, *C. W. Brown*, selectmen. 1877, 1878, 1879—*E. E. Goding*, clerk; *J. W. Eaton*, *R. C. Boothby*, *N. W. Brown*, selectmen. 1880, 1881—*E. E. Goding*, clerk; *R. C. Boothby*, *N. W. Brown*, *A. M. Wing*, selectmen. 1882—*E. S. Goding*, clerk; *R. C. Boothby*, *A. H. Ford*, *C. B. Knapp*, selectmen. 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886—*C. H. Gibbs*, clerk; *R. C. Boothby*, *A. H. Ford*, *L. C. Wyman*, selectmen. 1887—*C. H. Gibbs*, clerk; *N. W. Brown*, *A. J. Dane*, *E. E. Goding*, selectmen. 1888—*C. H. Gibbs*, clerk; *E. E. Goding*, *N. W. Brown*, *C. B. Knapp*, selectmen. 1889, 1890—*C. H. Gibbs*, clerk; *George R. Currier*, *C. W. Brown*, *A. M. Bumpus*, selectmen. 1891—*C. H. Gibbs*, clerk; *R. C. Boothby*, *J. A. Rowell*, *A. H. Ford*, selectmen.

Roswell C. Boothby, son of *Samuel* and *Sarah* (Leadbetter) *Boothby*, is a native of *Leeds*, and grandson of *Stephen Boothby* who came to that town, an early settler, from *Saco*, and cleared the farm now occupied by his son *William*. *Stephen* had two children, *William* and *Samuel*. *Roswell C. Boothby* is one of the leading men of *East Livermore*. Republican in politics he is an able supporter of the principles of his party, and has held important public offices in town and county. He is a Baptist in religious preferences, and is prominent in Masonic circles; a member of *Reuel Washburn Lodge* and of *Lewiston Commandery*, and has been *D. D. G. Master* of the *Fifteenth Masonic District*. He married *Clara A.*, daughter of *Hezekiah* and *Nancy* (Coffin) *Atwood*. [Mrs *Atwood* was daughter of *Naphthali Coffin*, an early settler of *Livermore*, and is now living near *Livermore Center* at the advanced age of 90 years.] Their children are *Eugene H.*, *Vesta J.* (dec.), *Samuel D.*, *Eloise H.*

Jonathan F. Jefferds, son of *Rev. Forrest*, a native of *Wells*, and *Sarah C.* (Stearns) *Jefferds*, a native of *Bedford, Mass.*, was born in *Middleton, Mass.* He comes of historic lineage, being a descendant of *John Alden* of *Mayflower* fame. The children of *J. F.* and *Ann M. Jefferds* are *Nellie F.* and *Lizzie V.* Mr *Jefferds* is a Congregationalist in religious preferences and a Republican politically. He was chief clerk in the *New England railroad mail service* 14 years, and is now postmaster at *Livermore Falls*. He served two years in the

army, is past commander of Kimball Post, G. A. R., of this place, and has served three years on the staff of the commander of the Department of Maine.

George A. Gordon, son of Robert F. and Elvira V. Gordon, was born at Livermore, December 18, 1856. His father was a native of Hooksett, N. H., whither his great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland, his name appearing upon the first inventory of that town. Mr Gordon married, in 1879, Florence S. Young; they have one son, Harold B. Mr Gordon is a resident of Livermore, is United States pension attorney, and conducts insurance and real estate business at Livermore Falls. His religious preference is for the Universalist faith; politically he belongs to the Democratic party. He is an Odd Fellow.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBION RICKER MILLETT, M.D.

THERE is no more valuable member of the community than the intelligent and devoted physician. He is a benefactor of his race, and, when death claims an old, tried, and reliable medical practitioner, one whose professional skill and tender care of his patients has won the esteem and love of all, we feel in our hearts, and utter with our lips, "a good man is gone." It is well that the memory of such men should be cherished, and that a niche should be kept for them in the history of the county where their laborious lives were passed. Of this number Dr Millett takes foremost rank.

Albion Ricker Millett,¹ son of David and Asenath (Hersey) Millett, was born at Minot, now Auburn, June 19, 1826, and died June 8, 1889, at Livermore Falls. He attended the district schools, taught school for some years, and after his academic studies were completed commenced the study of the profession which was to be his life-work, in the office of Dr Wiggin of Auburn; was graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1854 and established himself at Livermore Falls, where for a quarter of a century he was a successful, sympathetic, and well-beloved physician, and only retired from practice on account of failing health. Dr Millett married, March 10, 1861, S. Josephine, daughter of Captain Ezekiel and Martha (Richardson) Treat, a lady who was a true helpmeet, and by her appreciative sympathy and consideration lightened his heavy labors. Their son died in infancy; but their home was gladdened in 1867 by a daughter, Lottie, now Mrs C. H. Boothby, of Portland, whose son bears the name Albion Millett Boothby.

¹ For ancestral history see biography of F. D. Millett, Leeds.



Engraving by J.R. Lee, A.S., as Photo

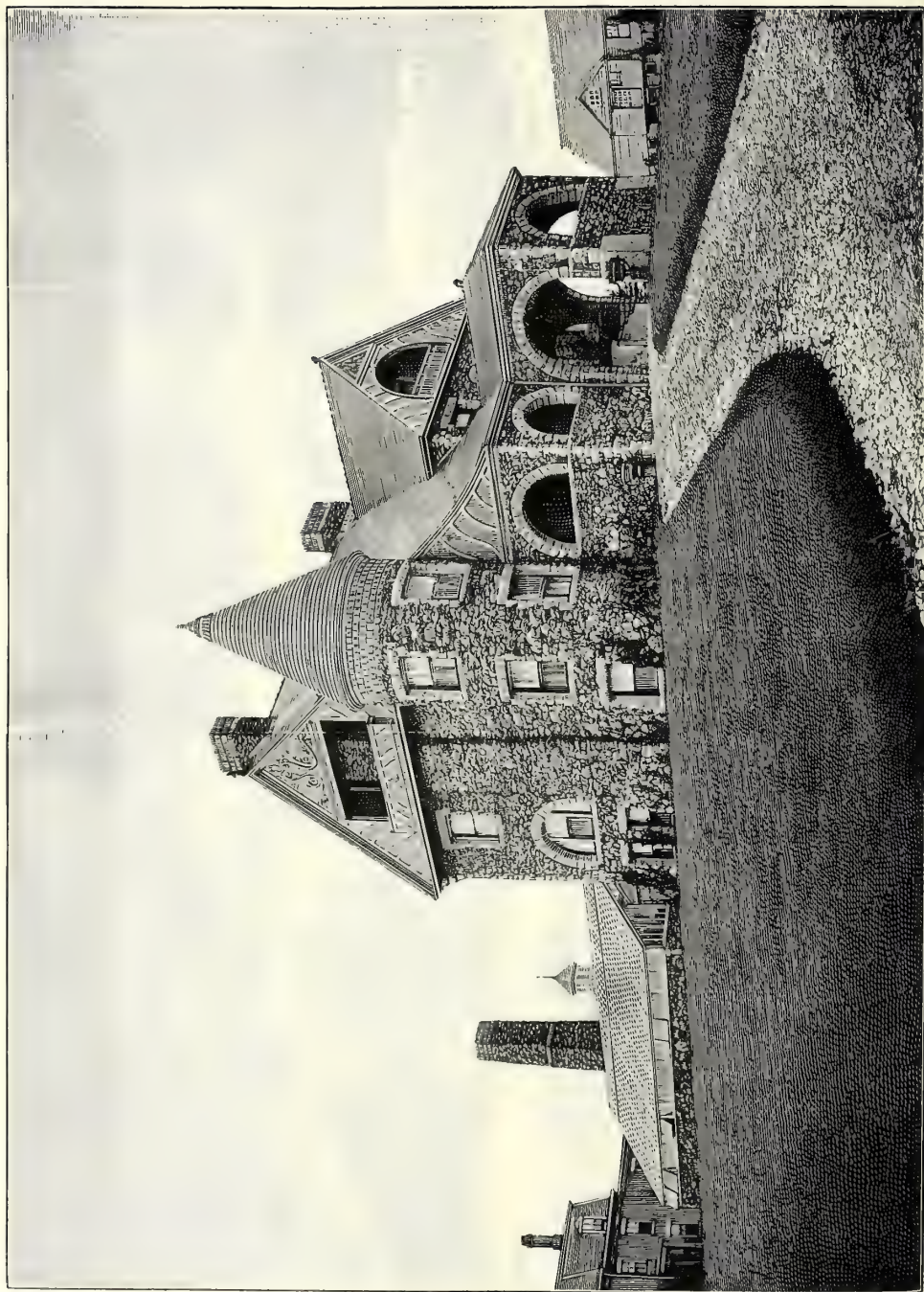
A. E. Miller

Notwithstanding his devotion to his profession and its manifold cares, Dr Millett was no idle spectator in the progressive, political, moral, and intellectual elements of the town. In 1860 he purchased a tract of land on the east side of Main street, built a fine residence, and later opened Millett street, on which he erected several houses on the north side. He was a life-long Democrat, and for many years a leader of his party in the vicinity. He was several times a candidate for the legislature, and, such was his popularity, ran ahead of his ticket, but his party was in the minority. He was a close reader of the Bible, a prominent member of the Universalist society, president of the Franklin County Universalist Association for years, and a liberal supporter of that denomination. In every worthy enterprise he withheld neither his word, influence, or money. He was made a Mason in Oriental Star Lodge, Livermore, and was a charter member of Reuel Washburn Lodge, Livermore Falls; had been a Mason for 30 years, and was buried with Masonic honors. As a physician Dr Millett's wide researches, retentive memory, and love of study, added to good judgment, placed him among the leading practitioners of the state, and many owe their lives to his professional skill. In business matters his knowledge of affairs, his general intelligence, and his ability caused his opinion to be widely sought. Of correct habits, unquestioned integrity, irreproachable character, with a clear head and a pure and tender heart, always true to his convictions, and ready to defend right and justice, Dr Millett may be truly said to have been one of nature's noblemen. His memory is gratefully cherished, and those who knew him will say that this is not the language of eulogy, but simple truth. "Better than storied urn or animated bust" is such a monument of tender memories.

CAPTAIN EZEKIEL TREAT.

The man to whom Livermore Falls is most indebted for its existence was Captain Ezekiel Treat, son of Captain Ezekiel Treat of Canton, who owned and commanded ships engaged in traffic between Boston and foreign lands. Ezekiel Treat, Jr, was one of six sons whose weight aggregated over 1,200 pounds, and as a boy accompanied his father to sea, and rose to be captain of his father's vessels. He followed the sea until he was nearly 40 and then settled in Canton. He married successively Sarah and Martha, daughters of Captain George P. Richardson, of Duxbury, Mass. One child of the first wife, George M., and two children of the second wife, Sarah Josephine (Mrs A. R. Millett), and Winfield S., are now living. In 1845 Captain Treat moved to Livermore Falls, where he purchased the entire water-power of the Androscoggin river in East Livermore and the land that now forms the principal business portion of the village of Livermore Falls. He was the first to utilize the vast power of the falls, building grist, saw, and shingle mills, which he carried on for years. It is remarkable that when he sold the water-power (now

worth thousands of dollars) he was only paid \$1,500 for it. From the time of his arrival until 1876 he was by his energy, ability, and the multiplicity of his enterprises preëminently the leading spirit of the place. He established the mercantile firm of E. Treat & Son, now conducted by W. S. Treat, and in many and widely-varying directions he helped forward every effort to develop the village. He built at his own expense the last mile of the railroad into Livermore Falls, to fulfill his prophecy that "the whistle of the locomotive should be heard in the village in a twelve month." He paid the bills and collected the costs from the company by law. Originally a Whig, he became a Democrat on the death of the Whig party; but aside from holding the office of selectman, justice, etc., took no political positions. He was a man of positive character, yet had a friendly interest in all that made him universally popular. He was a strong Universalist, and was the chief one in originating the first society and in building the meeting-house. He died June 24, 1879.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. L. CUSHMAN, AUBURN, ME.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

(Western Division).

TOWNS FROM CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD COUNTIES:

Auburn, Danville, Poland, Minot, Durham,
Turner, Livermore.

AUBURN.

By W. A. FERGUSON.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Auburn—Indian Occupancy—Territory—Title—Surface—Soil—Early Settlers and Lots—Incorporation—Action and Growth—Goff's Corner—Early Settlements—Stores and Traders—The Carpet Factory—First Teacher—First Hotel—Increase in Values—Business Houses in 1851—Formation of Androscoggin County—The Great Fire—Auburn Village Corporation—Auburn Village in 1859—East Auburn—West Auburn—North Auburn—Stevens Mills—New Auburn.

AUBURN, the legal center of the county and possessor of the county buildings, is a city of energy and progress, of rapid and beautiful growth, of stirring manufacturing activity, of artistic and beautiful homes, of thoroughly American people. There is no fairer city in all the breadth of Maine. There is no city where all the certain elements of constant and steady development exist to a greater degree. There is no city with a higher reputation for those qualities which make an enjoyable residence, where temperance, morality, and culture walk hand in hand with thrift and intellect, science and wealth. Extending for miles along the west bank of the Androscoggin, it has the most charming of locations, giving beauty of situation as well as natural commercial advantages. All of the centers of civilization in its limits have elements of beauty; diversified and picturesque scenery of lake and mountain view, with surroundings of hill and vale to satisfy an exacting artist. And then the wealth and richness of the grand old elms and other trees that shade so many of the streets, roadsides, and picturesque homes! It is a place to please and attract a stranger and give just pride to its people.

Throughout the whole valley of the Androscoggin in the days of Indian occupancy there was not a more lovely section than that immediately adjacent to the falls and the junction of the Little Androscoggin with the main stream. The massive pines formed a vast forest—a perfect paradise of game—which stretched for miles away. The streams and spring-fed Lake Auburn swarmed with fish. In charm of nature and beauty and advantage of location for aboriginal life this place was unsurpassed. Here the fierce and warlike Anasagunticooks kept the capital of the valley region, had their principal village, and maintained fortifications. Their fleet of canoes, their skin tents with the smoke issuing from the opening in the top, their inclosure surrounded by sharpened stakes hewed by their stone axes or prepared by fire, with their forms arrayed in the dignity of paint and feathers, presented a sight of barbaric splendor. But that life long since passed away. Only the old chroniclers tell us of its existence in a line or two gleaming out in local coloring, and tradition conjures up a shadowy semblance of the wild reality. The very site of their fort is problematical. The old annalists tell of its capture in 1690, and one account states that some of the Indians in fleeing from pursuit concealed themselves back of West Pitch, and, suspecting this to be their place of refuge, the whites fired into the falling water, with the result of a dead Indian plunging into the stream beneath. The traces of Indian occupancy have been frequently found in skeletons, weapons, stone implements, and not many years ago the hills of their corn fields were easily discerned. In grading the streets some years since 10 or 12 skeletons were exhumed, buried in a sitting posture, with wampum and weapons.

Auburn extends about 12 miles along the west side of Androscoggin river, its greatest length being nearly 15 miles, with an average width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its area is over 50 square miles, one-sixth water. It is surrounded by Turner on the north, Lewiston on the east, Durham on the southeast, New Gloucester on the southwest, Poland and Minot on the west and northwest. It includes the east half of the original town of Minot and the town of Danville, originally Pejepscot. The title to the Minot portion comes from Massachusetts through the Glover and Bridgham purchase, and that of the Danville portion from the Pejepscot Company. The first white settlements were on the hard wood highlands away from the river, and that part now most thickly populated was left untouched many years. Auburn is connected with Lewiston by two public and two railroad bridges, and has the best of shipping facilities. The conditions for farming, gardening, fruit-raising, and stock-breeding within its limits are excellent; the rural population is intelligent and enterprising, and the two cities afford excellent home markets.

The surface is undulating, without mountains, but hills and glens introduce mountain features into the landscape. From the elevations, some of them several hundreds of feet above the bed of the Androscoggin, a panorama is

presented extending to the White Mountains in the west, easterly across the Kennebec, south and southeasterly to the Atlantic, and northerly to the region of mountain and pine. Lake Auburn, formerly Wilson's Pond, is a lovely sheet of water four miles long, and two miles wide in its broadest place, of clear and pure water. It is the natural reservoir from which the city is supplied with water, and its shores are sought as a summer resort and for cottages. Taylor Pond is a smaller body of water of 577 acres southwest of Lake Auburn. Little Androscoggin river winds through the city for several miles, rushes over rapids and a fall of 70 feet, and empties into the great river at the foot of the hill where it pleases us to think was located the historic fort captured in 1690 by Major Benjamin Church, and at the place where Edward Little, Esq., chose his last resting-place and was first buried.

Auburn is noted for its valuable farms and wealthy farmers. The stock farm of B. F. & F. H. Briggs has a national reputation, is one of the leading farms of the state, and the only farm on earth owning a full brother or sister to two trotters with records better than 2.11: Warrener, full brother to Sunol 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sadie L., full sister to Nelson 2.10. Grenadier, one of their yearling colts, trotted a half mile in 1891 in 1.48 $\frac{1}{4}$. Daniel Lowell, E. R. Given, P. W. and Wallace R. Dill, I. T. Waterman, Ansel Briggs, Henry Merrill, J. R. Learned, Horace B. Richardson (stock and market gardening), I. V. McKenney (market gardener) have much capital invested in their farms. Among other successful farmers are Z. T. Newell, the capable superintendent of the city farm, Seth Briggs, J. H. Moore, J. W. Ricker, S. G. Tribou, George H. Dillingham, C. H. Record. Charles L. Cushman is paying attention to the breeding of fine horses, and his stable and stock attract many visitors.

Early Settlers and Lots.—From a plan of "a tract of land lying in Poland containing about 18,000 acres including the lands disclaimed by the proprietors of Bakerstown, with each settler's lot thereon with their names wrote in red," surveyed in August, September, and October, 1798, by Philip Bullen according to a resolve passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, February 7, 1798, we take these names of the early Minot (Auburn) settlers. 11,165 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres were then laid out to actual and prospective residents, 7,694 remaining unoccupied.

Commencing at East Auburn the large lot 48 containing the outlet and mills and stretching nearly to the Androscoggin was occupied by Samuel Berry. Going around Lake Auburn by the south and west we find the lots in this order: William Briggs No. 49, Arauna Briggs 59, Wm Briggs, Jr, 60, A. Dwinell 23, vacant 24, Wm Woodward 65, Elijah Record 64, John Todd 63, Squire Caswell 62, Samuel Jackson 61, James Packard 36, Joel Simmons 33, Joseph Daws 32, Cushing Daws 31, Job Caswell 28, Isaac Washburn 23, Nicholas Bray 22, Nathan Niles 21, John Staples 16, Simeon Caswell 15, David Head 103, [These last three include the head of the lake.] James Willis 5, Edward Packard 46, Jacob Packard 45, Alnathan Packard 38, Elijah Fisher 40, vacant 18. No. 49 on the Androscoggin is vacant; this commences at the Danville line, runs 120 rods along the Androscoggin and 280 back from the river along the same line. Going up the river the lots above this are in

consecutive order A. Dwinell 55, Caleb Lincoln 58, Joshua Taylor 54 and 58 back of the first, Thomas Taylor 53 and 57 in the rear. On 53 is the mouth of the outlet of Lake Auburn. Next is Benjamin Pettingill 52, Philip Peasley 51, [The Taylors, Pettingill, and Peasley were here in 1795.] four vacant lots 21, 20, 19, 16, Thomas Little 50, John Dillingham 44, Elijah Record 43, 42, Wm Francis 41, joining Turner. Back of Francis on the north line 11, 4, 3 were vacant; then came Wm True 1, Daniel Briggs 9, and 2 in north corner vacant. Just north of Elijah Fisher's lot 40 were Nathaniel Ingersol 8, Zibe Eaton's heirs 13, and the west part of 14 Isaac Allen. The east part of 14 was settled by Amos Harvey. North of Eaton and Allen was B. Beals 12, north of Ingersol was 9, occupied by T. Abbott and Wm Francis; north of this Nathaniel Ingersol also owned lot 10. The tier of lots west of these last going toward A. Packard's 38, were Abel Allen 5 and 6, Lemuel Nash 7, Alexander Monroe 39. Abel Allen has another 6 laid out back of 5. South of this is Jeremiah Dillingham 7, Isaac Dillingham 8, Jacob Leavitt 47. West of these and south of Wm True 1, are John Dillingham 2, Wm True 3, George Tow[n]send 4 to James Willis 5. West of 2, are Gershom Holmes 10, Joseph Johnson 11; south of 11 are Asa Haskell 12, and Samuel Bowens 13. West of 4 is Zenas Whitman 14, and following south on the curve line next to 2 is Noah Harvey 1, Elijah Bates 18, Noah Bates 17, Dimon Perry 19,¹ Rogers Terrell 20, Timothy Bailey 24, Israel Bailey 26, Timothy Bailey 24 again, Henry Jackson 25, Benjamin Clifford 30, Isaac Nason 68. James Jewett 69 stretches along and abuts on Taylor Pond. Perez Andrews 27 is between B. Clifford 30 and Job and Wm Caswell 28 and 34. Aaron Dwinall 29 is southwest of Andrews 27, and towards Lake Auburn from 29 is Zechariah Chickering 35 and Benjamin Noyes 71, who also has another 71 apparently a corner of the large James Parker lot 70, lying just southwest and touching the head of Taylor Pond.

East of Parker's lot is 37 settled by Christopher Young and Abiel Lapham. South of Jewett 69, between Taylor Pond and the curve line are John Downing 72, Henry Sawtel 74, Nehemiah Sawtel 75; next below 74 and 75 is Israel Bray 73; east of Bray is 28 vacant, and Seth Chandler 29. Michael Welcome 73 comes next on the curve line, following this line Daniel Jumper 82, Moses Emery 83, Ephraim Chubb 84, and 78 vacant brings us to the Little Androscoggin. Down this stream are Merrow 35 and 77 vacant, Widow Sarah Emerson 86, Thomas Bailey 87, 92, [He is said to have built Nason's mill in 1780.] Benjamin Thombs 93 and 38, Jonathan Emerson 91 adjoining Danville, and David and Nathaniel Small 94 on Danville line north of the stream. [This settlement dates to 1780. In 1786 John Nason owned a mill, and besides these here given Daniel Moody, Daniel Libby, and Samuel Starbird lived here in 1791.] Benjamin Coombs 89, Samuel Bailey 90, vacant 72, lie along the Danville line south of 91. Lots 71, 73, 74, T. Little 75 and 76, lie in the corner south of the Little Androscoggin. Wm Cordwell 78, Stephen Safford 77, James Hodgkins 80, Samuel Downing, Jr, 79, James Manuel 85, Thomas Downing 81, Samuel Downing 81, Varney on 31, vacant lots 32 and 34, T. Little, Z. Eaton, and W. Harris 30 are west of Taylor Pond. On the shore of the pond next below 32 are B. Thomb and Stephen Rowe on 33. The outlet of the pond lies on 70 vacant. Down the outlet we find Dwinel 66, Noah Hersey 69, Thomas Seabury on 67, N. Hersey and N. Eveleth on 68, Jacob Stevens 97, Elias Merrill 98, Joseph Lamb 100. Next to 49 on the Danville line Joseph Welch has a small narrow lot 101. This is nearly surrounded by 48 which also joins 49. Further back on Danville line are 47, 46, T. L. 45. Between Taylor Pond outlet and the Little Androscoggin are these other lots: Nathan Nason 95, John Nason 96, Nathaniel Ingersol 44 and 37,

¹Perryville takes its name from him. He resided there many years until he was killed by being thrown from his wagon while loading hay. Among his children were Isaac, Noah, Ruhamah (Mrs Abram Allen), Rachel, Bethiah (Mrs Levi Perry), David B.

B. Thomb 43, B. Thomb and J. Boyd on 40, Pulsifer & Nason 36, and 34, 39, 41, 42 vacant. East of Taylor Pond on its shore are S. Row 65, Asa Whitmarsh 64, 62, W. Harris, Zibe Eaton, T. Little 63. Next to 62 toward Danville is E. Welch 61, next M. Collier and Deacon Perkins on 60; next toward Danville is 59 marked T. Little; "Sold to John Randall," and next to this we find Moses Allen and J. Goff on 51. Lot 50 is marked S. Row and west of 50 and 51 is the large lot of Elias Merrill 99. Between 49 [the location of Auburn city proper] and West Auburn we find these lots and owners. Elijah Hackett and E. Washburn 52, David Davis 53, James Perkins 54, Nathaniel Ingersol 27, George Curtis 25, John Gowell and Moses Allen 67, John Lowering. East of 53 and 54 are Henry Frost 56 and Samuel Berry, Jr, 57, while north of these are Darius White on 26 and Jonathan Nash on 22.

These are the "old families," and many of their descendants are living in the Auburn of to-day.

The Town of Auburn was incorporated February 24, 1842, from "all that part of Minot lying easterly of the curve line (so called)." The first town meeting met at the Congregational meeting-house at West Auburn, March 7, 1842, the call being signed by Elisha Stetson, John Smith, William B. Merrill, Benjamin Given, Charles Little, Thomas B. Little. Auburn paid Minot \$1,000 to equalize the expenses of bridges. In 1843 15 school districts were established, in 1845 a town house was located at Young's Corner, in 1848 a town farm was bought, price \$950; it was sold in 1852, and in 1854 the selectmen were authorized to purchase another. In 1854 there were 12 votes cast for Lewiston as the county seat and 778 for Auburn. This year Elm, Hampshire, Pearl, Pine, Oak, Willow, and Summer streets were laid out. In 1855 a committee was chosen to purchase a lot and build a town house in Lewiston Falls; \$4,000 were appropriated to do this, and it was voted to call it Auburn Hall. Town reports were ordered printed. In 1856 the Stetson farm was bought for a town farm; price, \$1,800. Up to March 1, 1857, the amount of selectmen's orders from the organization of the town was \$33,883.50; there was credited, in addition, on treasurer's books, \$6,654.62 = \$40,538.12. The assessments during this time were \$38,203.76, and the town then owed \$14,275.63, with resources of \$9,569.35. In 1856 cast 268 votes (all cast) for a state prohibitory law; School, Pickard, Back, Pleasant, and Railroad streets were located, and that part of Danville north of Little Androscoggin river was annexed to Auburn. The growth was rapid now, and in 1861 school district No. 18 was united to No. 9, which voted to hire \$3,350 to buy a lot and build a school-house. In 1863, on the question of allowing soldiers in the field to vote, 687 votes were cast, all in favor. As the wealth and importance increase, expenses rise. In 1865 \$3,200 was voted for schools, \$1,500 for poor, \$1,200 for expenses, \$4,000 for interest, \$4,000 for roads, etc., and \$20,000 to pay debts. In 1866 Auburn Hall was completed at a cost of \$17,106.69, and the town authorized a loan of \$12,000 to pay its building expenses; for digging the cellar and building the three brick stores on the ground floor, Increase B.

Kimball and Charles R. Jordan are leased these stores for 45 years for one dollar a year. This year the town voted to fund its debt. In 1867 Danville was annexed to Auburn, and in March the town voted to fund the debt of Danville, and to purchase the fire-engine, etc., of Auburn village corporation. In 1868 the town cast 215 votes for, 606 against incorporating the city of Auburn. In 1869 another vote was had, 452 in favor, 365 against.

In tracing the growth, development, and prosperity of the various hamlets that became business centers, we take first that locality now the city proper. The oldest settlement in this part of the town was made on Merrill Hill, in 1789, by Jacob Stevens, Benjamin True, Jabez Merrill, Levi Merrill, and Daniel Merrill, all of Turner. Two years later all but Mr Stevens sold their betterments to Elias Merrill, of New Gloucester, who here provided a home for his large family of sons, many of whose descendants are now residing in the city.

GOFF'S CORNER. In the village that clustered around Goff's Corner two towns contributed. The line between Minot and Danville commenced "at the highest rock in the Androscoggin at the Falls," passed diagonally across Court street just north of the Elm House, and bisected the residence of Ara Cushman. The first clearing was made in 1797 by one Marr, near the junction of Main and Court streets. He sold his claim to Joseph Welch, whose log house was the first permanent building. The second was a frame house built by Mr Dillingham in 1798 near the Falls on Foundry brook, where he erected a gristmill. The next house was a log one, built nearly opposite the Edward Little house by Solomon Wood. The growth for 20 years was slow. By the coming of Edward Little in 1819 an element of prosperity was introduced. In 1822 Jacob Read removed a small building from Lewiston on the ice to the site of Goff Block for the first store, and also opened the first public house. James Goff became Read's partner in merchandising, and bought store and goods in 1823. In 1823 the toll-bridge across the Androscoggin (superseding the ferry that had done duty since 1812) was completed, an accomplishment of great advantage to "Pekin," as the village was called. The toll-house stood on the site of Bradbury's livery stable, and the rates of toll are preserved. James O. Emery was toll-taker, but soon was succeeded by John Smith. Foot passengers 2 cents, horse and wagon 10 cents, chaise 16 cents, four-wheeled phaetons 32 cents, sheep 1 cent, oxen 4 cents. Mrs Charles Clark says: "In 1826, besides James Goff's store, Stephen Lowell had a small store on the site of Robinson's drug store; Edward Little, Esq., a law office nearly opposite Goff's store on the river side. Barker Brooks had a blacksmith shop south of this. Just below Mr Little's office Orra Raynes had a millinery shop, and below Goff's store was Jonathan Raynes's building, shop, and house. This stood where Mechanics Savings Bank stands. Jacob Read's tavern was next. It had one and one-half stories, and a busy place it was. Daniel Welch and Manning

lived lower down. These were all the buildings. In 1826 the Edward Little residence was built. Joseph Winslow lived some ways above the Elm House, James Goff on the site of Auburn Hall, Godfrey Lane above Winslow's. The Robinson store was built in 1831 by Thomas and Josiah Little. In 1835 it was sold to James Goff, Jr, who sold to Rev. Mr Stone, who kept a general store." In 1833 there were two merchants, James Goff and J. D. Dickinson. In 1835 Edward Little built a carpet factory on the brook near West Pitch. Thomas B. Little was agent and a flourishing business was done until it was burned about 1840. From 1845 to 1848 C. P. True & Co. (of which A. C. Denison was the chief member) did an annual business of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 near the bridge, their store standing nearly on the site of Bradbury's stable. They bought enormous quantities of clover seed, pork, etc., keeping many four-horse teams busy in hauling them to Portland.

As early as 1826 the Minot part was large enough to support a school, and the old red school-house, which stood until 1854, was built opposite "the patch" clay bank. The street then went past the site of the carpet factory. Turner street had not been located and the ground was covered with thick bushes. Some of the teachers were Robert Martin, Joseph, Sarah, and Mary Frye, Charles and Harriet Chase. From 1826 to 1848 religious services were held here. The first teacher at Goff's Corner was Orra Raynes, the first milliner. She married Joseph D. Davis, the merchant, and is living at an advanced age, in her quaint brick house with its garden of old-fashioned flowers, on Court street, next to Auburn Hall.

Maine Hotel.—This stands on the site of one of the first frame houses. It was one and one-half stories high when built by Zebina Hunt before 1818, but used as a dwelling until purchased for a tavern by Jacob Read in 1822. Hunt was the ferryman for many years. Elisha Keene bought Read's hotel in 1829. Edward Little bought it to stop the sale of liquor, and leased it in 1841 to James F. Davis, who later became owner. He enlarged the house, named it Maine Hotel, and conducted it with great success for 30 years. It was always the stopping place of the stages, and a temperance tavern.¹ Since Mr Davis's occupancy there have been several landlords.

Elm House was built in 1830 by Josiah Little as a residence. He set out the elms which gave the hotel name, and a fine flower garden surrounded it. In 1836 John A. Briggs bought it, and in 1845 it was made a public house by Joel C. Lane. He was succeeded by several others before William S. Young took possession in 1853. September 1, 1867, W. S. & A. Young, nephews of William S., succeeded him until 1877, then W. S. was proprietor 11 years, L. C. Dunham and then A. B. Latham followed for brief periods. The new

¹ James F. Davis was son of Joseph Davis, of Danville. He was a blacksmith at Goff's Corner in 1831, from 1839 to 1841 a merchant in the Thomas Little store. He was one of the earliest Odd Fellows.

Elm House, one of the most convenient hotels in Maine, was opened by its former popular landlords, W. S. & A. Young, August 22, 1891.

Increase in Values.—Some idea of the development of Auburn may be given from the increase in the value of land. In 1821 Jacob Read owned ten acres of land between Goff's Corner and Maine Hotel. It was covered with bushes and unproductive, and when a man offered him a horse for "them ten acres" Mr Read thought the offer high enough but did not trade. Mr Read, in 1823, sold James Goff one-half acre including the corner for \$100. About the same time he sold one-half acre fronting Main street to Jonathan Raynes for \$100. In 1831 Mr Read bought the lot now occupied by the Y. M. C. A. building for \$50, and built the Auburn House. In 1875 the Y. M. C. A. paid \$4,500 for the property. The *Lewiston Journal* in 1876 says this of the rapid rise in value of real estate in Auburn: "Charles Clark states that Edward Little received \$6,000 of the Water-Power Company for a large tract of land in Lewiston and Auburn. The land now owned by the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Co. was sold for \$40,000. Now the company sells 50 x 90 feet lots for from \$500 to \$800. 40 years ago all the land between Elm, High, and Court streets was offered for \$1,500. Now it is worth \$500,000. 28 years ago Kimball & Dingley paid \$800 for a 25 x 68 foot lot where the store of Dingley & Brewster stands. Now worth \$3,500. 25 years ago a lot on Pleasant street, valued at \$2,500 was sold for \$300. F. M. Jordan 27 years ago paid \$250 for the lot he sold to the Grand Trunk Railway in 1873 for \$6,000. Mr Hersey gave \$350 26 years ago for the Benjamin Dunn lot, now worth \$4,000. Ten years ago Thomas Vosmus paid \$250 for a lot on Laurel street, now worth \$1,000. Charles Dunn paid \$600 in 1862 for his brick-yard. The property is valued at \$10,000. N. B. Reynolds asked \$800 in 1868 for 7½ acres south of the Little Androscoggin property on the river road, now worth \$13,000. H. R. Smith gave \$600 for 7½ acres next north of Mr Loring, now worth \$4,000. Judge Goddard 20 years ago paid \$700 for all the land on the hill east of Judge May's. He has sold over \$9,000 worth, and has a \$2,500 slice left. Charles Ingalls 25 years ago paid \$800 for a lot now valued at \$3,000. Mr Jordan paid \$325 17 years ago for the lot next south, now worth \$2,000." These are not isolated cases, but all through the city proper a similar, and, in some cases, a greater increase is shown down to 1891.

The railroad reached Auburn in 1848, and the village began to grow rapidly. In 1849 it became a part of Lewiston Falls village. The formation of Androscoggin county in 1854, the location of the county seat at Auburn, and erection of the county buildings attracted business and professional men. The growth of the village was now assured and a nucleus formed for a great manufacturing and business city.

The business houses in 1851 were: Stoves, hardware, etc., J. D. Davis & Co.; dry goods, groceries, etc., J. H. Roak & Co., Cobb, Bartlett & Co., G. H. Ambrose, B. Hersey, C. H. Rice, Clark & Mudgett; apothecaries, Rowe & Reynolds; blacksmiths, Albert Folsom, Strout & Stinchfield; books, stationery, etc., McKenney & Hall, A. W. Hall; boots, shoes, etc., J. H. Roak & Co., G. H. Ambrose, Pray & French, Sumner Wood; furniture, Jesse Fuller; carpenters, — Moore, John Wilson, Alfred Townsend, John Simpson; carriage-makers, Thayer & Perry, E. L. Townsend, A. W. Allen; civil engineer, W. A. Williams; clothing, G. M. French, Levi Gould; daguerreotypes, Henry Baldwin, Jr; dentist, D. B. Strout; express offices, Longley & Co. (G. W. Foss, agent), Winslow & Co. (A. Town, agent); harnesses, J. P. Longley, Lyman Wood; hats, caps, and furs, Charles H. Rice, Levi Gould, Sumner Wood, G. M. French; iron foundries, Nathaniel French & Sons; machinist, J. C. French; marble works, H. R. Smith; masons, Elbridge Coffin, C. W. Kyle, B. Wentworth, Moses Wentworth, S. G. Alden, John Levett; musical instruments, Freeman Newell; painters, Herman Holt, Isaac Haskell, H. V. Daggett, Horace Bradford, Thomas Storah, H. C. Thayer; provisions, F. B. Cobb, James Goff, Jr, Knight & Vickery, Stephen Rowe, Joseph Lufkin; Elm House, J. C. Lane; Maine Hotel, J. F. Davis; Eagle Hotel, W. S. Young; restaurants, Ingalls & Son, Seward Goss, Jones & Hicks; surveyor, Thomas B. Little; tailors, S. A. Niles, C. Tribou, C. W. Whitney; tanners, Rigby & Miller; toll collector, Hanson Cook; watches and jewelry, McKenney & Hall, A. W. Hall; variety stores, R. Dexter, D. Stinson & Co.

The Great Fire.—August 17, 1855, a fire destroyed the buildings on both sides of Court street from Goff's Corner to Auburn Hall, and on Main street to Maine Hotel. It burned Miller & Randall's tannery, Union Hall, the large brick block of Newell, Haskell & Co., 20 stores, 4 dwellings, and numerous offices. The losses were: Miller, Randall & Co., \$5,000; Barker Brooks, \$2,000; F. Newell, \$2,600; Isaac Haskell, \$2,200; N. G. Sturgis, \$2,500; Joseph Lufkin, \$1,500; Auburn Bank, \$400; A. Bailey, \$4,000; Hall & Briggs, \$300; R. Dexter, \$300; P. Dyer, \$400; James Goff, Jr, \$9,000; Auburn Hall, \$200; R. Ingalls & Co., \$1,500; Josiah Stone, \$700; E. T. Little, \$900; A. T. Bean, \$2,200; Rufus Penley, \$5,000; Wm Penley, \$1,500; A. W. Hall, \$800; Strout & Woodbury, \$500; Josiah Little, \$1,400; N. B. Reynolds, \$4,500; Small & Littlefield, \$750; J. Dingley, Jr, & Co., \$9,500; Roak, Packard & Co., \$13,000; Sumner Wood, Jr, & Co., \$300; John Penley, \$800; with others making a loss of \$75,000, with insurance of \$35,000.

Auburn Village Corporation (chartered March 14, 1856, powers increased April 4, 1856,) was a successor to the Lewiston Falls village corporation, chartered July 30, 1849, and was organized mainly to provide means for extinguishing fires. It had power to raise money for a night watch and police force, etc., and continued active in maintaining a fire department until 1867. The first officers were: Ambrose Herriman, clerk; Edward T. Little, Nelson Dingley, John R. Merrill, assessors; Philip A. Briggs, treasurer; Charles Clark, chief engineer; S. P. Miller, W. H. Waldron, George L. Drinkwater, assistant engineers; Benjamin Dunn, Asa P. Miller, Thomas Littlefield, Andrew C. Pettingill, John R. Merrill, policemen.

A fire department had been maintained from October 30, 1849, when "Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2," was formed with 57 members. Jesse S. Lyford¹ was the first foreman, G. W. Foss and Orrin B. Morse, assistants. This company did good service for its equipment.

¹ Then a merchant of Auburn; later a mayor of Lewiston and prominent in affairs.

Manufacturing increased steadily during the Civil War and a healthy growth continued with no intermission until the adoption of the city charter.

EAST AUBURN was early an important business point. Here a grist-mill was built in 1793 by Samuel Berry (who soon built a saw-mill), and many a bag of corn was brought on the shoulders of the hardy pioneers to be made into meal. Mr Berry was from Cobbossecontee. On the lot south (49) in 1797 William Briggs, with a large family, made his home on the place now owned by Royal J. Bradbury, and he built a grist-mill in 1799. On the hard wood lots of land in this vicinity were in 1798 residing, making quite a community for those days, having a school, taught by Daniel Briggs, Thomas Chadbourne, Elijah Fisher from Taunton on lot 40, Arauna Briggs on lot 59, John Dillingham from Dighton on lot 54, Elijah Record on lots 42 and 43, William Francis on part of lot 9. A Baptist society was formed, and a church built in 1819. The mill privilege attracted settlers and about 1827 a carding mill was built by Zenas Whitman and operated until 1860, when it became the furniture factory of Bradford & Conant. In 1859 there were 35 dwellings, several shoe shops, 2 stores, 2 shoe factories, 1 brush factory, 1 carding machine, 1 peg factory, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 shingle, 1 clapboard, and 1 planing machine. Here have been made also shooks, sugar-boxes, staves, bobbins, and shoe-pegs. Earl Blossom built a peg factory in 1846, which was conducted 20 years. The manufacture of brushes was carried on quite extensively, C. White in 1869 making \$10,000 worth. There is now some manufacturing, J. P. Vickery & Co.'s grist-mill, two or three small stores, and a Baptist church. The village is the summer termination of the Lewiston & Auburn horse railroad. The little steamer that plies across the lake has here its eastern landing. A fine grove attracts many visitors and picnic parties in summer. In this part of the town dwells Ira T. Waterman, who has taken more premiums on farm exhibits at the State Fair than any other man in Maine. In 1891 he had 35 exhibits and took 35 premiums. He has a productive farm and a handsome set of buildings. He is of Pilgrim stock and descends from early settlers. (See Minot.)

WEST AUBURN is finely situated on an elevated ridge of land on the west side of Lake Auburn. Its location, 750 feet above tide water, gives pure air and a magnificent outlook. To the east stretches Lake Auburn, with its 1,807 acres of water surface, and beyond, a pleasing rural landscape. James Parker, John Nason, John Downing, Israel Bray, Samuel Verrill, and Benjamin Noyes were the first settlers, locating here in 1789. In 1798 most of them gave preference to locations on Taylor Pond, and a colony from Bridgewater, Mass., James Packard, Asaph Howard, John C. Crafts, James Perkins, Asahel Kingsley, and others, were in possession by 1800. Mr Perkins was an iron worker; did blacksmithing, made wrought nails, hoes, shovels, axes, and other implements and tools used by the settlers, and tradition tells that in the War of 1812 his

skill was utilized to make gun-barrels, knives, razors, and tobacco pipes. A flourishing village had grown by 1810, a Congregational church formed, and the East meeting-house built (the frame raised May 25, 1805), and here Rev. Jonathan Scott preached and prayed. A post-office was located here in 1833, but a village was not developed until the Minot Shoe Company was established in 1835. At this time there were but four dwellings within a quarter of a mile of the post-office. For over 30 years shoe manufacturing gave life to the village; in one year \$120,000 worth were made. The leading manufacturers were C. S. Packard & Co., and James Munroe & Co. The cessation of manufacturing largely depopulated the village. L. Packard now wholesales wood and lumber, and E. S. Crafts is in trade. The erection of the commodious Grand View House, combined with the high altitude, pure air and water, and charming diversity of scenery make it an enjoyable summer resort.

NORTH AUBURN. The original proprietors of the lots of this section, settling here from 1785 to 1795, were David Head, Simeon Caswell, and John Staples. There was not much improvement for some years, only a small mill erected by Caswell, but in 1802 Isaac Brett purchased this mill and built another. In 1815 he sold to Timothy Bailey. In 1818 there were five dwellings near the mills, one built by Mr Brett, one by Nathan Warren, one by Artemas Warren, one by Chesley Hatch, and another by David Warren and Artemas Brown. In 1820 Nehemiah and his son, Stephen Packard, bought the mill property,¹ and in 1825 Joseph S. Sargent built a tannery. The old mail route to the upper towns passed through the village and made it a central location. Oliver Pollard kept a popular stage tavern, and was the first postmaster of Centre Minot post-office, established in 1825. His hotel was later for many years the home of Gen. Eliphalet Packard, and its site was occupied in 1888 by the fine residence of Lucius Packard. Business improved and steady addition was made to the population. Bradford & Conant bought one-third of the water privilege in 1848 and built a machine shop, and furniture factory; in 1851 the grist-mills of S. Packard, the machine shop, the furniture manufactory, and the tannery of S. D. Harris were burned. All were rebuilt except the tannery. In 1859 there were 300 inhabitants, 46 dwellings, 1 hotel, 2 stores, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, 1 furniture factory employing 12 men, 2 blacksmiths, 1 tailor, 1 milliner and mantua maker, 2 meeting-houses and several shoe factories. H. M. Bearce & Co. the same year made 25,920 pairs of copper-toed shoes monthly; they also made 200,000 metallic tips monthly. Three other companies produced 3,828 pairs of shoes monthly. In 1858 the Universalist and Methodist churches were built. In 1874 North Auburn Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co. was organized with \$27,000 capital, and with George Dillingham clerk, Timothy Bailey, J. Q. Edmonds, John E. Ashe, Lucius

¹General Packard, so prominent in Louisiana politics in 1876, was born here.

Packard, Wm H. Briggs, and Wm Brackett directors, and did business for some years. Only a staid, pleasant village—a quiet hamlet for a summer vacation—with two traders of long standing, C. W. Bird and Isaac Osgood, now exists. Its location on Lake Auburn gives splendid opportunities for boating, etc. Lake Auburn Mineral Spring Company has provided elegant accommodations for summer visitors in the magnificent Lake Auburn Spring House, on the picturesque shores of the lake which possesses characteristics of the famous lochs of Scotland.

STEVENS MILLS. Jacob Stevens (son of Moses, of Turner), of a Gloucester, Mass., family, came in 1789 and settled on lot 97 (500 acres), running west from Merrill hill, with his children, Moses and Parker. He died in 1826, aged 71. His wife, Martha Sawyer, died in 1829, aged 76. His sons built a saw-mill on Taylor brook in 1800, which was operated until about 1860 (clapboard, shingle, and lath machines being added), passing through the hands of Nathan Merrill, George Pierce, and Parsons & Willis. The latter took the mill down and flowed the ground to add to the power of their grist-mill lower down. Moses Stevens built a grist-mill on the same privilege in 1850. Parsons & Willis purchased it about 25 years ago, and used it some time as a carding mill. Moses Stevens married Charlotte Clifford and died in 1871, aged 91. Parker Stevens married Sarah Merrill and died in 1826, aged 41. Children: Seba S. (married a Haskell), Sutton S. (his daughter Melissa married Albert Young, of Auburn), Sarah (married Major Merrill), Jacob, Parker S., Elias M. These all settled here, and a thriving business center, with stores, shops, etc., came into being. Jacob Davis was early in trade, next James Goff, Jr, and then Enoch Littlefield. Forty-five years ago, out of a school of 104 scholars, 60 were named Stevens. *Sutton S. Stevens*, born 1811, died aged 57, married (1) Phebe Haskell. Children: Isaiah S. (dec.), Lucinda (Mrs Lyseth), *Sutton S.* She died in 1837, aged 25, and Mr Stevens married (2) Sally A. Haskell. Children: Enos H.; Phebe (Mrs R. W. Merrill); Sarah (Mrs A. R. Littlefield); *Charles H.*; Wendell S.; Augusta A.; Thomas J. (Portland); Edwin L.; Fred M. (California). *Jacob Stevens* married a Haskell. Children: Simon; James M.;¹ Jacob; Everett; Wallace; Anna (Mrs Jenkins). *Sutton S. Stevens* (the oldest one of the family living) married Fanny Lambert, of Durham. Children: Walter I.; Ralph A.; Anna (Mrs Ulysses Greenlaw). He occupies a farm of 75 acres, containing a part of the old homestead, and is a prosperous farmer and milkman. *Charles H. Stevens* married Mrs Osgood, has a productive farm, is a Universalist, and, like the Stevenses generally, an uncompromising Democrat. *Major Merrill*, born April 17, 1810, has lived near Stevens Mills since 1834; married Sarah Stevens. Among his children are *Stephen S.*, Samuel P., William T., and George (of Turner). Stephen S. is

¹He has served as overseer of the poor three years, and has represented Ward 2 in the city council.

the owner of two farms of 100 acres, including the homestead. Among the other representative farmers are A. G. Haskell and his son, *Harry L. Haskell*. They have one of the best farms, containing 80 acres, and a valuable milk route. The latter is a prominent Free Mason and has done good service in both branches of the city government.

NEW AUBURN, below the Little Androscoggin, was created by the erection of Barker Mill and other operations of the L. A. W. P. Company, which placed building lots on sale. It is rapidly growing. Broad street bridge brings it close to Lewiston, and the Belt line horse-cars give easy access to that city. Of late the French have sought homes in New Auburn, and a French Catholic chapel has been built and a parochial school established by the Dominican Fathers of Lewiston. Sixth street chapel is the home of a prosperous Protestant society. A \$20,000 public school building is projected. Many buildings are in process of erection and there are several business houses. *Burt L. Alden & Co.*, druggists, apothecaries, dealers in furnishing goods, stationery, etc., and manufacturers of cigars, No. 10 Third street, established in 1876 by Mr Alden, do a large business.

Isaac N. Haskell & Co., grocers, dealers in meats and provisions, No. 2 Third street, is the largest establishment. This prosperous house was established about 20 years ago by Skinner & Merrill, and in 1874 was purchased by Mr Haskell, who is prominently connected with public affairs and manufacturing, and in 1879 the admission of A. W. Miller made the firm of I. N. Haskell & Co.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CITY OF AUBURN.—Its Growth and Prosperity—Extracts from Official Reports, etc.—Statistics—Action in the Rebellion—Civil List.

THE charter for the CITY OF AUBURN was adopted February 22, 1869, and March 4 the selectmen, in compliance with the act of incorporation, appointed these wardens: G. D. Holmes ward one, David T. French ward two, James O. Foss ward three, Richard Dresser ward four, Isaac Rounds ward five. March 8 the first city election was held, and March 22 the city government was organized. The ward limits have remained as defined by the selectmen in 1869. The work was well done and the wards had about equal population. Some wards have lost since then, others have largely gained, so that the population is unequally distributed in the present limits of the wards, and by an act of the last legislature the city is empowered to re-adjust their

lines. The population in 1890 was: Ward one, 883; ward two, 3,430; ward three, 1,743; ward four, 3,909; ward five, 1,285 — 11,250.

From the selectmen's report of March 1, 1868, we learn the condition of the town. The valuation on April 1, 1867, was \$1,679,082, the number of polls 1,361, on which was assessed, in 1867, taxes of \$39,423.26. The resources were \$120,970.68, the expenses \$108,983.16. The liabilities were: bonds of funded debt \$111,800, other bonds of Auburn \$4,475, Danville bonds, etc. \$8,005, and incidentals, making a total of \$124,979.49. There was due the town \$12,809.23, and the amount required to meet debt and interest was \$17,724.49. To meet these the selectmen recommended a tax of \$9,000, and estimate appropriations as follows: schools \$6,000, poor and insane \$2,100, current expenses \$2,500, finishing road near poor farm \$500, roads and bridges \$7,000, discounts \$1,200; total \$28,300. The town paid for gas for Auburn Hall \$100.92, for the bridge \$105.73, and this is all we hear of public lighting.

Mayor Littlefield in his address, March 22, 1869, gives the resources from orders, March 1, 1868, to March 20, 1869, as \$53,262.70, deducting the selectmen's orders, \$45,157.87, there remained \$8,104.83, of which \$6,000 was available. The CITY OF AUBURN brought much labor to its officials in the establishment and successful conduct of the various departments. The origin of the high standing of the morals of the city may perhaps be traced to this expression of the mayor, which voiced the mind of the community.

The cause of nearly all the crimes committed in our state may be traced to the use of intoxicating liquors, and nearly all the broils and disturbances which occur in our streets result from the same cause. I therefore trust you will make such provision for the enforcement of the law for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling-houses as shall bring to justice all who will persist in violating the law. You cannot be too careful in the selection of your constables.

Another thing is noticeable in the mayor's address, characteristic of Auburn's officials to the present: "It will be my duty to see that the laws of the state, and such by-laws and ordinances as you shall ordain, be faithfully and justly executed and enforced, and I certainly shall not shrink from my duty."

Appropriations, 1869. — For abatements, \$1,000; discounts, \$1,500; books, etc., \$300; printing, \$300; fire department, night watch, and police, \$800; salaries, \$2,500; contingent fund, \$1,000; schools, \$10,000; school-houses, \$1,800; roads, bridges, and side-walks, \$10,000; new roads, \$1,000; land damages for roads, \$675; poor, \$2,500; for debt, \$4,100; interest, \$7,500; state tax, \$8,580.90; county tax, \$3,271.74.

March 31, 1869. All school districts in the city limits were consolidated. April 6 354 votes were cast for annexing Auburn to Lewiston to 374 against. May 14 ten street lamps were ordered erected. May 21 night police to be appointed. In June the building of school-houses in Fossville, Woodman,

Verrill, Bradbury and Plains, Trap, Brick school-house, Dillingham Hill, and Danville Corner sections was under discussion, and in July the issue of city bonds for \$15,000 to purchase lots and build school-houses in North Auburn, Briggs, Woodman, and Danville Corner sections was authorized. Joshua L. Chamberlain received 443, Franklin Smith 353, Nathan G. Hichborn 186 votes for governor. An order was passed, October 7, directing the building of a school-house at Danville Corner and one at Danville Junction. The salaries paid this year were: mayor, \$200; auditor, \$50; clerk, \$150; treasurer, \$200; clerk of common council, \$40; assessors, \$250; overseers of the poor, \$100; street commissioner, \$800; superintending school committee, \$250. In October were great freshets with very high water in the rivers.

February 28, 1870, the financial standing of the city was flattering. Receipts for the year previous \$92,748.98, expenditures \$82,537.82; liabilities \$127,449.10, resources \$32,846.96. The debt has been reduced \$15,795.65. Roads tell much of the prosperity of a town or city, and as indicative of the "push" and vigor of the city we extract from this year's report of O. D. Bailey, street commissioner:

I found the roads and bridges throughout the city in a very bad condition. I have put the road from the village to Minot line in perfect repair, having made at least five miles entirely new. I have also put the Vickery hill on the river road in good repair. I have made the road from the cemetery to Little's gravel-pit entirely new, and graded and widened Main street very much. Also a large job on Academy and Spring streets. I have graded and filled up the streets at North Auburn at quite a large expense, and made large repairs on the roads from the village by West to North Auburn and to East Auburn and on the river road.

He expended \$12,722.90. The chief engineer reports \$1,090.88 expended in the fire department. He says, "We very much need another engine and more reservoirs." Six new school-houses—a four-roomed brick house on Pine street, grammar and primary houses at North Auburn, and one each at Danville Corner, Danville Junction, and Woodman's—have been built this year, and extensive repairs made on "the old house at West Auburn, the grammar school-house on School street, and primary brick building on Academy street." The rapid growth of the city demands more accommodations for scholars. There have been sustained one high school of sixty scholars for 22 weeks, and 34 grammar, intermediate, primary, and rural schools, with an average of 27 weeks to each school. February 7, 1870, the citizens voted on an act to annex Auburn to Lewiston. The vote was 373 in favor and 530 against. March 11 Court street bridge injured by an ice freshet. The railroad depot burned in May. July 14 a cyclonic wind did damage in various parts of the town. The Auburn Aqueduct Company build reservoirs on Goff's hill, and in June introduce water into the city and place the stone fountain on Main street. In October hand and steam fire engines were purchased and fire company

authorized. October 20 a severe shock of earthquake lasting from 30 to 60 seconds caused much excitement; Edward Little High School, Ara Cushman's factory, and other high buildings vibrated; door bells rung in various houses and a heavy rumbling noise was heard. November 12 \$6,500 was appropriated to build an engine house and stable. The public schools are graded.

Mayor Littlefield, on taking office March 1, 1871, says: "We have a funded debt of \$101,450, payable in 12 annual installments; temporary loans yet unpaid, \$20,618.83; \$3,500 on the new engine house; making the indebtedness of the city \$125,568.83. Deducting available resources we have a debt of \$114,768.83. . . . 11 new school-houses containing 15 rooms have been built since the organization of the city government. The high school is in a flourishing condition, and has become one of the indispensable institutions of the city. . . . The bridge over the Androscoggin is entirely inadequate to the wants of the public, and in my judgment unsafe. . . . The fire department has been much improved, and, as a whole, the department is in perfect condition. A new engine house has been built. \$7,413 has been paid for new steam fire engine and apparatus. The night watch and police have been paid \$995.32. Two reservoirs have been built for engine supplies, one at the corner of High and Academy streets, the other on Elm street near the railroad. . . . The number of scholars is 1,982, and the amount paid teachers the past year \$10,578.63."

By an amendment of the charter the city council is given authority over town ways and streets and to establish the grade of roads or streets. Section 1 is amended and provides for the establishment of the police court and the appointment of a judge. April 18, 1871, Thomas Littlefield, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, O. B. Morse, Josiah Penley, and Allison Smith were appointed to act for Auburn in building Court street bridge, which was completed this year.

The mayor's address and officers' reports February 29, 1872, succinctly show the city's condition and progress. Mayor Littlefield, who is also street commissioner, speaks of the manufacturing industries as yet in their infancy, and believes in a liberal policy toward them. He says the cash resources for the year have been \$111,957.46, and the expenditures \$110,308.18. We have a funded debt of \$133,025 and a temporary debt of \$10,800, making the total indebtedness \$143,825. Deducting the available resources, \$14,438.39, the debt is \$129,386.61. The taxes have paid the current expenses and would have reduced the debt \$5,210.75 had not \$15,908.35 been paid for building the new bridge and \$3,920 to repair injuries upon the highways. . . . Roak Block has been built and \$5,000 paid to the builders for building a street "from the street south of C. F. Ingalls's store to the street north of Little and Haskell's block on Main street." A good system of sewerage is commenced, at a cost of \$1,103.98, a large sewer made from the center of Main street to the river. The bridge between Auburn and Lewiston has been built at a cost

of about \$40,000. The mayor commends the construction of the Lewiston and Auburn railroad. He expresses what has been and still is the spirit of the leading men of Auburn: "I deem it the duty of this city to seize upon and improve every opportunity to foster any enterprise that will invite to our midst capital and labor." Among the property owned by the city and which is valued at \$69,650 appear poor farm, etc. \$5,000, engine lot and house \$5,000, lot and armory \$800, Auburn Hall, etc. \$20,000, fire engines, etc. \$7,000, five school-houses "in the village" \$15,000, 21 school-houses "outside the village" \$10,500. The stone curbing, etc., for the brick sidewalk in front of the court-house lot have been put in place, and Pleasant, Court, and Spring streets graded and improved. The number of scholars is 2,025, and \$13,670.88 was expended for schools. City Mills at Danville Junction were burned in January, 1872. April 11 on the question, "Shall the City of Auburn subscribe to the capital stock of the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad Company to an amount not exceeding 745 shares of the par value of \$100 per share, and issue bonds, etc.?" 843 votes were cast in favor and 202 against.

The year ending February 28, 1873, presents this financial exhibit at its close: Receipts \$102,255.46, amounts paid out \$100,623.82. The city's liabilities are \$146,500. (Auburn has subscribed \$74,400 to the Lewiston and Auburn railroad, and the first assessment, \$14,900, is due and included in the liabilities.) The net liabilities are \$127,450.34, of which \$22,200 become due within a year. Roads and streets are a great expense. Mayor Littlefield recommends building the county road to East Auburn, alludes to the county road located in 1870 from Lewiston to Danville, which involved the building of another bridge across the Androscoggin, and asks for the adoption of a general plan for sewerage. March 29, 1873, the issue of the railroad bonds was ordered. July 9, \$8,000 was appropriated for sewers on Main and Court streets, \$22,500 for building a school-house on Spring and School streets. August 12 it was decided to purchase a new poor farm or rebuild the buildings on the old one. The 50-horse-power engine at the north end of Roak Block was started first on September 6th, and the machinery of Barker Mill September 8th.

March 1, 1874, the net indebtedness of the city was \$214,159.69. The treasurer's receipts for the year were \$186,030.42; his expenditures \$177,885.45; \$16,136.89 were for schools, \$8,904.70 for sewers on Main and Court streets, \$15,391.07 for roads, and \$7,500 for a new poor farm, etc. The railroad bonds have been sold, 95 per cent. of the amount realized, and the subscription paid in full. Broad street has been opened, the county road to East Auburn, and a road to the buildings of the Auburn Foundry and Manufacturing Company. July 26, 1873, the farm buildings on the city farm were struck by lightning and burned, with furniture, tools, hay, and provisions, and the Henry Stetson farm, with more convenient buildings have been purchased. The proposition made

concerning the transfer of the Edward Little Institute and grounds was accepted. The improvement of the water-power of the Little Androscoggin river has rapidly increased the growth of the territory adjacent thereto, and the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company conveyed to the city a lot on which a school-house of two stories has been erected. January 3 Enoch Littlefield, Esq., for many years the landlord of the stage house at Littlefield's Corner, died. He was a very large man in size and an extensive business operator. April 24 an order was passed to build that portion of the lower bridge across the Androscoggin within the limits of Auburn, and \$20,000 was appropriated. The bridge was built in accordance with this action. Lewiston and Auburn railroad was opened in July. There is great activity in sale of lots and in building. Sixth street chapel was built this season.

March 1, 1875. The city has property valued at \$120,625, including Academy park, \$10,000, and new grammar school-house, etc., \$32,000 acquired the last year. The bonded debt is \$248,000, temporary debt \$28,363, with resources of \$23,065.31. The new (Broad street) bridge has cost the city about \$25,000. There are now ten reservoirs for the fire department, and a fire police has been established. The last census showed 2,260 scholars in the city, and \$17,609.47 have been paid for schools during the year. Samuel Stinchfield, selectman of Danville for many years, died January 28, aged 81. North and West Auburn Cheese Company was organized March 18. May 1, National Shoe and Leather Bank commenced business. Mount Auburn cemetery laid out this year.

March 1, 1876. The city debt has been reduced \$5,800, although the taxes were less. There are now 31 street lamps lighted by gasoline. May 10 an issue of 5% bonds for \$33,000 was ordered to pay the floating debt.

March 1, 1877. The net liabilities of the city are \$223,654.76, a decrease during the year of \$23,599.81. The fire department asks for telegraph fire-alarm and a hook and ladder truck, and states that in addition to the steam fire engine and hand engine, a chemical engine is located at each of these points: North Auburn, West Auburn, East Auburn. Six hydrants have been located. October 11 the statue of Hon. Edward Little was placed in Edward Little High School park with appropriate ceremonies.

March 1, 1878. The net liabilities are \$228,793.50, an increase of \$5,396.63, accounted for by the cost of two iron bridges, one over the Little Androscoggin river \$4,278.47, and the Littlefield bridge \$2,361.57. Paving Court street from the bridge to the court house and other road improvements bring the expenditure in this department to \$21,353.95. The Edward Little High School building is in construction of brick at a cost of nearly \$15,000. The expense of schools for the year was \$15,542.05. A second trial of votes for election of mayor occurred March 11, 1878, when Mayor Smith (Republican) was chosen by 11 majority. March 16 James Peables, a soldier in the War of 1812, died.

Goff Block was built this year, and a summer hotel at Lake Auburn commenced. The city building on Court street, Rolfe & Mitchell's store, and several dwellings were burned December 7; loss \$25,000. Arrangements were made this year with Auburn Aqueduct Company to lay water pipes and furnish water along Pleasant street from Court to Elm street, through Elm to Main, and through Main to Laurel, and to attach six hydrants for fire purposes.

March 1, 1879. During the past year \$7,171.26 were paid for finishing the high school building, etc., \$2,000 for reservoirs and hydrants, \$901.64 for enlarging house on poor farm, \$1,150.45 for sewers, \$1,481.16 for new roads, and \$3,000 was received for insurance. The city debt is reduced to \$218,751.47. In 1879 water pipes were laid for fire service, and Lake Auburn water introduced to the city. A brick engine house of two stories was built on Court and Spring streets. A new school-house was erected in Bunker Hill district. An iron bridge of 100 feet span thrown over Little Androscoggin river below the foundry. Auburn Aqueduct Company was authorized to extend a 12-inch pipe to Lake Auburn. A bell weighing 1,700 pounds was raised in the Court Street Free Baptist church April 29. Maine Congregational State Conference and Universalist State Convention held their annual meetings here in June. Auburn Mineral Spring Company was organized. A great improvement was made in the Maine Central station.

March 1, 1880. The financial condition is summed up by the mayor thus: Cash resources February 29, 1880, \$122,828.39. The expenditures were \$108,508.51; highways \$11,762.11, street lights \$997.02, schools \$13,739.48, high school \$3,426.02, fire department \$1,375.13, printing \$284.03, contingent expenses \$5,151.66, night watch and police \$2,011.64, new school-house \$1,959.32, repairs \$4,138.52, poor \$2,969.65, new roads \$6,506.42, sewers \$550.38, building and furnishing engine house \$6,786.67, paving Main street \$2,358.03, discounts \$2,933.40, abatements \$1,899.53, salaries \$3,465, payment of bonds \$21,100, interest \$15,094.50, leaving in treasury \$14,319.88. The bonded debt is \$257,400, the available resources \$41,319.88, which leaves the indebtedness \$216,232.66, a reduction during the year of \$2,515.85. The school-house was built near Barker mill, a bridge over Royal river near Danville Junction, a road to Danville Junction, one from West Auburn to the Lake Auburn House, and work begun on the West Minot road.

March 1, 1881. The bonded debt is \$250,500, reduced the last year \$6,900. The liabilities above cash resources are \$209,637.12, \$6,598.50 less than a year ago, and the city owns property valued at \$221,830. Hydrants have been placed on Turner street, and an engine house built at North Auburn. Auburn Foundry was burned February 26.

March 1, 1882. The assessors' valuation is \$5,211,987, the number of polls 2,375, state tax \$22,970.70, county tax \$6,872.24, municipal taxes \$73,957.13, total assessment \$103,800.07. The city debt is \$242,700; the

liabilities above cash resources \$201,740.84, \$7,896.28 less than a year before. The flourishing condition of the city is shown in the sale of the 4% bonds issued to pay bonds maturing at 4% premium. Highland avenue, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Blake, Denison, and Madison streets have been located, and sewers laid in High, Turner, and Union streets, and Main street bridge paved and repaired. A reservoir has been built on Goff hill, steam-heating apparatus placed in the high school building, and a school-house built at Young's Corner.

March 1, 1883. The city debt (reduced during the municipal year \$9,700) is \$233,500, and the liabilities above cash resources are \$203,856.19. \$15,000 of the 4% bonds issued and sold at a premium of 3.83%. The valuation is \$5,245,641, polls 2,304, state tax \$22,970.70, county tax \$6,872.24, city taxes \$82,162.88, total assessment \$112,005.82. A contract has been made with Auburn Aqueduct Company for water for fire purposes, and an electric fire alarm system introduced, a gravel-pit purchased for \$2,000, and a soldiers' monument erected at a cost of \$5,000. The Conant road from Broad street to the Hackett road has been opened, Charles street located from Highland avenue to Goff street, and Pulsifer street from Second to Sixth street; sewers laid in Summer, Manley, Goff, Elm, Broad, and Sixth streets; Turner street from Court to Hampshire paved with granite blocks. The expense for lighting streets has been \$1,245.57. The last report shows 3,055 school population, of whom 1,551 attend school.

March 1, 1884. Mayor Sturgis says the bonded debt is \$234,000; \$114,000 bears 6% interest and becomes due between March 1, 1884, and March 1, 1892, \$23,500 becoming due in 1884. \$65,000 bears 5% interest and becomes payable between March 1, 1887, and March 1, 1898; \$55,000 bears 4% interest and falls due between March 1, 1900, and March 1, 1903. The total indebtedness is \$240,000, the net liabilities are \$214,357.56. During the year \$12,117.58 was paid to the Auburn Aqueduct Company for the extension of water pipes for fire service. Thirty hydrants have been set during the year at an expense of \$2,933.24, and \$1,000 was paid to the Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad Company to compensate it for laying the track to East Auburn outside of the ditch of the public road. These unusual expenses—\$16,050.82—have increased the municipal indebtedness over that of last year \$10,501.25. Western avenue has been opened from Minot road to Merrill hill, and Northern avenue from Horace Goff's to the river road. Extensive improvements have been made on High street, Broad street hill, and on road to West Auburn. January 15, 1884, Auburn's first electric light was placed in position. Auburn Aqueduct Company increases its capital to \$250,000. Dr M. B. Preble died in January, in Colorado.

March 1, 1885. The bonded debt is \$234,000, and net liabilities \$206,866.48. The "Spring road" has been made during the year from the Bird place to Charles Holbrook's—three miles. High school building has been seriously

damaged by fire. The growth of the city and its development in every direction cause all departments of the government earnest work and present important problems for solution. June, 1885, J. B. Jones died. He was an active local politician and one of the prime movers in building the Androscoggin Railroad.

March 1, 1886. The net liabilities of Auburn are \$213,825.13. The new high school building has been completed, and equals any school building in a city of this size in the state. The street lights have cost \$1,571.26. The children of school age number 2,320. In February, 1886, a storm blockade occurred on the Maine Central Railroad, which lasted three days. Lake Grove horse railroad opened to travel. The *Lewiston Journal* says: "Not less than 100 houses were built in Auburn in 1886, and no less than 15 new manufacturing concerns organized, including corn-canning factories, hosiery mill, shovel-handle factory, toothpick factory, new grist-mill, box factory, art publishing company, and minor industries."

March 1, 1887. The bonded debt is \$227,000; the Lewiston and Auburn railroad bonds have been paid, and Auburn receives an annual rental of \$4,500 from the Grand Trunk Railway Company. During the past year the city debt has been reduced \$4,713.07. Main street has been paved with granite blocks between Elm and Academy streets. A board of trade was established. Parsons's steam grist-mill was burned in March, loss \$30,000. The houses were numbered this year, and the first postal delivery by carriers was made in July. Oak Hill cemetery was enlarged and improved. Auburn Drug & Chemical Company was incorporated. Burnham & Morrill purchased the Auburn stables of the Horse Railroad Company and transformed them into a canning factory.

March 1, 1888. The bonded debt is \$224,000. The net liabilities are \$204,538.52, a reduction of \$4,573.94 in the fiscal year. 29 electric lights have taken the place of street lamps. A loan and building association organized this year. The *Lewiston Journal* in its annual review of 1888 says these truthful words: "It has been a busy year in Auburn. That much goes without saying. The smart and active city has done more than this; more than simply keep busy. It has made apparent to the world the fact that it is growing. When this is made apparent, nothing can stop the appreciation of property, business, landed estates, stock in local concerns, value of manufactured products, extent of business streets, and general spread of the business of the city. In the past year Auburn has felt more than ever the spirit of growth, and the spirit has been made manifest in the rapid development, not only of the shoe business, but of all others. In building the city has developed quite rapidly. One fine new brick block has been practically completed on Main street, while two of the finest shoe factories in Maine or in New England have been built upon new land, developing a new colony of manufacture and creating in a narrow limit one of the most remarkable aggregations of shoe manufacture to be found

in the country. The homes that have sprung up in that city of homes are many and beautiful. Nearly a hundred houses have been built there the past year of 1888. The city has developed two flourishing companies for electric light and power, has developed two or three new shoe concerns and a variety of miscellaneous manufactures."

March 1, 1889. The city has completed twenty years of existence, and is in the midst of a healthy progress. The question of taxation and its reduction is a vital one, and a large space of the mayor's address is devoted to it. Mayor Savage also gives the indebtedness, expenditures, and permanent improvements of the city during the past year. We quote:

The indebtedness of the city February 28, 1889, was as follows: In the year ending March 1, 1890, \$12,000; in that ending March 1, 1891, \$10,000; in that ending March 1, 1892, \$13,000. Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest now overdue \$1,500; maturing in the year ending March 1, 1890, \$5,000; in the year ending March 1, 1891, \$3,000; in that ending March 1, 1892, \$4,300; in that ending March 1, 1893, \$7,200; in that ending March 1, 1894, \$16,000; in that ending March 1, 1895, \$14,500; in the year ending March 1, 1898, \$5,000. Bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest: maturing in the year ending March 1, 1899, \$10,000; in the year ending March 1, 1902, \$15,000; in that ending March 1, 1903, \$15,000; in that ending March 1, 1904, \$25,000; in the year ending March 1, 1905, \$23,500; by March 1, 1906, \$15,000; by March 1, 1907, \$18,000; by March 1, 1908, \$10,000. Total amount of funded indebtedness \$223,000. Resources: Cash in treasury, \$557.40; note of Edward Slattery, \$68; balance due on taxes, \$18,600—\$19,225.40. .Deducting available resources, the municipal indebtedness remains \$203,774.60. In order to show the financial condition of the city in a proper manner, I think there should be deducted from this balance, at least the face value of the stock owned by the city in the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad, which is \$75,000. This stock differs in many respects from ordinary municipal property. It is not devoted to municipal uses. It produces a stated revenue to the city. We receive annually on account of it, \$4,500 in cash from the Grand Trunk Railway. It has the features of a sinking fund. It is more than an offset to \$75,000 of our funded indebtedness, because we receive 6 per cent. upon it, while we are paying only 4 and 5 per cent. on nearly the whole of our debt. Deducting this \$75,000 we have \$128,774.60, which is the real net indebtedness of the city. In addition to the items already mentioned, there was expended last year for repairs upon highways, \$15,844.26; for high school, \$5,013.46; for schools, \$21,621.78; for support of poor, \$5,488.08, of which \$1,724.67 was expended for steam heating apparatus at the poor farm; for fire department, \$2,218.46; for police department, \$2,420.33; for street lights, \$2,241.70; for gravel-pit, \$1,000; for interest, \$10,505.80; for salaries, \$4,018; for repairs on school-houses, \$734.54; for park, \$184.43; and for contingent expenses, \$8,090.60. As most of the work in the nature of permanent improvements has been done under the direction of the street commissioner I think it proper that I should give you an account of the more important work of last year as shown by his report. The Maine Central Railroad widened its Turner street bridge to the great advantage of all our citizens in Perryville and beyond. Bank walls were put in and Turner street widened and filled at an expense of \$1,518.58. There was expended for walls and filling on Winter street, \$942.58; on French street, \$425.85; for removing ledge on Second street, \$157.50; on James street, \$481.25. 2,513 feet of curbing have been set at an expense of \$2,238.47; and 1,460 feet of flagging at an expense of \$793.83. There were laid on Court street 1,212 yards of paving at an expense of \$2,356.85, less the cost of 1,083

paving blocks left over. There was expended \$529.30 for blasting water trenches on Lake street and Highland avenue. The Poland Spring road was completed at an expense of \$2,153.04; the Calvin Libby road was built, costing \$750.25; and there was laid out on Second avenue \$425.50. Sewers were built as follows: 1,249 feet on Winter street; 200 feet on Troy street; 200 feet on School street; and 450 feet on Cook street. There were put in 43 catch basins. The whole expense was \$2,927.88. There was received \$570 in sewer permits. I congratulate the citizens of the city that a daily paper has been established here. A paper which is devoted to the interests of Auburn above all other places cannot fail to be of great service to this community. I must not omit to refer to the recent arrangement entered into by the city and the Franklin Company, whereby all that section of the city north of Court street and east of Turner street, now owned by the Franklin Company, will in the immediate future be opened for business purposes. The need of more room has been felt for a long time, and I believe this addition of "work room," almost in the heart of the city, will do much to promote its growth and wealth.

The city owns property valued at \$217,590. Among the items are \$75,000 in railroad stock; high school building and park \$30,000; Auburn Hall, etc., \$20,000; grammar school-house, lot, etc., \$25,000; 24 school-houses in the country, \$11,000; 6 in the city proper, \$12,000; poor farm, stock, etc., \$12,000; steam fire engine, hose, etc., \$5,000; engine houses and lots, \$9,000.

March 1, 1890. In his address Mayor Savage says: "The municipal year just closed has been a prosperous one for the city in nearly every particular. We have been visited by neither pestilence nor misfortune; general good health has prevailed; our laboring men have been well employed, and ready markets have been had for those things which we grow upon our farms and manufacture in our shops. New industries have come among us, and new fields for investment have been found for local capital which had not before that time been employed in business." The city indebtedness has been decreased during the last year \$11,927.30, leaving the net bonded liabilities, \$191,847.30. The city has now $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers. The sewer on Hampshire street was rebuilt at an expense of \$7,027.88; sewers were built on Minot avenue and Washington street, and an outlet made for them by laying a sewer from Minot avenue to Little Androscoggin river; 6,594 feet were laid in all at an expense of \$11,998.14. Washington street extension to Court street was opened and built at a cost of \$943.59, Knight street at a cost of \$292.94, and improvements on Second avenue costing \$838.82. The city laid 980 feet of curbing for sidewalks, 784 feet of flagging, built a stone culvert under Goff street extension, and much improved Western Promenade. The city now contains 232 miles of streets and roads; 45 miles of sidewalks ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles being of brick). The receipts of the post-office for the quarter ending December 31 were \$4,154.28.

March 15, 1891. Mayor Savage says in his inaugural address: "It has been the aim of Auburn city governments in times gone by to provide not only for the needs of the city for the time being, but by a wise foresight to

anticipate its future necessities, and by the judicious expenditure of money in public and permanent improvements, to enable our beloved city to keep pace with municipal progress elsewhere, and invite men of ability and men of means to make their residence among us. In this our city has been successful. So far as those elements go which tend to permanent development and solid prosperity Auburn is to-day beyond all others the growing city of the state of Maine; and it is with pride that we look back to the development accomplished by our citizens in the last twenty years." From this address we take the following appropriations, receipts, and expenditures for 1890:

	Appropriations.	Total Receipts.	Expenditures.	Overdrawn.
State tax,	\$14,046 67	\$14,046 67	\$14,046 67	
County tax,	7,853 98	7,853 98	7,853 98	
Highways,	15,000 00	15,176 75	18,852 95	\$3,676 20
Contingent,	4,000 00	14,286 42	17,796 04	3,489 59
Schools,	16,500 00	22,722 01	21,725 05	
High school,	4,000 00	4,530 00	4,615 98	85 98
Fire department,	4,500 00	4,500 00	4,589 39	85 39
Police,	2,500 00	2,508 00	2,633 64	125 64
Street lights,	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,964 78	
Poor,	4,150 00	5,110 06	5,438 38	328 32
Park,	150 00	158 00	228 29	70 29
New school-houses,	2,500 00	2,500 00	3,147 50	647 50
Sewers,	3,500 00	4,530 30	4,220 06	
Permanent improvements,	4,000 00	4,000 00	5,308 69	1,308 69
New roads,	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,412 44	412 44
City debt,		23,000 00	23,000 00	
Interest account,	10,000 00	10,000 00	9,870 29	
Paving,	7,000 00	7,000 00	6,400 11	
Repair on school-houses,	600 00	600 00	480 21	
Gravel-pit,	4,500 00	6,900 00	4,500 00	
Salaries,	2,765 00	2,765 00	2,765 00	
Abatements,	1,500 00	1,500 00	2,065 18	565 18
Discount on taxes,	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,339 15	439 15
	<u>\$117,065 65</u>	<u>\$161,706 92</u>	<u>\$168,349 77</u>	<u>\$11,234 37</u>

Total balance, \$4,591.52. Net amount overdrawn is \$6,642.85.

The highway appropriation was overdrawn by reason of unforeseen expenditures. Owing to unusually heavy snow-storms the expenses of the street department in December, 1890, and January and February, 1891, were \$5,200, instead of the \$3,000 usually adequate. New railings were built by the side of the road in many places at an expense of \$1,520.30. Goff and Hampshire streets and Highland avenue had \$410.80 of labor done; ledge work at East Auburn cost \$175.88, and Sixth street grading cost \$157.60. All these were charged to highway appropriations. After the appropriations had been made the city council voted to build a bridge upon the Dennison street extension, at

the location which had been accepted by the city council for the year 1889, and to charge the expense of the same to the appropriation for contingent expenses. The entire cost of this bridge, including masonry, filling, etc., was \$7,474.44. This bridge fills a long-felt public want, and the large use of it made by our citizens from the day it was opened has proved the wisdom of those who urged us to undertake and complete the work. The bridge is iron, 300 feet long, with a roadway 24 feet wide, and five-foot sidewalks on either side. There are six spans, 50 feet apart, each having three columns. During the year sewers have been constructed upon Summer, Troy, School, Broad, Seventh, Newbury, Washington, Goff, and Charles streets, in all 3,255 feet, at an expense of \$3,872.09. Under the sewer act, adopted by the city council in 1889, municipal officers for the last year assessed sewer benefits upon various lots and parcels of land, to the amount of \$1,213.25. There was charged to the appropriation for permanent improvements \$2,131.90 for bank wall and filling on Minot avenue; \$226.37 for bank wall and filling on Western Promenade; and \$468.30 for bank wall and filling on Washington street. The city set 2,800 feet of curbing for sidewalks, at a cost of \$1,930, and laid 700 feet of flagging, at a cost of \$552.12. Court street was paved from Spring street to Union street, at an expense of \$6,400.11. This is a very valuable addition to the paving in Auburn streets and the Maine Central Railroad has paved a large portion of the station grounds. A handsome school building was built on Auburn Heights. Various industries have been either established or are being discussed, and Auburn socially has been wide-awake. A public library fund of over \$10,000 has been raised and a lot donated by the Franklin Company for a new library building. Streets have been opened, and the general growth of the city has been healthy and unforced.

Indebtedness of Auburn, February 28, 1891.—For outstanding bonds bearing interest at six per cent. due as follows: In the year ending March 1, 1892, \$13,000. Bonds bearing interest at five per cent. due as follows: 1892, \$4,300; 1893, \$7,200; 1894, \$16,000; 1895, \$14,500; 1898, \$5,000. Bonds bearing interest at four per cent. due as follows: 1899, \$10,000; 1902, \$15,000; 1903, \$15,000; 1904, \$25,000; 1905, \$23,500; 1906, \$15,000; 1907, \$18,000; 1908, \$10,000; 1909, \$14,000; 1910, \$13,000. Total funded indebtedness, \$218,500. *Resources*—Uncollected taxes, 1889, 1890, \$22,139.28; sewer assessments unpaid, \$1,658.25; Slattery note, \$68; cash in treasury, \$1,084.70; total, \$24,950.23. Balance municipal indebtedness after deducting available resources, \$193,549.77; balance municipal indebtedness February 28, 1890, \$191,847.30.

Action in the Rebellion.—April 27, 1861, a committee was chosen to provide for soldiers' families, and voted to raise \$5,000 for a fund. This committee was continued until the close of the war, various persons giving their services. April 5, 1862, voted to hire \$1,500 as a relief fund. July 21 voted to pay \$100 to each volunteer accepted on the quota of 45 men required under the call for 300,000 men, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow this money.

August 22 voted to pay \$100 to each volunteer accepted before September 3, on the quota of 64 men under the last call of 300,000 men. September 1 voted to raise \$50 by subscription for each man who shall enlist to fill the quota. This was annulled two days later, and the town voted to pay \$50 in addition to the \$100 previously voted. November 22 voted \$1,000 more for family relief fund for three years' men. March 9, 1863, voted \$2,000 for soldiers' families. July 29 voted to pay each drafted man serving himself or by substitute \$8.33 per month while in service. November 9 voted to offer a bounty of \$200 to each volunteer to fill the quota under the call of October, 1863. December 8 appropriated \$6,000 to promote enlistments. August 20, 1864, voted to advance and pay the \$300 authorized by the state, and August 29 to pay \$200 to each man enlisting or furnishing substitute before September 5. December 10 voted to pay bounties discretionary with the selectmen, and to bond the town for \$5,000 for this purpose. March 4, 1865, voted to raise \$8,000 to enable the town to fill its quota, and March 13 to raise \$4,000 for support of soldiers' families. April 12 voted to raise by loan \$5,000 to defray the expense of filling the present quota. March 12, 1866, the selectmen and treasurer are authorized to borrow \$1,000 to pay state aid to soldiers' families. Auburn furnished 434 men for the army and seven for the navy. 15 were drafted, of whom 4 entered the service, 4 provided substitutes, and 7 paid \$300 commutation. The town paid \$62,365 in soldiers' bounties and \$2,376.91 in other war expenses.

CIVIL LIST. — *Town of Auburn.* 1842 — Elisha Stetson, Daniel Briggs, Stephen Packard, selectmen; Thomas B. Little, clerk. 1843 — Enoch Littlefield, George Ricker, Jr, Thomas J. Howard, selectmen; Thomas B. Little, clerk. 1844 — Enoch Littlefield, Thomas J. Howard, Charles Briggs, selectmen; Thomas Littlefield, clerk. 1845, 1846 — Nathaniel Small, Harvey Dillingham, John Downing, Jr, selectmen; Thomas Littlefield, clerk. 1847 — Nathaniel Small, Thomas J. Howard, Harvey Dillingham, selectmen; Thomas Littlefield, clerk. 1848 — Thomas J. Howard, Daniel Briggs, William Banks, selectmen; Thomas Littlefield, clerk. 1849, 1850 — Timothy Bailey, Hiram C. Briggs, David Strout, selectmen; John C. Briggs, clerk. 1851 — Daniel Briggs, Rufus Penley, Timothy Bailey, selectmen; Philip A. Briggs, clerk. 1852 — Daniel Briggs, William S. Young, George Ricker, Jr, selectmen; Philip A. Briggs, clerk. 1853 — Thomas Littlefield, Thomas J. Howard, James S. Nash, selectmen; Philip A. Briggs, clerk. 1854 — Thomas Littlefield, Thomas J. Howard, James S. Nash, selectmen; John C. Briggs, clerk. 1855 — Jeremiah Dingley, Hiram C. Briggs, James S. Nash, selectmen; Philip A. Briggs, clerk. 1856, 1857 — Thomas Littlefield, Hiram C. Briggs, John R. Merrill, selectmen; John F. Cobb, clerk. 1858 — Thomas Littlefield, Lewis Philips, Peter Noyes, selectmen; John F. Cobb, clerk. 1859 — Thomas Littlefield, George Ricker, Timothy Bailey, selectmen; John F. Cobb, clerk. 1860 — Thomas Littlefield, George Ricker, Timothy Bailey, selectmen; A. L. Merrill, clerk. 1861 — Thomas Littlefield, Samuel D. Harris, Seth P. Miller, selectmen; Richard Dresser, clerk. 1862, 1863 — Thomas Littlefield, Samuel D. Harris, Josiah W. Littlefield, selectmen; Richard Dresser, clerk. 1864 — Thomas Littlefield, Nelson Dingley, Harvey Dillingham, selectmen; Richard Dresser, clerk. 1865 — Thomas Littlefield, Oscar D. Bailey, Joel S. Cobb, selectmen; Richard Dresser, clerk. 1866, 1867 — Thomas Littlefield, Oscar D. Bailey, Prentiss M. Woodman, selectmen; Richard Dresser, clerk. 1868 — Thomas Littlefield, Oscar D. Bailey, Prentiss M. Woodman, selectmen; George S. Woodman, clerk.

CITY GOVERNMENTS. 1869 — **MAYOR**, Thomas Littlefield. **ALDERMEN**, Ward 1, Wm H. Keith; Ward 2, P. M. Woodman; Ward 3, Daniel P. Atwood; Ward 4, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr; Ward 5, Daniel Field. *City Clerk*, Geo. S. Woodman. **COMMON COUNCIL**, Ward 1, H. C. Briggs, Alex.

Stinson, E. P. Crafts; Ward 2, Silas Sprague, Nathan Briggs, Ezekiel Eveleth; Ward 3, S. P. Miller, O. B. Morse, Wm B. Merrill; Ward 4, E. T. Luce, W. S. Young, John F. Cobb; Ward 5, A. C. Pray, Geo. W. Bailey, A. J. Verrill.

1870—MAYOR, Seth P. Miller. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Hiram C. Briggs; Ward 2, Prentiss M. Woodman; Ward 3, John W. Perkins; Ward 4, James Wagg; Ward 5, Almon C. Pray. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, William B. Merrill; *Clerk*, William M. Harris; Ward 1, John M. Perry, Benjamin Conant, Alvan Waterman; Ward 2, Ezekiel Eveleth, Charles S. Emerson, James White; Ward 3, William B. Merrill, Albert Young, Oren B. Morse; Ward 4, Oren S. Libby, Hannibal R. Smith, Increase B. Kimball; Ward 5, Charles Dunn, Nathaniel G. Sturgis, Andrew G. Haskell.

1871—MAYOR, Thomas Littlefield. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Oscar D. Bailey; Ward 2, Silas Sprague; Ward 3, John W. Perkins; Ward 4, James S. Robbins; Ward 5, Almon C. Pray. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, Charles Dunn; *Clerk*, William M. Harris; Ward 1, Alonzo Crafts, Benjamin Conant, Harrison O. Whitman; Ward 2, Josiah Penley, Silvester Oakes, Frank Bartlett; Ward 3, Oren B. Morse, Ansel L. Lombard, Wm M. Chamberlin; Ward 4, J. W. Peables, Rufus Penley, Frank E. Young; Ward 5, Charles Dunn, Samuel Emerson, Charles O. Martin.

1872—MAYOR, Thomas Littlefield. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, John M. Perry; Ward 2, Hannibal R. Smith; Ward 3, Oren B. Morse; Ward 4, James Dingley; Ward 5, Charles Dunn. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, Richard Dresser; *Clerk*, William M. Harris; Ward 1, Zibeon Crafts, George H. Dillingham, Ira T. Waterman; Ward 2, Frank Bartlett, Edward W. Gross, Benjamin F. Sturgis; Ward 3, Ansel L. Lombard, William B. Merrill, William M. Chamberlin; Ward 4, James Wagg, William S. Young, Richard Dresser; Ward 5, George W. Bailey, James L. Martin, Alden J. Verrill.

1873—MAYOR, Thomas Littlefield. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, John M. Perry; Ward 2, Frank Bartlett; Ward 3, Seth P. Miller; Ward 4, Francis M. Jordan; Ward 5, Charles Dunn. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, Benjamin F. Sturgis; *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Zibeon Crafts, George H. Dillingham, Alvan Waterman; Ward 2, Edward W. Gross, Benjamin F. Sturgis, A. J. Coburn; Ward 3, Ansel L. Lombard, James O. Foss, William M. Chamberlin; Ward 4, Benjamin F. Briggs, William S. Young, Oren T. Libby; Ward 5, Thomas J. Freeman, William D. Adams, William D. Brewster.

1874—MAYOR, Thomas Littlefield; ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Oscar D. Bailey; Ward 2, Joseph Littlefield; Ward 3, Seth P. Miller; Ward 4, Francis M. Jordan; Ward 5, Charles Dunn. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, Wm H. Keith; *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Alvan Waterman, William H. Keith, Joseph Q. Edmonds; Ward 2, A. J. Coburn, Ezekiel Eveleth, John Rolfe; Ward 3, John C. Symmes, B. C. Keen, Ellery F. Goss; Ward 4, Edward A. Little, W. S. Rogers, Jacob Larrabee; Ward 5, Thomas J. Freeman, George W. Bailey, Dexter W. Verrill.

1875—MAYOR, James Dingley. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Fred A. Allen; Ward 2, Hannibal R. Smith; Ward 3, Seth P. Miller; Ward 4, John F. Cobb; Ward 5, Dexter W. Verrill. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, William P. Bearce; *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Charles K. Packard, Richard Hutchinson, S. H. Stockman; Ward 2, William P. Bearce, Dana Goff, Samuel F. Merrill; Ward 3, Ellery F. Goss, B. C. Keen, Abram Atwood; Ward 4, Isaac Haskell, Andrew M. Peables, Rufus Penley; Ward 5, George E. Strout, Leonard Hicks, Benjamin A. Rideout.

1876—MAYOR, James Dingley. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Fred A. Allen; Ward 2, William P. Bearce; Ward 3, Ellery F. Goss; Ward 4, William W. Bolster; Ward 5, Ether S. Paul. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, George E. Strout; *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Alden B. Crafts, George H. A. Bradbury, Milburn Furbish; Ward 2, Almon L. Goss, Benjamin F. Sturgis, Charles S. Emerson; Ward 3, Abram Atwood, B. C. Keen, John B. Jordan; Ward 4, J. Dingley, Jr, Jacob Larrabee, Everett W. Burgess; Ward 5, Leonard Hicks, George E. Strout, Benjamin A. Rideout.

1877—MAYOR, Hannibal R. Smith. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Oscar D. Bailey; Ward 2, Benjamin F. Sturgis; Ward 3, Ellery F. Goss; Ward 4, William W. Bolster; Ward 5, Freedom Haskell. *City Clerk*, George S. Woodman. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, John B. Jordan; *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Charles A. Kinsley, George A. H. Bradbury, H. O. Whitman; Ward 2, Almon L. Goss, Thomas Littlefield, William P. Bearce; Ward 3, John B. Jordan, Jabez H. Merrill, Charles E. Smith; Ward 4, J. Dingley, Jr, Jacob Larrabee, Everett W. Burgess; Ward 5, N. H. Woodbury, Dexter W. Verrill, Charles Flagg.

1878—MAYOR, Hannibal R. Smith. ALDERMEN, Ward 1, Oscar D. Bailey; Ward 2, Ezekiel Eveleth; Ward 3, Seth P. Miller; Ward 4, Nathaniel I. Jordan; Ward 5, George W. Wagg. *City*

Clerk, George S. Woodman. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Augustus M. Pulsifer; *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Charles H. Record, Joseph E. Metcalf, Herbert S. Whitman; Ward 2, Thomas Littlefield, Joshua W. Beede, Daniel Lara; Ward 3, Jabez H. Merrill, John Pickard, Wallace K. Oakes; Ward 4, Calvin S. Libby, James W. Peables, Augustus M. Pulsifer; Ward 5, N. H. Woodbury, Charles C. Rowe, David S. Whitehouse.

1879—**MAYOR**, Thomas Littlefield. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, Seth P. Miller; Ward 1, Charles H. Record; Ward 2, Ezekiel Eveleth; Ward 3, Seth P. Miller; Ward 4, Nathaniel I. Jordan; Ward 5, George W. Wagg. *City Clerk*, Henry M. Sprague. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Wallace K. Oakes. *Clerk*, Murray B. Watson; Ward 1, Royal J. Bradbury, Edward W. Bird, Herbert S. Whitman; Ward 2, Daniel Lara, John Stinson, H. R. Bisbee; Ward 3, John Pickard, Wallace K. Oakes, Henry Willis; Ward 4, James W. Peables, Isaac Haskell, J. T. W. Stinchfield; Ward 5, Charles Thurston, George W. Woodbury, David S. Whitehouse.

1880—**MAYOR**, Thomas Littlefield. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, Edwin T. Gile; Ward 1, J. E. Metcalf; Ward 2, Edwin T. Gile; Ward 3, Jabez H. Merrill; Ward 4, Benjamin F. Briggs; Ward 5, Moses Crafts. *City Clerk*, Henry M. Sprague. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Ebenezer Jordan; *Clerk*, Alton J. Shaw; Ward 1, E. W. Bird, Charles H. Record, W. F. Munroe; Ward 2, H. R. Bisbee, H. B. Sawyer, Joseph Goss; Ward 3, William A. Robinson, John F. Clifford, Nathan W. Harris; Ward 4, Albert M. Penley, Horatio B. Pulsifer, Ebenezer Jordan; Ward 5, Charles Thurston, Daniel H. Rendall, Samuel Farnham.

1881—**MAYOR**, George S. Woodman. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, Horatio B. Pulsifer; Ward 1, Lucius C. Dunham; Ward 2, Joseph Goss; Ward 3, Jabez H. Merrill; Ward 4, Horatio B. Pulsifer; Ward 5, John Stinson. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Nathan W. Harris; *Clerk*, Alton J. Shaw; Ward 1, Joseph Q. Edmonds, J. P. Garcelon, Francis Packard; Ward 2, David P. Field, Horatio B. Sawyer, Edwin O. Wells; Ward 3, William A. Robinson, John F. Clifford, Nathan W. Harris; Ward 4, John W. May, Edson G. Spofford, Winfield S. Larrabee; Ward 5, Algernon M. Roak, George W. Wagg, Isaiah V. McKenney.

1882—**MAYOR**, George S. Woodman. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, George W. Wagg; Ward 1, W. F. Munroe; Ward 2, Daniel Lara; Ward 3, N. W. Harris; Ward 4, E. G. Spofford; Ward 5, George W. Wagg. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, William A. Robinson; *Clerk*, Fred O. Watson; Ward 1, Francis Packard, J. P. Garcelon, William H. Briggs; Ward 2, David P. Field, Edwin O. Wells, Charles W. Campbell; Ward 3, Wm. A. Robinson, B. F. Teague, Edmund Libby; Ward 4, A. M. Penley, L. W. Haskell, John T. W. Stinchfield; Ward 5, D. W. Kinsley, S. R. Robinson, S. S. Merrill.

1883—**MAYOR**, George S. Woodman. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, Nathan W. Harris; Ward 1, Harrison O. Whitman; Ward 2, David P. Field; Ward 3, Nathan W. Harris; Ward 4, Lewis W. Haskell; Ward 5, George W. Wagg. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Charles W. Campbell; *Clerk*, Fred O. Watson; Ward 1, William H. Briggs, Seth Briggs, Fred W. Hutchinson; Ward 2, Charles W. Campbell, Thomas Littlefield, George W. Curtis; Ward 3, Benjamin F. Teague, Edmund Libby, Henry W. Oakes; Ward 4, N. C. Estes, Solomon Larrabee, Albert Jordan; Ward 5, Samuel R. Robinson, Royal M. Mason, Charles E. Marvel.

1884—**MAYOR**, Benjamin F. Sturgis. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, David P. Field; Ward 1, Harrison O. Whitman; Ward 2, David P. Field; Ward 3, Edmund Libby; Ward 4, Albert M. Penley; Ward 5, Samuel R. Robinson. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Ansel Briggs; *Clerk*, Fred O. Watson; Ward 1, Seth Briggs, Fred W. Hutchinson, Ansel Briggs; Ward 2, George W. Curtis, Benjamin F. Beals, Horace Goff; Ward 3, Henry W. Oakes, N. M. Neal, John N. Foster; Ward 4, Henry Lowell, Frank A. Haskell, Charles A. Jordan; Ward 5, Charles E. Marvel, Stephen S. Merrill, Delance Young.

1885—**MAYOR**, Lewis W. Haskell. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, Ansel Briggs; Ward 1, Ansel Briggs; Ward 2, George W. Curtis; Ward 3, A. P. Lamb; Ward 4, C. A. Jordan; Ward 5, Albert A. Young. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, John N. Foster; Ward 1, E. S. Crafts, H. N. Johnson, J. Wesley Ricker; Ward 2, B. F. Beals, James White, James L. Lowell; Ward 3, N. M. Neal, John N. Foster, W. F. Lord; Ward 4, C. S. Bond, G. M. Atkins, F. G. Vickery; Ward 5, Charles H. Stevens, Stephen S. Merrill, Peter M. Austin; *Clerk*, Fred O. Watson.

1886—**MAYOR**, Lewis W. Haskell. **ALDERMEN**, *President*, A. P. Lamb; Ward 1, Ansel Briggs; Ward 2, Isaac W. Harris; Ward 3, A. P. Lamb; Ward 4, G. M. Atkins; Ward 5, Albert A. Young. *City Clerk*, Rodney F. Foss. **COMMON COUNCIL**, *President*, Charles S. Yeaton; Ward 1, H. N. Johnson, J. W. Ricker, Stafford B. Jones; Ward 2, John T. Hale, Charles S. Yeaton, Charles H. Parker; Ward 3, Charles E. Libby, George E. Bisbee, P. M. Bickford; Ward 4, S. K. Ballard, A. W. Miller, W. S. Larrabee; Ward 5, Josiah W. Littlefield, V. P. Buck, P. M. Austin; *Clerk*, C. C. Jordan.

1887 — MAYOR, Albert M. Penley. ALDERMEN, *President*, John N. Foster; Ward 1, J. W. Ricker; Ward 2, Benjamin F. Sturgis; Ward 3, John N. Foster; Ward 4, H. C. Day; Ward 5, James L. Martin. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, N. M. Neal; Ward 1, H. N. Johnson, George F. Rollins, Stafford B. Jones; Ward 2, John T. Hale, James L. Lowell, Herbert L. Foss; Ward 3, J. E. Tibbetts, E. G. Heath, Seth Manley; Ward 4, James Dingley, A. C. Snow, Laurent Laberge; Ward 5, N. M. Neal, F. R. Rounds, H. L. Haskell; *Clerk*, John H. Neal.

1888 — MAYOR, Albert M. Penley. ALDERMEN, *President*, John N. Foster; Ward 1, Horace N. Johnson; Ward 2, Benjamin F. Sturgis; Ward 3, John N. Foster; Ward 4, Horace C. Day; Ward 5, James L. Martin. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, N. M. Neal; Ward 1, S. B. Jones, George F. Rollins, Dana B. Holmes; Ward 2, Herbert L. Foss, D. B. Stevens, R. S. Bradbury; Ward 3, John E. Tibbetts, E. G. Heath, Seth Manley; Ward 4, A. C. Snow, Laurent Laberge, Charles E. Greenleaf; Ward 5, N. M. Neal, Harry L. Haskell, Charles Stackpole; *Clerk*, John H. Neal.

1889 — MAYOR, Albert R. Savage. ALDERMEN, *President*, Benjamin F. Sturgis, M.D.; Ward 1, Stafford B. Jones; Ward 2, Benjamin F. Sturgis; Ward 3, John E. Tibbetts; Ward 4, P. H. Kelleher; Ward 5, Harry L. Haskell. *City Clerk*, J. W. Mitchell. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, T. E. Eustis; Ward 1, Dana B. Holmes, Charles F. Curtis, Daniel W. Kinsley; Ward 2, Russell S. Bradbury, Herbert L. Foss, Daniel B. Stevens; Ward 3, T. Everett Eustis, Raymond Toothaker, Charles W. Dexter; Ward 4, Charles E. Greenleaf, L. O. Brackett, Thomas Marsden; Ward 5, Samuel B. Smith, Frank Martin, Charles Stackpole; *Clerk*, George E. McCann.

1890 — MAYOR, Albert R. Savage. ALDERMEN, *President*, T. E. Eustis; Ward 1, Dana B. Holmes; Ward 2, Winchester G. Lowell; Ward 3, T. Everett Eustis; Ward 4, I. N. Haskell; Ward 5, Harry L. Haskell. *City Clerk*, George G. Gifford. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, George E. McCann; Ward 1, Daniel W. Kinsley, Charles F. Curtis, Thomas Dillingham; Ward 2, Charles H. Briggs, George E. Davis, James M. Stevens; Ward 3, Raymond Toothaker, Charles W. Dexter, Henry H. Hanson; Ward 4, George E. McCann, Orrel F. Brown, Edmund H. Soper; Ward 5, Samuel B. Smith, Isaiah V. McKenney, Elbridge G. Robinson; *Clerk*, J. H. Neal.

1891 — MAYOR, Albert R. Savage. ALDERMEN, *President*, T. E. Eustis; Ward 1, Daniel W. Kinsley; Ward 2, Winchester G. Lowell; Ward 3, T. Everett Eustis; Ward 4, I. N. Haskell; Ward 5, Samuel B. Smith. *City Clerk*, George G. Gifford. COMMON COUNCIL, *President*, Charles F. Curtis; Ward 1, Charles F. Curtis, Roland S. Woodward, Wellington D. Curtis; Ward 2, Charles H. Briggs, George E. Davis, James M. Stevens; Ward 3, Henry H. Hanson, Henry W. Oakes, E. H. Hutchins; Ward 4, A. A. Garcelon, John P. Auger, Edmund H. Soper; Ward 5, Elbridge G. Robinson, Samuel S. Ashworth, Charles E. Marvel; *Clerk*, J. H. Neal; *Treasurer*, George E. McCann.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Early Shoe Manufacturing — Progress from 1860 to 1870 — Manufacturers Twenty Years Ago — Statistics from 1871 to 1881 — Manufacturers Ten Years Ago — From 1881 to 1891 — Shoe and Other Manufactories, January, 1891 — The Shoe Companies — Other Manufacturing — Minor Industries, etc.

AUBURN is the shoe city of Maine, and here was the first attempt made in the state to develop shoe manufacturing as now conducted. A charter was granted by the legislature to the Minot Shoe Company, organized at West Auburn, January 2, 1835, with a capital first of \$5,000, but soon made \$10,000, and with Asaph Howard, Martin Crafts, Charles Briggs, Gershom B. Holmes, Benjamin Johnson, Timothy Bailey, Eliphalet Packard, Nehemiah Packard, George Ricker, Austin Kingsley, William Ladd, and others as stockholders. Asaph Howard, president; Eliphalet Packard, clerk and treasurer;

Charles Briggs and Nehemiah Packard, directors. Work was begun in the dwelling of Mr Crafts in May, 1836, Moses Crafts helping cut the first case; in November a shop was completed, and the manufacturing removed thither. A good quality of work was made, but the character of goods required to suit a general market and the proper method to make soles do not appear to have been understood. In the first two years of operation a large amount of work accumulated, and in anticipation of an early sale of the goods a dividend of 13 per cent. was declared, for which the company gave notes. The third year was unprofitable and no dividend was declared. David Green, of Auburn, then became agent, and while on business for the company embarked on the steamer Lexington on the trip on which it was burned, and was found frozen to death in a small boat that drifted to the shore. *Jacob H. Roak*, a son of Martin Rourk, of Durham, who had conducted a boot and shoe store at Goff's Corner since 1835, succeeded Mr Green as agent, and a year later bought the stock at less than one-eighth of its par value. Notwithstanding the ill luck, some of the pioneers continued to manufacture, others followed their example; the demands of the market as to kind and quality of goods came to be understood, and the result has been the phenomenal growth of Auburn's shoe industry, and a development through its means of a wealthy city of nearly 12,000 population. Jacob H. Roak from 1840 gave his energy to the upbuilding of this important industry, and was the promoter of many of Auburn's leading business interests.

J. H. ROAK & Co. (E. F. Packard, Samuel Pickard) commenced manufacturing in 1847 on the site of Phoenix Block. Mr Packard was son of Gen. Eliphalet Packard, an early pioneer in the Southern shoe market and a stockholder in the Minot Shoe Company. This firm at first made men's coarse work for New England country trade. The factory was burned in 1855 and re-established in Phoenix Block as Roak, Packard & Co. Later Mr Packard bought Mr Roak's interest, and in 1864 B. F. Briggs became partner in the firm of E. F. Packard & Co. In 1873 the brick factory on Railroad square of 122 x 40 feet, with five floors, was built. Steam furnished both power and heat. The firm this year produced 6,000 pairs of shoes weekly of goods for Southern and Western trade. Frank H. Packard became a member in 1874. Over 200 operatives were employed, and the weekly product was 9,000 pairs. In 1879 Frank H. Briggs was one of the firm. In 1882 the business was discontinued.

JAMES MUNROE & Co. In 1843 C. S. Packard and Noble N. Munroe purchased the interest of Jacob H. Roak in the business at West Auburn, and commenced operations as Packard & Munroe. In 1846 James Munroe became partner, and the firm name of C. S. Packard & Co. was assumed, which, upon the retirement of Mr Packard, became James Munroe & Co. Nelson H. Munroe was soon taken into the firm, and, five years later, was succeeded by H. M. Packard. A business of large proportions was developed, which, under

the names of James Munroe & Co. and Munroe Manufacturing Co., continued without change until the death of Noble N. Munroe in 1886. The shoe manufacturing was discontinued, however, in 1880, having been in constant operation for 30 years, except two months in 1861, when preparations were going on for war. The business was in its greatest prosperity from 1865 to 1875, but was ever conducted in a thrifty way and to the prosperity of the community. During the whole course of business every dollar of indebtedness was met by payments in full. Mr James Munroe resides at West Auburn and is one of the wealthiest men of the city.

At first manufacturing was done in a primitive manner, and the product was a coarse, heavy article. The work was cut out by the manufacturer, aided sometimes by a "cutter" or two, in a small room or shop, and then sent to the dwellings of the community, where the men and women worked at bottoming, stitching, etc. Everything was done by hand; no labor-saving machinery being introduced until about 1850. With the introduction of machinery and the making of a finer class of goods, a more systematic method of manufacture came into operation. Factories were built where the labor was done under the careful supervision of competent overseers, and by the aid of machinery run by steam-power. This factory system was generally adopted by 1870, though some of the work was still "farmed out." From that time the tendency has been towards large shops fitted with modern accessories of science, steam-power and heat, gas and electricity for light, elevators, etc., for the more easy handling of materials and products. The development of Lewiston Falls, with the facility for shipment afforded by the railroad caused the shoe manufacturers to largely locate there, and from 1860 to 1870 the population of that part of Auburn lying within four miles of Court street bridge nearly doubled. This was largely due to shoe manufacturing and the business it created. In 1865 this manufacturing amounted to \$1,000,000 annually, paying for labor \$300,000, excise tax \$60,000, freight \$30,000, stock \$520,000, and producing 600,000 pairs of shoes. From the incorporation of Auburn as a city this industry has been the one overshadowing all others. General business improved with the progress of the shoe business. Real estate brought higher prices. There was a brisk demand for building lots, an influx of a good class of citizens, a rapid and solid growth, and the new city attained prominence for its activity, push, and amount of business done. According to statistics carefully compiled by the *Lewiston Journal*, in 1871 the total manufacturing capital was \$1,900,000, of which \$1,300,000 was used in the shoe business, and only \$550,000 was corporate capital. The number of shoe factories was 21. These used 3,000,000 pounds of leather, made over 2,367,000 pairs of shoes, valued at \$2,377,000, and employed 2,137 operatives, with an annual pay-roll of \$554,600. The total amount of manufacturing of Auburn in 1871 was \$3,071,000, and the aggregate pay-roll \$621,600.

MANUFACTURERS TWENTY YEARS AGO. In 1871 the shoe manufacturers were *Ara Cushman & Co.* (Court street), employing 650 hands, producing 500 cases a week; *B. F. Packard & Co.* (Phoenix Block), 300 hands, 100 cases a week; *James Munroe & Co.* (West Auburn), 300 hands, 100 cases weekly; *Moses Crafts & Co.* (Railroad square), 100 hands, 60 cases weekly; *Little, Smith & Co.* (Phoenix Block), 78 hands, 30 cases weekly; *J. H. Roak & Co.* (Phoenix Block), 64 hands, 1,200 cases yearly; *John F. Cobb & Co.* (Pickard Block), 82 hands, 1,400 cases annually; *Pulsifer, Roak & Co.* (Roak Block), 72 hands, 30 cases weekly; *Miller & Randall* (Main street), 47 hands, 1,235 cases yearly; *I. C. Lombard & Co.* (Court street), 100 hands, 900 cases boots, and 800 cases shoes and slippers in the year; *Pray, Shaw & Co.* (Phoenix Block), 76 hands, 1,868 cases of boots; *L. B. Kinsley & Co.* (Railroad street), 51 operatives, 30 cases weekly; *Keith & Berry* (West Auburn), 50 hands, 25 cases weekly; *D. Harwood & Co.* (North Auburn), 40 hands, 24 cases weekly; *H. G. Garcelon* (Railroad street), 24 hands, 250 cases yearly; *George Hill* (School street), 13 hands, 5 cases weekly; *G. H. Cook* (Main street) 18 hands, 400 cases in the year; *G. A. Trufant*, 20 hands, 9 cases weekly. The other manufacturers were *Miller & Randall*, tannery, employing 20 hands, annually producing from 15,000 to 20,000 sides of harness, belt, and upper leather, and 3,000 to 5,000 calf-skins, valued at \$150,000; *B. B. Fuller*, employing 30 hands in the manufacture of inner soles, and furnishing steam-power to the shoe factories in Roak and Phoenix Blocks; *The Auburn Iron Foundry and Manufacturing Co.* was formed with a capital of \$50,000; *Dingley, Foss & Co.* employed 7 hands in the City Mills on Royalls river, Danville Junction, where they made 80,000 bushels of meal and 4,000 barrels of flour annually; *Willis, Parsons & Co.*, at their mill on Taylor brook, manufactured annually 3,000 barrels of flour and 50,000 bushels of meal, and employed 5 men, and, with their wool-carding machine, made 10,000 rolls yearly; *J. E. Tibbetts*, in his mill east of Turner street, manufactured 25,000 bushels of meal; *Bradford, Conant & Co.* employed 25 men at East Auburn, produced 300 sets of chamber furniture annually, and cut 300,000 feet of lumber; *Packard & Conant* employed 10 men, and, at their mill on Little Androscoggin river, cut 400,000 feet of hemlock lumber and made from 40,000 to 50,000 boxes; *Huston & Boynton* employed 11 hands in their bakery, where they consumed 1,800 barrels of flour annually in making crackers and bread; *Whitmore & Bennett*, carriage manufacturers, employed 7 men and made 50 carriages annually; *Stephens, Kimball & Son* employed 5 men and made 30 carriages annually; *H. R. Smith* employed 7 men in his marble works; *E. W. Gross* made 55,000 pounds of sausage yearly, and 1,500 pounds of lard weekly, and packed 1,000 hogs a year; *G. H. Field*, with three hands, made 10,000 feet of cement drain pipe annually. *The Little Androscoggin Water-Power Co.* had just completed a dam and commenced a canal and bulk-heads.

In 1872 the manufacturing capital was \$3,063,000, \$2,400,000 in shoe business. The total value of manufactures was \$3,787,500, of which the shoe product claims \$3,415,000. The number of factories was 20, which used 4,658,700 pounds of leather, and produced 2,500,000 pairs of shoes and boots. 2,196 hands were employed, and the annual pay-roll was \$836,400. The product of the other manufacturing was \$372,500. There was an increase of about 25 per cent. in manufacturing in 1873, without Barker Mill, which "started up" December 8. The total manufacturing capital this year is \$3,863,000; of this \$3,000,000 belongs to the shoe industry. The leather used is estimated at 7,000,000 pounds. There were 3,851,520 pairs of boots and shoes made, valued at \$4,000,000. The total value of manufactured products was \$4,744,600, with \$936,500 paid to 3,478 operatives; 834 females, 2,243 males, in the shoe factories, who received \$850,000 wages. Nearly all the factories had steam-power. The capital for 1874 is given as \$2,250,000, \$1,250,000 in shoe business. The leather used in the 19 factories was 7,000,000 pounds; over 3,850,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made, and their value was \$3,250,000. The total value of manufactures was \$3,994,000. In 1875 there were 15 shoe factories, producing 3,967,626 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at \$3,000,000. The other manufacturing produced goods valued at \$744,000. The manufacturing capital is rated as \$2,000,000, one-half credited to the shoe industry. Considering the wide-spread depression of business, losses by Western failures, and the universal shrinkage of values, Auburn makes a creditable showing.

Various causes operated unfavorably on business in 1876. The output of the factories was not as large as in 1875, only 3,665,700 pairs. Business was more lively than for several years, but it was the poorest year for profit since 1857. Workmen were, however, more steadily employed than in 1875. Wages ranged about 50 cents a day less than the highest figures of the war, prices being: Lasters \$1.75 per case, heelers \$1.60 per case, trimmers \$1.50 per half-case, peggers 30 to 40 cents per case; the average pay of first-class workmen \$2 per day, and girls' wages from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. The total value of manufacturing is given as \$3,500,000. 1877 was the closest year for Auburn shoe men since 1858. The production was but 69,300 pairs less than in 1876, but from the unseasonable weather in the West and South the demand largely fell off, inducing unscrupulous competition by manufacturers in other states, so that the year closed with no profits. Labor agitation and strikes occurred to some extent. The total value for the year was \$3,425,100, of which \$3,000,000 was that of the shoe factories. 3,596,400 pairs were made. The annual pay-roll of the manufacturing industries was \$800,000, the shoe factories paying \$650,000. The number of employes was 3,500, 3,077 in the shoe business. In 1878 there was a decreased production, the number of pairs made being 3,256,740. There was a large falling off in the number of opera-

tives as improvements in machinery enabled manufacturers to produce goods with less help, while the capital employed remained unchanged. In 1879 the value of manufactured goods is \$4,100,000, a flattering increase over that of 1878 (\$3,400,000). The shoe industry is in better shape, its product of 67,334 cases from its fourteen factories amounting to \$3,750,000. The business of 1880 was slightly in excess of 1879, the number of cases made being 76,824. The annual shoe pay-roll is \$943,000, the value of the product about that of 1879. 2,300 operatives are given work in manufacturing; 1,789 in the making of shoes. The heavy pegged shoes of earlier days are being replaced by finer sewed work.

MANUFACTURERS TEN YEARS AGO. In 1881 *Ara Cushman & Co.* (Court street) employed 675 hands, produced 31,000 cases. Pay-roll \$13,250 per month. *Packard, Briggs & Co.* (Railroad street), 205 hands, 150 cases, or 9,000 pairs of shoes weekly. Pay-roll monthly \$8,000. *M. Crafts & Co.* (Railroad square), 130 hands, 120 cases weekly. Pay-roll \$4,000 monthly. *L. B. Kinsley & Co.* (Railroad street), 50 hands. Pay-roll \$1,600 monthly. *John F. Cobb & Co.* (Main street), 118 hands, and did a business of \$150,000. *Miller & Randall* (Main street), 103 hands in shoe factory, and 25 hands in tannery, where they made 12,000 sides of harness, belt, and upper leather, 4,000 kip, and from 4,000 to 5,000 calf-skins. They also made 20,000 pairs of lasts. *Smith, Pray & Co.* (Roak Block), 65 hands, made 50 cases of ladies' and misses' boots, and had an annual production of \$150,000. (This firm succeeded Smith, Little & Co., in 1874.) *Gay, Foss & Co.* (Roak Block), 200 hands, and made 250 cases. *Monroe Manufacturing Company* (West Auburn), 150 hands, produced women's and children's heavy-pegged shoes, and are adding men's fine calf and buff. *John B. Wise* (Roak Block), 4 men, product \$4,000. *Dingley, Strout & Co.* (Railroad square), 90 hands, fine calf and buff shoes and serge and beaver boots, etc. Weekly pay-roll \$1,000. *North Auburn Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.* This coöperative shop had a capacity of 100,000 cases annually, employed 68 hands, but did little work during the year. **OTHER MANUFACTURES.** *Auburn Last Co.*, 5 men, made 100 pairs of lasts daily. *A. W. Cox & Co.*, 3 men, made 300 pairs of lasts monthly. *M. B. Pulsifer*, 48 hands, made yearly 20,000 cases inner soles, 5,000 cases leather counters, and 30,000 cases leather board counters; value \$35,000. *Knowles & Spooner*, 25 hands, made 15,000 shoe heels a day. *J. B. Hutton*, employed 6 hands on shoe trimmings and suspenders. *Eaton & Strout* made 50 dozen suspenders daily with 4 men. *Barker Mill*, 200 females and 65 males, used 2,700 bales of cotton in making 4,000,000 yards of fine 40-inch sheeting. *Auburn Foundry Co.* employed 14 men; annual product \$40,000. *Woodman, Foss & Co.*, 100 hands, made overalls, shirts, and pantaloons. *Benjamin Conant* employed 10 men in sawing lumber and making wooden boxes. *J. E. Moore* employed 9 men in making 226,00 pasteboard boxes. *C. T. Nevins* had 8 men

in his carriage shop. *Bradford, Conant & Co.* employed 8 men at East Auburn; annual product \$40,000. *Willis, Parsons & Co.* manufactured 3,000 barrels flour and 75,000 bushels meal on Taylor brook, and carded 10,000 rolls of wool. *J. E. Tibbetts* ground 60,000 bushels of meal at the head of Mill street. *O. C. Cobb & Co.* (Danville Junction) ground 30,000 bushels of grain. *T. A. Huston & Co.*, with 11 men, made 12 barrels of crackers daily. There were three marble and granite shops, one picture-frame factory, one pork-packing establishment, one wool-pulling firm, one large brick-yard, and other minor manufactories. The manufacturing capital employed was \$2,000,000; \$1,000,000 in shoe business. 800 females and 1,600 males were at work; 1,900 in shoe factories. The aggregate pay-roll was \$800,000; \$600,000 that of the 14 shoe factories. The shoe product was \$3,000,000; other manufactories \$1,000,000.

In 1882 several large factories closed, yet others were increased in capacity, and more shoes were made than in 1881. The shipments were 79,588 cases. A better quality of goods was made, and the value was more than in any previous year. In other industries Auburn produced 4,000,000 yards of bleached cottons, 300 sets of chamber furniture, 1,000,000 bricks, 30,000 crackers, and other articles. 1883. There were but eight shoe firms this year after the removal, in July, of Gay, Woodman & Co. to Lewiston. *Ara Cushman & Co.*, *Moses Crafts Shoe Co.*, *Dingley, Strout & Co.*, *Smith, Pray & Co.*, *J. F. Cobb & Co.*, *Foss, Packard & Co.*, *Wise & Cooper*, *Monroe Manufacturing Co.*, yet the capital employed was \$1,000,000, out of a total of \$1,500,000, and the number of cases made was 96,347, valued at \$3,500,000. The value of the products of other manufacturing was \$1,000,000. 1884. This year was fraught with commotion in shoe and leather circles, and the factories everywhere were impeded by the dullness of the times. Notwithstanding this, the seven Auburn factories produced 89,665 cases, valued at \$3,000,000. The amount of leather used is not much over one-half as much as when brogans and coarse boots were made; the receipts this year being 3,912,967 pounds. 1885. The shoe business of 1885 did not quite equal 1883 or 1884. But it was noticeable for the very great activity in the last three months of the year. There were few vacations in the factories, and in both men's and women's work the trade was brisk. The shipments were 86,274 cases, receipts of leather 3,745,527 pounds, value of product about \$3,000,000. In 1886 everything was in full tide of success and activity. 130,878 cases were made in the nine factories, and all business received a forward impetus. 1887 produced a still larger amount of work, 144,971 cases, valued at \$2,500,000, which gave employment in the eight shoe factories to 550 females and 1,150 males. The value of the products of all manufacturing establishments was \$5,000,000, and the capital employed was \$2,200,000.

1887 was the first year of the corn-packing industry of Auburn. The New Gloucester Canning Company built a fine factory, and Burnham & Morrill

purchased the horse-railroad stables and converted them into one of the finest corn factories in Maine. About 500 acres of sweet corn were grown in both 1887 and 1888, and from \$20,000 to \$22,000 were paid for corn and help.

In 1888 the shoe business was in excellent condition. Two of the finest factories in Maine were built, and created, in a narrow limit, one of the strongest aggregations of shoe-producing activity in New England. The shoe capital this year was \$2,500,000, employing, in the ten factories, 550 females and 1,150 males, with a pay-roll of \$800,000, and a product of 176,319 cases, using 5,234,238 pounds of leather, and was valued at \$3,500,000. In 1890 a very fine modern factory was built and others enlarged. The shipments of shoes were much larger than those of any previous year—219,048 cases. (These were larger than those formerly used.) 550 female and 1,150 male operatives were employed, the annual pay-roll was \$800,000, and 8,999,143 pounds of leather were used. When the prosperity of a place depends upon any one industry, other business fluctuates with it, and when it is dull men are oftentimes in enforced idleness, which would not occur with diversified industries. It adds to the wealth and prosperity when aggregations of capital make careful investment in different lines. Auburn is rapidly advancing in these varied sources of material wealth, and the magnificent output of \$6,000,000 in manufactured goods in 1890 gives promise of a still more brilliant future.

SHOE AND OTHER MANUFACTORIES, JANUARY, 1891.—*Ara Cushman Company*.—This corporation, doing the largest business in shoe manufacturing in the state and probably in New England, was organized in 1888, with a capital of \$400,000. Its officers are Ara Cushman, president; Charles L. Cushman, vice-president; Samuel F. Merrill, treasurer; Murray B. Watson, clerk. The company is the development of the business instituted by Mr Ara Cushman in Minot 37 years ago. (See biography of Ara Cushman.) The company has three factories, with an aggregate floor surface of 118,500 square feet, and employs nearly 1,000 operatives, to whom \$9,300 is paid weekly. The value of the daily production is \$8,000. A part of the brick factory on Court street, 41 by 84 feet in size, and of four stories, was built in 1868, and occupied in February, 1869. Increasing business caused an addition of 33 by 131 feet, with boiler and engine house to be put up in 1871, and the brick box-factory was built. In 1873 a building 40 by 100 feet was added to the main building on the west. These buildings contain 60,000 square feet of floor surface. (See engraving.) The integrity, thoroughness, and honesty put into the goods manufactured, the business skill dominating the establishment, and the satisfaction given caused annually a greater and still greater demand, so that even these immense factories were insufficient. In 1888 the brick factory on Railroad square, formerly occupied by Packard & Briggs, 41 by 122 feet, five stories high, was purchased, and soon after the adjoining brick factory of 46



COURT STREET FACTORY OF A. A. CUSHMAN CO., AUBURN, ME.

by 64 feet. These two buildings have been connected and contain 40,000 square feet of floor surface. The Moses Crafts factory¹ on Railroad street, 35 by 105 feet, with 18,500 feet of floor surface, is also owned and occupied.

The success is phenomenal which causes such a rapid increase of manufacturing facilities, and the Ara Cushman Company is one of the main arteries through which pulsates the business enterprise and activity of Auburn. This was the first shoe company in the state to adopt "profit sharing" with its employés. This will, when fully understood and generally adopted, beyond doubt put an end to the contentions and strife between labor and capital, and its success in this mammoth firm will be the signal for its adoption in many other manufactories. The Court street building is now formed of three brick factories connected, each of four stories and basement, with one-story boiler-house attached. The power is furnished by a 100-horse-power engine, two tubular boilers, 180-horse-power, and the building is heated by steam. The factory is lighted by incandescent electric lights, furnished by a 70-horse-power engine and dynamos on the premises. A box factory is in operation, with planer, circular saw, and box machinery. The brick factory on Railroad square is four stories with basement. Two factories have a frontage of 142 feet on Court street and 210 feet on the railroad; the factories on Railroad square have a frontage of 165 feet on Railroad street and 40 feet on Court street. The Moses Crafts factory has four stories and basement. A 100-horse-power steam engine and large boilers furnish power and heat for both the factories of Ara Cushman Company on Railroad street, Morse's paper box factory, and Fitz Bros.'s last factory.

John F. Cobb Shoe Company.—John F. Cobb was one of the pioneers of shoe manufacturing in Maine, and is nearly the only one now engaged in the business. He began at North Auburn May 19, 1848, in company with Moses Harris, the firm being Harris & Cobb. This firm was succeeded in two years' time by Cobb & Wills. Two years later Mr Cobb became sole proprietor. In 1855 he became cashier of Auburn Bank, but the confinement so injured his health that he soon resigned. December, 1856, with David B. Robinson and Charles W. Kyle, he formed the firm of Cobb, Robinson & Co. The firm of Cobb, Robinson, Hill & Co. succeeded this, and bought the lot and building on Main and Court streets now occupied by Ingersoll, Whitman & Co., and manufactured there until 1866, when Mr Cobb started alone in the Bailey Building, on the site of the John F. Cobb Shoe Company's Block. John Pickard became a partner in 1869, the firm becoming J. F. Cobb & Co. November 22, 1889, the *John F. Cobb Shoe Company* was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 and these officers: Charles E. Cobb (son of John F.),

¹ This originated in 1868 with Moses Crafts and A. B. Crafts, and D. W. Kinsley soon became partner of the firm Moses Crafts & Co., which built the Railroad street factory. In 1884 the Moses Crafts Shoe Company was organized by Moses Crafts, Ara Cushman, and M. C. Percival.

president; John F. Cobb, treasurer; Charles E. Morse, clerk. The factory is in a most central location on Main street, is 150 x 40 feet with four stories and basement. Two large stores occupy the front of the ground floor. Nearly 200 hands are employed with a monthly pay-roll of \$7,000 and an annual business of \$300,000 is done.

Dingley, Foss & Co.—This firm commenced business at No. 5 Roak Block in June, 1876, as Dingley, Strout & Co., the members being J. Dingley, Jr, G. E. Strout, and H. G. Foss. They employed from 75 to 80 hands the first year, and manufactured opera boots and slippers. In 1881 they removed to Railroad square. The members of the present firm are J. Dingley, Jr, H. G. Foss, E. G. Sprague, and E. M. Stevens. The firm employs over 200 operatives and makes daily 900 pairs of shoes for men. The product includes a fine line of sporting goods. It sells to jobbers, does a yearly business of \$300,000, and has a weekly pay-roll of \$1,800. In October, 1888, the large factory, No. 34 Troy street, was completed and occupied. It is 150 x 40 feet in size, four stories and basement, and is provided with modern improvements and best machinery run by steam-power. It is lighted by gas and has electric bells.

Munroes, Packard & Linscott.—This firm was established in 1886, with factory at No. 6 Roak Block. The members were J. B. Munroe, Willard N. Munroe, Heman A. Packard, and Willard Linscott. The production the first year was 40 cases of men's and base-ball shoes; 125 hands. In 1889 the factory on Munroe street was occupied. It is 40 x 200 feet in size, with four floors. Between 300 and 400 hands are employed, and in the busy season it produces 225 dozen daily of men's and boys' shoes, etc. The factory is fitted with all advances in machinery. The weekly production is 1,000 cases, the annual production \$500,000, the monthly pay-roll \$18,000. The factory has a capacity for producing 200 cases a day, and for 600 workmen. A tower on the east side contains an elevator and stair case, and in the basement a large engine, 117 horse-power boiler furnishes power and heat. July 1, 1891, J. B. Munroe retired from the firm.

Foss, Packard & Co.—This firm, originally composed of J. O. Foss, H. M. Packard, W. H. Foss, and R. M. Mason, began business in its present location on Main street. The factory occupied five floors and was 50 x 70 feet in size, fitted with all improved machinery run by steam. 135 hands were employed in 1883, with a monthly pay-roll of \$4,800, in the manufacture of men's fine calf shoes, etc. In November, 1885, J. O. Foss retired, and his son, W. O. Foss, became a member of the firm. This house has done a flourishing business, and in 1890 erected an addition to the factory and introduced a 35-horse-power steam engine and two 45-horse-power boilers to enable the firm to increase its production to 10,000 pairs a week. R. M. Mason is superintendent. The monthly pay-roll is about \$6,000.

Pray, Small Company.—This firm, composed of Leonard A. Pray, president, and L. Linn Small, was organized in March, 1889, as a copartnership, and, in 1891, was incorporated with \$100,000 capital. They began business at Nos. 8 and 9 Roak Block. In 1890 the factory on North Spring street was built and occupied. This is 80 x 90 feet in size, of three stories and basement. In the center is a light-well, 18 x 40. The building is lighted by 340 windows, of which 237 are on the outside, making it one of the best-lighted manufactories in the state. The machinery, run by steam-power, is of the best, including 2 McKay sewing machines, 50 stitching machines, 2 edge machines, 3 trimming machines, 2 heel-shaving machines, 2 Tapley heel-burnishing machines, 2 beating-out machines, etc. This firm manufactures ladies' and misses' fine boots, employs 75 females and 60 males, with a monthly pay-roll of \$7,000, has a weekly production of 400 cases, and an annual production of \$300,000. The power and heat is furnished from Munroes, Packard & Linscott's factory.

American Shoe Manufacturing Co.—This firm commenced business in May, 1889, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It now occupies eight floors in Nos. 8 and 9 Roak Block (138 Main street), manufactures men's and boys' shoes of all grades, has a full line of machinery of latest designs run by power furnished by E. W. Gross, employs about 50 hands, with a pay-roll of about \$600 a week, and produces 50 cases a day. The officers are A. A. Hutchins, president; P. M. Bickford, treasurer; George Bumpus, secretary.

Wise & Cooper (John B. Wise, Arthur H. Cooper) began business in 1883, at their present location, No. 5 Roak Block, and employed about 15 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$800, and had a weekly production of 20 cases. They now employ 25 males and 30 females, have a weekly production of 125 cases of women's, misses' and children's boots and shoes, and a monthly pay-roll of \$2,000.

Damren & Field (S. G. Damren, George D. Field) began business in July, 1889, in manufacturing fine shoes, employed 30 hands, and had machinery and capacity for making 60 cases a week. They closed business in 1890 and the machinery was sold to go to Ellsworth.

Charles E. Kershaw, Jr, & Co. began manufacturing in Roak Block, in February, 1889, and employed from 30 to 40 hands, but went out of business in 1890.

Smith & Miller (T. H. Smith, John Miller) went out of business in December, 1890. They employed 40 hands. Mr Smith is a veteran manufacturer. He gives his connection with the business thus: "I came from Gardiner, first going into the shoe business in Lewiston, in company with H. G. Garcelon. Mr Garcelon retired, and Mr J. O. Foss became a partner, and the plant was moved to Main street, Auburn. Mr Foss soon sold to Charles Gay, and the business was continued as Smith & Gay. They helped build Roak Block, and when it was done moved into it. Here Edward Little

became a partner. Later Mr Gay sold to L. A. Pray and went into business with J. O. Foss. Mr Little continued in the firm till his death, after which the style was Smith, Pray & Co. When this firm closed business I formed a partnership with John Miller as Smith & Miller."

The Nute Brothers' Shoe Co. was organized April 23, 1891, with a capital stock of \$25,000. It purchased the Smith & Miller machinery and is in business in Roak Block. A. F. Nute is president; W. H. Nute, treasurer.

OTHER MANUFACTORIES. *Hutchins's Box Factory* (H. Wesley Hutchins) employs 50 hands and pays for labor \$16,000 per annum. It is the only scale-board factory in the world, was originated by Mr Hutchins and nearly all the machines used were invented by him. He bought in 1890 over 500,000 feet of bass-wood logs. The boxes are used by manufacturers of jewelry, clocks, crackers, confectionery, hardware, patent medicines, jellies, etc., and are sold from New Brunswick to California, in South America, Australia, and Europe. This factory was built in 1886, partially burned in 1888 and rebuilt with another story, and is located between the Maine Central and Grand Trunk railroads, and contains nearly 40,000 feet of flooring, and is operated by 100-horse-power water-power from the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company's dam. It has electric bells and all modern improvements. Annual product, about \$30,000. The factory consumes annually 75,000 feet spruce scantlings, 5 tons of glue, 2 tons of nails, and 100 cords of fuel.

Whitman Agricultural Works.—J. W. May, president; D. W. Verrill, treasurer; J. W. Mitchell, clerk; W. E. Whitman, manager; J. W. May, B. F. Briggs, H. W. Hutchins, William Dickey, W. E. Whitman, directors. This company was incorporated November 1, 1889, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The amount of working capital is \$50,000. Work was commenced on a new factory on Hutchins street, between Maine Central and Grand Trunk railroads, November 16, 1889, and February 17, 1890, the machinery was put in operation. The plant consists of a factory, 106 x 50 feet, four stories; machine-shop, 55 x 35 feet, two and one-half stories; and store-house, 96 x 35 feet. These are fitted with the best of machinery, and have every facility for doing the best of work. The buildings are furnished throughout with electric bells and lights and are steam-heated. Power is furnished by the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Co. The product of the company is a general assortment of agricultural machinery, including threshers, horse-powers, sawing-machines, cider-mills, feed-cutters, wheel-barrows, grindstone frames, and a variety of smaller articles. From 60 to 70 hands are employed, the pay-roll being about \$350 a week.

Auburn Stove Foundry Company.—President, H. W. Hutchins; treasurer, T. H. Roberts; manager, George W. McFadden; directors, H. W. Hutchins, H. Fairfield, George C. Wing, A. L. Goss, J. H. Stetson, J. R. Learned, George S. Woodman. Organized June 9, 1890, with capital of \$35,000. The company

bought plant of the Biddeford Stove Foundry and moved it to Auburn, where the first castings were made September 16, 1890. The foundry is located on the Maine Central Railroad at the junction of High street and Minot avenue. The company manufactures several kinds of ranges and stoves, with the Royal Falmouth range as a leader; also makes sinks and hollow ware, etc., and furnishes its own power and heat. Its plant consists of brick building, with moulding department 85 x 60; wooden building put up in 1890, 40 x 80, three stories, for mounting and fitting department; also new building for storage of coal, and other smaller ones for the storage of patterns. The foundry employs about 35 men, has a pay-roll of \$2,000 a month, and the estimated value of annual production is about \$45,000. Uses annually about 250 tons of coal and 500 tons of pig-iron.

Auburn Foundry Company.—Capital stock, \$15,000. Foundry located on Washington street, near Maine Central Railroad repair shops. Number hands employed, 20; annual pay-roll, \$10,000; annual value of manufactures, \$30,000; N. M. Neal, agent. An extension to the factory was built in 1889, 50 x 35, and increased facilities provided. The company is doing a large and constantly increasing business.

Tobie & Clark Manufacturing Co.—This stock company was formed in 1877 with \$50,000 capital, to continue the manufacture of the Premium pine pump, carried on from 1869 by Tobie & Clark Brothers, at No. 8 Roak Block. The first officers were D. F. Tobie, president; David Allen, secretary and treasurer; Henry Clark, N. M. Neal, John Eaton, F. B. Pierce, D. F. Tobie, directors. The business was removed to Lewiston and remained there until 1883, when it was brought to Auburn. In 1883 and 1884 it made 3,000 pumps yearly. Dr J. W. Beede later became president; J. W. Beede, C. S. Emerson, Charles Dunn, L. A. Cobb, F. R. Conant, directors; Charles Dunn, agent and treasurer. The manufacture of pumps is now carried on by L. A. Cobb, the company only leasing rooms and power.

F. R. Conant & Co. carry on a general lumber business and make wooden boxes for the shoe factories and other industries. They have two buildings on the west side of Washington street, near Auburn Foundry, one, 60 x 25, and the other, 40 x 75, and are erecting another large building on the opposite side of the street, 50 x 32, three stories with basements for the lumber business. They have also a mill on the Little Androscoggin near the electric light station and another at North Auburn. They employ about 25 men.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. *Solomon Parsons & Son* (F. A. Parsons), grain mill, junction of Washington and Jefferson streets, employ 5 men, and grind 12,000 bushels of grain monthly. They have 75 horse-power produced by a 17½ inch Victor wheel. *J. E. Tibbetts & Co.*, established by J. E. Tibbetts in 1861; N. S. Tibbetts was made partner in 1883. They employ 5 men in the manufacture of 60,000 bushels of meal and sale of 100,000 bushels of grain yearly.

Their mill is on Knight street. They built in 1890 a large warehouse on Turner street, adjacent to the Maine Central Railroad. *Henry Willis & Co.*'s yearly product of flour and meal is 75,000 bushels. Their warehouse is No. 2 Roak Block. They employ 4 men.

MACHINISTS. *F. H. Fellows & Co.*, Washington street, make engines, boilers, etc., employing 6 hands. They built a large three-story machine and wood-working shop in 1889. *John M. Crawshaw*, Mechanic row, employs 4 men in the manufacture of Irish's patent lease rods, general repairing, and pattern making. *C. H. Lucas*, No. 3 Roak Block, manufactures watchmakers' tools and fine machine work, such as models and novelties. He is patentee of the Little Giant screw-driver. He employs 3 men. *J. W. Verrill*, 34 Railroad street, makes shoe tools and light machinery, philosophical apparatus, electric batteries, etc.

The brick-yard of *Charles Dunn* employs from 5 to 10 hands and manufacturers 800,000 of brick annually.

PRINTERS. *Bridge & Smith*, 4 Court street; *Merrill & Webber*, 88 Main street; *H. A. Lane*, 76 Main street.

PAPER BOXES. *Auburn Paper Box Co.*—This company was organized June 1, 1889. It occupies No. 8 Mechanic row as a factory, and produces 5,000,000 boxes yearly. The power used is electric of 5-horse-power. There are 50 female and 10 male operatives employed. *Mark Morse* has a three-story factory on Railroad street, where he manufactures 6,000 boxes daily and employs 25 hands.

Auburn Steam Power Co. was established in October, 1884, with capital stock of \$30,000. Its plant is the former Miller & Randall tannery site, furnished with boilers and engines of 120-horse-power. It supplies power to John F. Cobb Shoe Co., Eureka Hosiery Co., Wood, Robinson & Co., and Auburn Paper Box Co.

Eureka Hosiery Co., Main street, was established in 1886 and incorporated in 1888. It manufactures cotton, silk, wool, camel's hair, worsted and merino hosiery, lumbermen's socks and leggings, boys' and women's leggings, and cotton and woolen bandages for trotting horses. 42 hands are employed. Officers: George C. Wing, president; A. A. Waite, treasurer.

Brockway Manufacturing Co. manufactures extension cases and shawl straps. It is located at No. 2 Roak Block, occupies three floors, and employs about 15 hands. It produced in 1890, 20,000 extension cases and 12,000 shawl straps, and the value of the product was \$17,000. Officers: Russell Daggett, president; I. N. Haskell, treasurer; W. V. Daggett, clerk.

E. H. Osgood, in the leather-board business on Miller street, makes pasted heels. He is turning out 8,000 cards per month, the cards being 13 x 19 inches. He employs 18 females and 3 males, and his pay-roll is \$500 a month.

Last Factory.—Fitz Brothers (Ira and Amos Fitz) employ 22 men on Railroad square, where they make 4,800 pairs of lasts a month.

PORK PACKING, ETC. *Ferd Penley* has \$40,000 invested in his pork-packing establishment. His works are operated by a 25-horse-power steam engine and 40-horse-power boiler. He employs from 10 to 12 men, and in 1890 slaughtered 1,500 Maine cattle, 1,000 Western cattle, 2,500 sheep and lambs, 300 calves, and 750 hogs. In 1890 he added a wool-pulling department. *E. W. Gross*, Roak Block, packs 1,500 hogs and makes 100,000 pounds of sausage annually.

CARRIAGE MAKING. *C. T. Nevens* has a carriage shop six stories high, built in 1882. In 1890 he made 100 carriages and 25 sleighs valued at \$8,000, bought and sold \$16,000 worth of carriages, and built a store-house of four stories, 50 x 100 feet, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. This is one of the largest carriage factories in the state, and gives employment to from 20 to 25 hands.

C. J. Litchfield has a shop on Turner street, built in 1886, where he employs 10 men. In 1890 he made 40 carriages and 30 sleighs and put up a large addition to his buildings, making his factory now 40 x 75 feet in size with five floors.

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS. Some of the leading men of Auburn were among the incorporators of the Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., incorporated in 1886, and its headquarters are here. George W. Wagg, so long agent of the Maine Central in Auburn, has been president from organization. The company owns nearly 6,000 acres of granite land in Conway, N. H., and have employed 300 men in their operations there. They have furnished building stone for some of the largest buildings in the country. *The Auburn Marble and Granite Monumental Works*, 212 Court street, George B. Smith manager, were established in 1850 by H. R. Smith. He employs from 10 to 15 men. *H. S. Decker* employs 12 men in his shop near Maine Central station, has an annual pay-roll of \$5,000, and produces \$15,000 worth of goods. *R. C. Haskell* employs from 9 to 12 men at No. 23 Mechanic row. *A. J. Verrill & Co.* manufacture annually \$10,000 worth of granite and marble at their works on Turner street. They employ 4 men.

FURNITURE FACTORY. *Bradford, Conant & Co.* employ six men at East Auburn. They use 700,000 of lumber, and make 300 sets of furniture yearly. Annual value of manufactured products \$30,000. They have a saw-mill connected with their factory.

BAKERIES. *T. A. Huston & Co.* employ 35 hands in their cracker bakery, where they manufacture 80 barrels of crackers daily. Monthly pay-roll \$1,800. *Edmund Libby & Son* employ 4 hands at their bakery on Court street. Pay-roll \$300 monthly. *A. A. Walton*, New Auburn, employs 4 men.

The aggregate pay-roll of manufacturing establishments for 1890 was fully \$1,000,000, and the value of their product was \$6,000,000. Between 3,500 and 4,000 operatives were furnished employment.

OTHER ARTISANS. Among the contractors (wood and stone work) and builders deserving of notice are *J. A. Greenleaf*, 19 Granite street; *S. K. Ballard*, 103 Turner street; *Woodbury Pride*; *Beals & Hunnewell*, 25 James street; *Libby & Keith*, 12 Mechanic row; *Dinsmore & Greenleaf*, 17 Mechanic row; *A. F. Warren*, 12 Mechanic row; *E. M. Greenleaf*, Miller street; *A. A. Tubbs*, 44 Miller street; *C. A. Jordan*, Academy street; *N. C. Estes and Day Bros.*, New Auburn; *H. H. Bailey*, North Auburn. In stone work are *B. H. Josslyn* and *D. W. Jones* on upper Court street; *O. H. Maxwell*, 21 Manley street; *S. L. Blaisdell*, Minot road; *D. H. Rendall*, 64 Elm street; *E. Y. Turner*, High street; *H. Ricker*, 307 Main street; *R. H. Ross*, 20 Myrtle street; *W. A. McKenney* and *T. D. Thorne*, Prospect Hill; *D. S. Whitehouse*, Second avenue.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, ETC. *F. H. Storah & Co.*, 86 Court street; *Raynes & Ross*, *J. F. Larrabee*, *L. D. Bachelder*, *W. D. Crafts*, and *Haskell & Co.* are clustered on Miller street. *W. S. Heath* is at 45 Main street, and *Hartwell & Co.* at 15 Mechanic row.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Auburn Bank—First National Bank—Auburn Savings Bank—National Shoe and Leather Bank—Mechanics Savings Bank—American Banking and Trust Co.—Auburn Trust Co.—Municipal Court—Board of Trade—Maine Benefit Association—Auburn Loan and Building Association—Androscoggin Land Association—Lake Auburn Fish Protective Association—Auburn Aqueduct Co.—Little Androscoggin Water Power Co.—Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Co.—Physicians—Leading Traders—Merchants and Business Men—Organizations.

AUBURN BANK.—The Danville Bank was incorporated February 28, 1855, with Samuel Pickard, James Goff, Jr, Edward T. Little, John Penley, Rufus Penley, Jacob H. Roak, Nelson Dingley, Nelson B. Reynolds, William Kilbourne, Jacob Herrick, E. F. Packard, and Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, as incorporators, and a capital of \$50,000. March 16 the name was changed to the Auburn Bank. April 19, 1855, the corporators organized. Jacob H. Roak, Edward T. Little, Nelson Dingley, John Penley, Eliphalet Packard, and Jacob Herrick were elected directors; J. H. Roak, president, and E. F. Packard, cashier. October 2, 1855, at the first annual meeting, Hiram C. Briggs was added to the board. Jacob H. Roak re-elected president, and E. F. Packard, cashier. Mr Packard resigning, John F. Cobb was chosen cashier.

March 12, 1857, the capital was increased to \$75,000. The bank did business until January 30, 1864. Mr Roak was president during the life of the bank. William Libby was chosen cashier in 1857. There were few changes in the directory.

The First National Bank of Auburn, successor to Auburn Bank, was organized (the 154th bank under the national banking system) October 25, 1863. The incorporators were Jacob H. Roak, E. F. Packard, Edward T. Little, Peter F. Sanborn, Joseph H. Sanborn, Hiram C. Briggs, Nelson Dingley, James Dingley, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr. The capital stock was \$100,000 at first; increased to \$130,000 January 10, 1865. May 26, 1865, the directors voted to ask permission to increase the capital to \$150,000, but it was not so increased until March 29, 1875. The first directory was J. H. Roak, E. F. Packard, E. T. Little, Nelson Dingley, Hiram C. Briggs, James Dingley, and Jeremiah Dingley, Jr. Jacob H. Roak was chosen the first president; E. F. Packard, vice-president; William Libby, cashier. The bank began business March 1, 1864, in banking rooms in the second story of Phoenix Block, and the bills of Auburn Bank were redeemed until 1866. In 1870 a third room was leased with the others for 15 years, and new and larger vaults were constructed. In 1882 the charter was extended to November 30, 1902. The bank, in connection with Auburn Savings Bank, fitted up the banking rooms it now occupies at No. 78 Main street, and entered into possession May 27, 1885. February 14, 1887, the bank withdrew \$100,000 of its circulation. Mr Roak resigned as president, January 11, 1876, and Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, was elected and now holds the office. H. C. Briggs was chosen vice-president, January 11, 1876. William Libby resigned March 1, 1874, and was succeeded by John B. Jordan, who was cashier until March 16, 1882. L. Linn Small took office April 12, 1882; on his resignation, April 15, 1889, Horace C. Day was elected. Horace C. Little and Edward A. Little were chosen directors January 14, 1868, in place of E. F. Packard and Edward T. Little. January 11, 1876, B. F. Briggs and John Pickard succeeded H. C. Little and J. H. Roak as directors. Edward A. Little died in 1876 and Charles E. Smith filled his place as director; January 11, 1881, he was succeeded by James O. Foss. H. M. Packard and George S. Woodman were elected directors January 11, 1887, to succeed B. F. Briggs and John Pickard. December 31, 1890, the financial condition of the bank was: *Liabilities*—Capital stock, \$150,000; surplus, \$33,000; profit and loss, \$12,551.88; circulation, \$45,000; individual deposits, \$138,923.17. Total liabilities, \$379,475.05. *Assets*—Loans, etc., \$262,002.84; U. S. and other bonds, \$55,000; Boston and New York banks, \$38,414.72; real estate, etc., \$2,671.07; bills of other banks, \$6,230; cash items and fractional coin, \$1,009.42; specie, \$9,567; legal tenders, \$2,330; 5 per cent. redemption fund, \$2,250. Total assets, \$379,475.05. The bank is the depository of the county funds, and agent for the sale of Cheque Bank cheques, available in all parts of the world.

Auburn Savings Bank was incorporated February 21, 1868, with these corporators: James Goff, Seth May, Samuel Pickard, Nelson Dingley, James Dingley, William Libby, Charles W. Walton, Jeremiah Dingley, Jr, William S. Young, A. M. Pulsifer, Horace C. Little, Edward A. Little, Jacob H. Roak. The bank began business March, 1868, in Phoenix Block. In connection with the First National Bank the Savings Bank fitted up its present commodious establishment, and occupied it May 27, 1885. J. H. Roak was president until January 12, 1875. He was succeeded by James Dingley, who held office until his death, January 10, 1891. James Goff was vice-president till January 14, 1873, when Nelson Dingley was elected; Edward A. Little was chosen January 12, 1875; John Pickard, elected January 11, 1877, was succeeded January 8, 1878, by Hannibal R. Smith, who served till January 11, 1887, and was followed by George S. Woodman, who was chosen president on the death of President Dingley and was succeeded as vice-president by Frank Bartlett. William Libby was the first treasurer and was succeeded by Silas Sprague, who served until February 1, 1876; he was followed by George S. Woodman until April 14, 1882, then by William Libby until May, 1883, when George H. Brown came into office. The first trustees were Seth May, Samuel Pickard, Nelson Dingley, James Dingley, Charles W. Walton, H. C. Briggs, J. Dingley, Jr, William S. Young, A. M. Pulsifer, Horace C. Little, Edward A. Little; the present ones are George S. Woodman, Richard Dresser, Frank Bartlett, D. W. Verrill, Daniel Lara, John A. Morrill, A. M. Peables, Fessenden I. Day. November 1, 1890, there were 3,117 depositors, with deposits of \$917,311.45. The bank then had resources of \$962,199.65, and a reserve fund of \$32,000.

Mechanics Savings Bank was chartered February 16, 1875, with these corporators: John T. Randall, John F. Cobb, F. M. Jordan, Ara Cushman, Seth P. Miller, H. A. Wheelock, Henry Willis, John Pickard, J. R. Learned, S. S. Hersey, Barker Brooks, and S. F. Merrill. The bank commenced business May 3, 1875, in Auburn Hall Block. The first officers were: John F. Cobb, president; J. R. Learned, treasurer; S. P. Miller, John F. Cobb, H. A. Wheelock, W. H. Rounds, Dana Goff, Ara Cushman, Henry Willis, trustees; Mr Willis soon resigned, and J. R. Learned was chosen trustee. Richard Dresser was the first solicitor; he was succeeded by Hon. George C. Wing. Mr Learned resigned as treasurer in April, 1889, and was succeeded by J. W. Stetson. Soon after establishment the bank was removed to the next store east, and remained there until June, 1889, when the savings bank building was ready for occupancy. This building is the finest block in Auburn, cost \$50,000, and contains the banking rooms of this bank and of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, besides two stores on the ground floor, elegant offices in the second story, while the third is one of the finest Masonic halls in Maine. The Mechanics Savings Bank prefers investments in Maine enterprises, issues no loans on Western real estate mortgages, and has paid semi-annual dividends of from 2 to 3 per

cent. from organization. February 9, 1891, it had 3,778 depositors, with deposits of \$1,051,026.02, a reserve fund of \$37,500, resources of over \$1,096,905.73, and a surplus of \$50,000. Officers, January 1, 1891: John F. Cobb, president; B. F. Sturgis, M.D., vice-president; J. W. Stetson, treasurer; John F. Cobb, S. P. Miller, Dana Goff, E. T. Gile, B. F. Sturgis, E. W. Gross, Rufus Prince, R. C. Jewett, H. W. Hutchins, trustees.

National Shoe and Leather Bank.—This bank was organized in February, 1875, with a capital of \$200,000, increased July 1, 1876, to \$300,000, and November 5, 1887, to \$400,000. The directors were Ara Cushman, John T. Randall, John F. Cobb, F. M. Jordan, Henry Willis, George C. Wing. Ara Cushman was made president, and John T. Randall, vice-president. On the death of Mr Randall, in 1881, John F. Cobb was chosen his successor. Marshall C. Percival was the first cashier. He resigned April 17, 1891, and was succeeded by Everett L. Smith. The Shoe and Leather Bank was in the management of leading financiers, took rank with the most successful moneyed institutions of Maine, in business ability was second to none, and December 31, 1890, its surplus capital was \$50,000. On the resignation of Mr Percival, an examination by U. S. National Bank Examiner F. W. Parker, of Lewiston, showed a deficit of \$180,000. This was a severe blow to the bank, but so great was the confidence of the people in its stockholders and directorate that no run was made upon it, nor upon the Mechanics Savings Bank, which was a large stockholder in the Shoe and Leather Bank. From the amounts secured from Mr Percival and his bondsmen, the surplus funds, and a 10 per cent. assessment on the capital stock, the loss was made good, and the bank continues to do business with undiminished capital, and maintains its prestige among the banks of the state. The present directors are Ara Cushman, John F. Cobb, F. M. Jordan, B. F. Briggs, George C. Wing, G. P. Martin, L. Linn Small.

American Banking and Trust Co. banking rooms, Goff Block. Capital stock paid in \$75,000. January 1, 1891, the surplus fund was \$8,000; the undivided profits \$1,000. Directors: W. W. Bolster, Auburn; S. A. Holbrook, Freeport; G. E. Smith, Boston; N. W. Harris, Auburn; J. E. Briggs, Winthrop; E. P. Wentworth, Portland; F. R. Conant, Auburn; president, W. W. Bolster; vice-president, B. R. Redman, Quincy, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, N. F. Woodbury, Auburn. This institution was incorporated in 1887, had its charter amended in February, 1889, enlarging its powers. It does a general banking business, receives deposits subject to check, also time deposits, on which it pays a liberal rate of interest. It is authorized to act as trustee for any person, firm, or corporation, negotiate loans, issue and sell bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate, buy, sell, exchange, and deal in any kind of property, receive money and trust funds, and invest them. It issues certificates of deposit bearing four and one-half or five per cent. interest per annum according to time

and amount, which are specially advantageous to persons having considerable sums of money not in use for a short or long time.

Auburn Trust Company, incorporated March 2, 1889, with a capital of \$200,000 for a general banking business, had as corporators George C. Wing, Marshall C. Percival, Ara Cushman, Oscar Holway, Seth M. Carter, Samuel F. Merrill, and their associates, George D. Bisbee, J. R. Learned, Edward H. York, Heman A. Packard, George A. Wilson, L. Linn Small, B. F. Sturgis. Samuel F. Merrill was chosen president, George C. Wing vice-president, James F. Atwood secretary and treasurer. The bank began business in the National Shoe and Leather Bank in September, 1890, and soon after removed to the Board of Trade rooms, where it remained until the completion of its magnificent banking rooms in Elm Block, which was purchased for \$12,600 in 1890, and alterations, costing from \$12,000 to \$15,000 were made. The bank has appurtenances of the best quality, with massive, steel-lined vaults, and with a large capital in the management of leading business men, is a valuable addition to the monetary institutions of the county.

J. R. Learned, state agent of Union Debenture Co. has his office at 83 Main street.

Auburn Municipal Court is now of equal importance with that of Lewiston. A police court was created in 1869, succeeded by a municipal court in 1875. (See page 308.) September 21, 1891, J. W. Mitchell, Esq., was appointed judge to succeed Richard Dresser, resigned.

Auburn Board of Trade.—This organization is one of the strongest elements of Auburn's business prosperity. It was organized April 6, 1887, with 86 members. The leading business men belong to it, and, although on ordinary occasions the meetings may be thinly attended, and not much interest apparently manifested, yet when the need of action comes and a movement is demanded to add to Auburn's prosperity, this Board of Trade furnishes organized and concentrated activity that fails not to accomplish the end in view; the Auburn Public Library is a conspicuous example of its successful work. Rooms 83 Main street. The officers are Ara Cushman, president; E. T. Gile, A. M. Penley, George S. Woodman, vice-presidents; J. P. Hutchinson, secretary; D. W. Verrill, treasurer.

The Maine Benefit Association was incorporated in June, 1884, under the general law of Maine providing for the organization of charitable and benevolent institutions. A question arising as to whether an insurance company could legally organize under this law, the legislature of 1884-5 was asked to grant a charter to the company, which, after most bitter and prolonged opposition on the part of the representatives of the established system, was done, and the act was approved by the governor, March 5, 1885. The company immediately organized and commenced active business in April, 1885. Excepting the fraternal orders this association was the pioneer in co-operative

insurance in Maine, the laws never before recognizing any system of insurance save that conducted on the so-called old line plan. The people of Maine endorsed the new company by giving it a membership of more than 6,000 in five years, and within that time the association paid to the widows and orphans of deceased members more than \$300,000. 1,000 certificates were written in 1890, representing insurance of \$1,962,000. Milton F. Ricker has been manager from the first. E. F. Packard, the first president, was soon succeeded by Hon. Geo. C. Wing. Wallace H. White is vice-president; N. W. Harris, treasurer; Wallace K. Oakes, M.D., medical director; Geo. C. Wing, A. R. Savage, S. M. Carter, executive committee. The first secretary, S. A. Lowell, resigned in 1890, and was succeeded by N. W. Harris.

Auburn Loan and Building Association was organized June, 1887, with these officers: president, A. R. Savage; vice-president, L. W. Haskell; secretary, Geo. G. Gifford; treasurer, M. B. Watson; attorney, J. W. Mitchell; directors, A. R. Savage, Ara Cushman, Geo. W. Curtis, L. W. Haskell, Geo. W. Bumpus, H. B. Sawyer, Geo. G. Gifford, W. A. Robinson, A. M. Penley. Upon resignation of directors Sawyer and Robinson, W. W. Stetson and C. A. Jordan were chosen in their place. Loan and building associations in Maine are confined to investments in real estate. This association has assisted its members in building over 80 dwellings, purchasing houses and other real estate, has now an accumulated capital of \$94,410.83, and, after four years of business, will have \$100,000 assets.

Androscoggin Land Association, capital stock, \$50,000, was organized in 1887, with A. R. Savage, president; W. W. Stetson, vice-president; George G. Gifford, clerk; A. M. Penley, treasurer; A. M. Penley, John T. Spooner, O. N. Leavitt, A. R. Savage, W. W. Stetson, A. M. Tuttle, G. G. Gifford, directors. W. W. Stetson is president.

Lake Auburn Fish Protective Association, organized August 25, 1890, chartered and reorganized as a corporation in 1891, was the conception of George G. Gifford, and is the pioneer organization of this character in Maine. A weir and house on Townsend brook, and a hatching house at East Auburn, with a hatching capacity of 750,000, were built in 1890; 400,000 trout were hatched and placed in the lake and tributaries, with 30,000 salmon donated by the state. Henry H. Hanson, president; George G. Gifford, clerk; George McCann, treasurer.

The Auburn Aqueduct Company is the outgrowth of a little enterprise started years ago by F. M. Jordan. The first reservoir was a spring near Edward Little High School and it was alike reservoir and fountain-head. Wooden pipes were laid to a few houses and the water was used with satisfaction. Later, others desired this supply and the source was changed to Auburn Heights, where abundant springs were found. As Auburn increased in population, more water was needed, and the company changed the source of

supply to the brook near the city farm, where a dam was built and water carried by iron pipes. The company purchased the right to enter Lake Auburn from the Franklin Company for \$5,000; the charter obtained from the legislature contained a provision that the city could buy the plant in ten years by payment of its cost and 10 per cent. on the investment. The time passed and the city lost its opportunity of purchase. At this time Auburn exempted the company from taxation in consideration of water furnished for fire and other purposes. However the first hydrants for fire purposes were put in by the Aqueduct Company voluntarily; one near Roak Block and another on Court street. A new contract was made in 1883, whereby the company was to enlarge its facilities (among other things to lay a new main to the pumping station on Goff Hill from Turner street, to be 12 inches in diameter, and pass through Turner, Union, and Court streets), and allow the city the use of water at all times. In payment the City of Auburn Water Loan Bonds were issued June 1, 1883, to run 15 years at four per cent., and the contract bound both sides for fifty years. Extensive work and improvements have been done to keep the supply of water adequate to the growth of the city. A 12-inch leading main extends 3,200 feet from Lake Auburn to the poor farm, where it branches into two mains running to the city; one of 12 and another of 10 inches diameter. It is computed from actual tests made by competent engineers in 1888 that by these mains 2,333,000 gallons per day can be delivered to the city. The gravity pressure from the lake is 118 feet at the corner of Court and Main streets, and $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the Cushman shoe factory. The pressure from the reservoir at the corner of Court and Main streets is 238 feet and at the Cushman shoe factory is 191 feet.

The Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company owns Barker mill and was organized in 1870. The first step was the purchase of 300 acres of land lying on the Little Androscoggin, from its mouth a mile upward on both banks, thus securing ownership and control of the water-power with its fall of 80 feet and capacity of 2,000 horse-power. The second step, taken in 1872, was to cut off the timber and wood and build the dam which furnishes power to Barker mill. This mill was built in 1874 and the company commenced the manufacture of fine shirtings and sheetings, which it has since continued. The original capital stock was \$400,000, and the property, consisting of land, houses, canal, dams, gas-works, mill, and machinery, cost \$700,000. In 1888 there was a reduction of the stock to \$340,000, which was made to cover the entire property, and left the company free of construction debt. In 1888 the company built a stone dam on the upper fall and leased it to the Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Company for 40 years. The company also furnishes water-power for Hutchins's factory, Parsons's mill, Whitman's agricultural works, Auburn foundry, Auburn pump factory, F. R. Conant's box factory, and other industries. The company employs 275 hands, has 21,776 spindles,

and 432 looms, uses 2,400 bales of cotton annually, and produces 3,600,000 yards of 40-inch sheetings. The board of directors now consists of A. M. Pulsifer, W. W. Bolster, R. Wesley Dunn, S. D. Bailey, Elias Milliken, Joseph E. Briggs, S. M. Milliken. President, W. W. Bolster; treasurer and clerk, A. M. Pulsifer; agent, William Hayes.¹

The Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Company was organized February 21, 1884, for lighting houses, stores, and streets, and furnishing power for machinery. The first officers were George C. Wing, president; F. W. Parker, treasurer; George C. Wing, H. N. Wagg, F. A. Sawyer, N. I. Jordan, A. R. Savage, directors. The capital stock is \$180,000. Present officers: A. R. Savage, president; Daniel Briggs, treasurer; N. I. Jordan, clerk; George C. Wing, A. R. Savage, F. M. Jordan, L. S. Ruggles, D. J. Callahan, A. E. Frost, and N. I. Jordan, directors; F. E. Bisbee, general superintendent. The works are situated on the Little Androscoggin river. About 500 horse-power is used at the works, and in addition to this is employed 100 horse-power on the cross canal, Lewiston. The company furnishes lights for the streets of Auburn, 100 arc lights in stores, and nearly 4,000 incandescent lights in stores and residences. Its motors are in satisfactory operation in numerous business houses.

The American Light and Power Company, E. W. Gross, treasurer and manager, uses the wooden dam on the Little Androscoggin river near Littlefield's tavern, to supply electric power and light. Estimated power, 1,000 horse-power. The company has 40 miles of wire for lighting and power, five arc dynamos, and Brush alternator, capacity 1,000 lights and two 250-horse-power turbine wheels, run five motors, two ten-horse-power motors and one six-horse-power. It has 300 arc and 500 incandescent lights in Lewiston and Auburn.

PHYSICIANS. Those now in practice are J. W. Beede, B. F. Sturgis, A. M. Peables, W. K. Oakes, S. E. Wentworth, C. E. Williams, James Blaisdell (West Auburn), C. E. Philoon, G. B. Andrews, E. S. Coan, allopaths; Mary Bates Stevens, A. Salls, H. C. Hallowell, homœopaths; D. N. Skinner, eye and ear. Beside those hereafter mentioned A. D. Edgecomb was in practice from 1860 to 1874, R. L. Harlow 1867 to 1885, W. C. Hall 1873 to 1876, Henry Reynolds 1874 to 1882, G. L. Peaslee 1874 to 1884, E. C. Heath (hom.) 1875 to 1883, John H. Blake at North Auburn for 30 years from 1849, C. K. Packard was at West Auburn from 1867 to 1876, and P. Bridgham from 1879 to 1882, and others for brief periods. Dr C. E. Philoon has been in practice since 1885.

Richard Bradford, M.D., a native of Turner and a graduate of Bowdoin in the famous class of 1825, took the degree of M.D. in 1829, commenced practice

¹ William Hayes, son of William and Hannah Patterson Boynton Hayes, agent of Barker mill, was born in Lewiston in 1846, is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican in politics, a Congregationalist in religion, and a member of the Sixth Street church. He married Anna W. Ham, May 27, 1876. Their children are Edith H., William B., Mabel A. Mr Hayes has served for 35 years in all the different positions of cotton mill and office, and has been agent of Barker mill since 1879.

in Turner, and came to Auburn in 1835. In 1845 he relinquished regular practice for homœopathy, which he followed during life. Dr Bradford had a large business, and at the time of his death was the oldest physician in the county, also one of the best linguists. He was a trustee of Lewiston Falls Academy for many years, a deacon and treasurer of the Congregational church, and a devoted Christian. He died December 21, 1875, aged 73 years.

Silvester Oakes, M.D., was born in Temple in 1821, and was educated at Bowdoin, Harvard, and Dartmouth medical schools. After coming to Auburn in 1846, he took a high place in the medical profession, and served several years, as trustee of Maine General Hospital. In 1855 and 1885 he was representative; from 1861 to 1866, postmaster. He was a strong Republican. He served in the city council, and refused the nomination of mayor in 1873. The *Lewiston Journal* said at his death, March 30, 1887: "Dr Oakes was one of the most highly esteemed men of the two cities. He lived a pure, generous life, was public spirited and zealous in good works. He was an active member of the High Street Congregational church. A grand old man has gone."

Wallace Kilbourne Oakes, M.D., son of Dr Silvester and H. Eliza Oakes, was born in Auburn, November 6, 1850. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1870, receiving his degree of A.B. in 1870, and of A.M. in 1874. He acquired his medical title at Columbia College, New York City, in 1873. He served as *Interne* at Bellevue Hospital in 1873 and 1874, and became a physician in Auburn in 1874. He is a member of Androscoggin County, Maine, and American Medical Associations, is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, ex-member of the U. S. Examining Board for Pensions, medical director of the Maine Benefit Life Insurance Association, was formerly surgeon and major of the 1st Regt. Inf., M. V. M., and is medical officer of the Grand Trunk Railway, and an attending surgeon of Central Maine General Hospital.

William Kilbourne, M.D., was born in 1802, in Fitchburg, Mass. He was dependent upon his own resources, but educated himself thoroughly for the medical profession. He studied with Dr Porter of Thetford, Vt, attended lectures at and was graduated from Vermont Medical College. In 1848 he came to Auburn from Wilton, at once engaged in a large, lucrative practice, and was in the front rank of physicians. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest practitioners in the county, and was highly esteemed. He owned much real estate in Lewiston and Auburn, and contributed to the growth of these cities. He died in July, 1870, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Nathan Coy Harris, M.D., son of Amos and Judith J. (Coy) Harris, was born in Minot, January 25, 1817. He was graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1842, and from 1851 practiced his profession in Minot, Lewiston, and Auburn. Although not in robust health he was a successful and popular practitioner until his death, May 15, 1875. He was a close student, and a

great reader and lover of classic literature. He was a member of Maine Medical and Androscoggin County Medical Associations and an early president of the latter. He married in 1845 Harriet Ann, daughter of W. H. Woodbury, of Minot. N. W. Harris, Esq., is their only surviving child.

Henry L. K. Wiggin, M.D., was born at Wolfeborough, N. H., April 30, 1820, and died at Auburn, August 20, 1875. He came in early life with his parents to Leeds. He received an academic education, and was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1847. He located first in Minot. In 1852 Dr Wiggin came to Auburn, and soon was eminent as a physician and surgeon. He was for a few months surgeon of the 17th Me. His medical library was one of the finest in Maine. He was a prominent and liberal member of the Congregational church for 20 years.

Joshua William Beede, M.D., son of Phineas and Haunah L. (Purinton) Beede, was born April 29, 1832, in Poplin, N. H. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1856. He attended medical lectures at Harvard Medical College, and at Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he received his degree in 1864. He located at Auburn, June 30, 1864, and has since been in practice. He is a member of Maine and Androscoggin Medical Associations, and has been president of the latter. He is an attending physician of Central Maine General Hospital. Dr Beede has served as member of the city council, as one of the superintending school committee for eight years, and, in 1890, was secretary of the board of health.

Benjamin F. Sturgis, M.D., was born in Gorham, October 28, 1837, and acquired his medical education at Bowdoin College and Harvard University, receiving his degree from Maine Medical School in 1863. He was assistant surgeon of the 19th Maine in the Civil War, and later was a physician at New Gloucester. He located in Auburn, October 1, 1867. He is an attending surgeon of Central Maine General Hospital, and a member of Androscoggin County and Maine Medical Associations, and has been president of both the latter bodies. Dr Sturgis has been prominent in civil affairs. He has served in both branches of the city government; was mayor in 1884, representative in 1874 and 1875, and state senator in 1877, and has been entrusted with many responsible public positions.

Davis N. Skinner, M.D., son of Jordan and Eliza Skinner, was born in Lewiston, November 17, 1841. He was educated for his profession at Lewiston and Virginia, and received his degree of M.D. at Bowdoin College, June, 1867. Commencing practice at Portsmouth, N. H., he established himself at Auburn, August 1, 1872. He belongs to the Maine Medical Association, and the Androscoggin County Medical Association, of which he was president in 1889, and is an ophthalmic surgeon of Central Maine General Hospital. Dr Skinner devotes himself exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear. In these specialties he is unsurpassed in New England. A valuable volume on "The

Care of the Eyes in Health and Sickness," written by him, was published in 1891.

Andrew M. Peables, M.D., son of James and Margaret M. Peables, was born in Danville, September 7, 1836. He received his medical education at Dartmouth (N. H.) Medical College and was graduated in November, 1863. He was a surgeon in the U. S. army, and physician in Norway before coming to Auburn in 1873. He is a member and has been president of Androscoggin County Medical Association; a member and vice-president of Maine Medical Association; a member of American Medical Association; and is an attending physician of Central Maine General Hospital.

Stephen E. Wentworth, M.D., born in Limington, August 26, 1837, was educated at Limington Academy and Bowdoin College, receiving his M.D. from Maine Medical School in 1865. He practiced in Lovell and Brownfield, and came to Auburn in 1873. He is a member of Maine Medical and Androscoggin County Medical Associations.

Mrs Mary Bates Stevens, M.D., daughter of Rev. George and Louisa (Prince) Bates, was born in Turner, March 18, 1839. She was educated at New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York City, and there received her degree of M.D. in March, 1875. She then established herself as a physician in Auburn. Mrs Stevens belongs to the Maine State Homœopathic Association.

Charles E. Williams, M.D., son of Barnard and Elizabeth A. (Herrick) Williams, was born in Durham, April 6, 1848. His medical education was obtained at Maine Medical School, Portland School for Medical Instruction, and College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and he was graduated from the latter institution in March, 1879. He began practice at Kingfield, Me, and in September, 1880, located in Auburn. He belongs to Androscoggin County and Maine Medical Associations, has been president of the former, and is an adjunct surgeon of the Central Maine General Hospital.

George B. Andrews, M.D., was born in Paris, May 21, 1862. His medical education was acquired at the University of Vermont and Post-Graduate Medical School of New York City. He received his degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1886. January 1, 1887, he located in Auburn, and is city physician and president of Androscoggin County Medical Association.

Elisha Skinner Coan, M.D., was born in Exeter, January 26, 1843. He studied medicine with Dr David Evans, of Garland, and at the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College), and was graduated as M.D. in July, 1870. He practiced in Bradford and Garland until coming to Auburn in December, 1887. He is a member of Penobscot County, Androscoggin County, and Maine Medical Associations. He served in the Twentieth Maine from July, 1862, to October, 1863, and in the U. S. S. corps in the Army of the Potomac from October, 1863, to June, 1865.

Alfred Salls, M.D., is a native of Burke, N. Y. He was educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his degree. He has practiced 12 years in Quincy and Marlboro, Mass. He purchased a residence at No. 66 Goff street, Auburn, where he located in 1890. He is a homœopathist.

Frank I. Given, M.D., son of Joseph M. and Mary A. Given, was born in Wales, April 24, 1861. He was educated for his profession at the Medical School of Maine and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he received his degree April 15, 1886. He first practiced in Auburn, and February 10, 1889, located at Hillsborough, New Mexico. He belongs to the Androscoggin County Medical Association and has been its secretary.

HOTELS. *Elm House*, 37 Court street (see page 605); *Revere House*, 21 Court street; *Park House*, 263 Main street. This hotel is finely located, and has been recently refitted and steam heat introduced. L. C. Dunham, proprietor.

LEADING TRADERS. *Oscar Holway & Co.* have an extensive wholesale trade in flour. Their great store-house is on the line of the Maine Central Railroad, and 14 to 16 employés are required. They are connected with the firm of *Jewett, Holway & Co.*, who do a large business in grain and feed and sell by the carload.

Wood, Robinson & Co., paper jobbers, manufacturers' agents, and wholesale dealers in paper, paper bags, twine, tags, etc., 101 Main street. This business was opened in 1882, as C. A. Robinson & Co., but the firm soon took its present title. The members are B. F. Wood and C. A. Robinson. They have developed a large business, and have an ease of outgrowing their accommodations that shows rapid increase of trade.

Hill Brothers, wholesale fancy goods, furnishing goods, notions, etc., Franklin street, rear 57 Court. This business was commenced by Benjamin J. Hill, about 1865, with headquarters in Auburn, and one wagon on the road. In 1875 he located at 39 Court street. In 1880 C. W. Hill became a partner, and the firm took its present name. In May, 1890, the business was removed to their new store now occupied. Several traveling salesmen are employed, and a business of over \$100,000 is done annually.

R. W. Hanscom & Co. (wholesale), furnishing and fancy goods, etc., 168 Main street. Ruel W. Hanscom was member of the Boston mercantile house of Pierce, Jordan & Hanscom before the war. In 1864 he succeeded Jacobs & Cole, dry goods merchants in Lewiston, and was in trade there until 1868, when he and Frank Bartlett purchased the store of R. M. Jordan in Central Block. In 1869 Mr Bartlett retired and Mr Hanscom began business as R. W. Hanscom & Co. C. W. and B. J. Hill were for a time his partners. Since 1886 the business has been in Auburn, and since October, 1888, in its present location. A large business is done, several salesmen are traveling, and nearly 30 hands are employed in manufacturing clothing.

L. S. Ruggles, 114 Main street, wholesale confectioner, commenced trade in 1868, and now has from four to six teams on the road. *T. A. Huston & Co.*, 26 Main street, wholesale confectioners and bakers, have a large trade. *E. F. Goss*, 48 Court street, is another house in this line.

M. A. Curtis & Co., commission merchants, do an extensive business, and is a branch of a large importing house of Boston. The sale of bananas is a special feature, reaching from \$10,000 to \$16,000 yearly. This firm is a heavy purchaser of Aroostook potatoes and a shipper of apples. *Otis Hayford & Co.*, Miller street, also deal in produce.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS. *F. A. Bartlett & Son*, 46 and 48 Court street, is the oldest dry goods house, dating back to the days before the war, when N. & J. Dingley were in trade. The firm of J. S. Cobb & Co. was formed with Jeremiah Dingley and Frank Bartlett as members and traded where John Dingley & Co. now do business. Later he was in company with J. O. Foss, P. M. Woodman, and John F. Eaton. By 1877 he was in trade alone and continued to sell dry goods and groceries. In 1880 the dry goods and notions house of Bartlett & Jordan was established at 1 Goff Block, which, in 1884, became F. Bartlett & Son. The business is a leading one, requiring several assistants. *The Atkinson House Furnishing Co.* located a branch of its business at 106 and 108 Main street in October, 1887, and do a large business in the sale of furniture, carpets, and house-furnishing goods. *A. W. Fowles & Co.*, 87 Main street, opened their fine store April 4, 1889. They occupy the first floor and basement and keep a large stock of dry goods, dress goods, shawls, etc., and employ six salesmen. *W. H. Wiggin*, 66 Main street, has acquired reputation and business by devoting himself to fancy goods alone and remaining in one location since 1872.

CLOTHING, ETC. *George W. Cobb*, 57 Court, succeeding Haskell & Cobb, carries a stock of clothing, furnishing goods, hats and caps. *Ara B. Cushman*, 56 Court street, has a finely-selected stock of clothing, furnishing goods, etc. *J. H. Twombly & Co.*, 52 Court street, *E. Cornish*, 15 Court street, are merchant tailors.

COAL, WOOD, HAY, ETC. *H. R. Smith & Son*, 212 Court street. The business was begun 20 years ago and has kept full pace with the growth of the city. In 1883 Charles E. Smith became proprietor, and in 1884 was succeeded by the present firm, Hannibal R. and S. B. Smith. Employment is given to from eight to twelve men. Over 6,000 tons of coal is annually sold and a large wholesale and retail business done in wood and hay. *H. P. Dorman & Co.*, Cross Canal, Lewiston, and 144 Main street, Auburn, is another old and reliable house. *Bearce, Wilson & Co.* do a large business in both cities.

ICE. *D. P. Field & Co.*—This firm was formed in 1886 by D. P. Field, Hillman Smith, and L. G. Lord, all residents of Auburn. Their chief office is in Lewiston and their operations cover both cities. They employ quite a force and store 5,000 tons of ice.

HIDES. *S. P. Miller*, 140 Main street; *F. Penley*, 37 Knight street.

GROCERIES, ETC. *John Dingley & Co.*, 86 Main street. This large establishment has existed from *ante-bellum* days, and carries a great stock of goods, including groceries, crockery, line, cement, etc. *Dresser, Millett & Co.*, 40 Main street, have been in trade since 1889, succeeding *A. W. Penley*. *C. A. Leonard*, 94 Main street, succeeded to the business started by *James M. Stevens* (now dealing in fruits and confectionery on Court street) and *Herbert A. Goss*, in 1886, as *Stevens & Goss*. *Peables & Garcelon*, 70 Main street. This firm has existed from 1865, as *L. F. Chase, Chase & Peables, Peables & Penley*, and, since 1882, with present name. *A. M. Penley*, 98 Main street, established in 1883. *John A. Sawyer*, 108 Main street, has an extensive market in connection with groceries, and succeeds a business established in 1868, and lately conducted by *Chase & Bean* and *John A. Bean*. *Littlefield & Gove*, 186 Main street, have been in trade about a year. *Olfene & Holmes*, 179 Main street, have been in trade some years. *T. S. Desmond*, 15 South Main street; *J. P. Merrill*, 64 Court street; *Knight & Chase*, 69 Court street; *A. C. Haley*, 174 Court street; *F. B. Norris & Co.*, 54 Union street; *Philoon & Brewster*, 49 Hampshire street; *Isaiah Mitchell*, 62 Spring street; *Solon Macomber*, 203 Turner street; *Edwin T. Stevens*, 211 Turner street, are also grocers. *Atwood & Lowell*, 220 Court street, have a business founded in 1873 by *J. Q. A. Atwood*. In 1876 *Winchester G. Lowell* came into the firm, which took its present name. *C. S. Atwood* succeeded *J. Q. A. Atwood* in 1877. This house does a large business. *J. C. Symmes*, 178 Court street, was of the firm *Symmes & Atwood*, that founded the Old Goff Market on Main street, in 1879. He became sole owner in 1877, and has been in trade since.

HARDWARE, ETC. *George B. Brooks*, 10 Court street, succeeds the business established in 1860 by his father, *Barker Brooks*, a prominent business man, who died in 1879. *Ingersoll, Whitman & Co.*, 64 Main street, corner of Court, have a large stock of stoves, ranges, tin-ware, crockery, glass-ware, etc., and hot-water and steam-heating apparatus, and do plumbing, and employ a large force of employés. *L. W. Haskell & Co.*, 100 Main street, in connection with stoves, ranges, etc., deal in hot-water and steam-heating apparatus, dust piping, dust separators, and exhaust fans, and are plumbers. *The Good-year Shoe Machinery Co.*, 92 Main street, carry a full line of goods.

HARNESSES, ETC. *Wood & Walker*, 152 Main street, manufacturers of harnesses and dealers in trunks, satchels, robes, etc., succeeded *Lyman Wood & Son* in 1876. *C. W. Covell & Co.*, 90 Main street; *N. S. Fogg*, 5 Turner street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. *Attwood & Barrows*, 60 Court street; *W. F. Moody*, 74 Main street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. The old house (founded 1875) of *A. B. Hall* is located at 55 Court street; *George E. Wills*, at 84 Court street; *H. E. Doten*, 83 Main street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. The oldest and largest firm is *J. C. Haskell*, 55 Court street, successor to *Haskell & Reynolds*, who succeeded in 1886 to the business of Willard Small & Co., conducted since 1872. *S. A. Pollister*, 88 Court street, established 1888.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC. *J. B. Emerton*, 124 Main street; *W. A. Alden*, 10 Court street.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, ETC. *Auburn Drug and Chemical Co.*, 68 Court street, was incorporated in 1887 with \$50,000 capital, to manufacture remedies formerly made by *H. C. Packard & Co.* The officers were *S. F. Merrill* president, *N. W. Harris* vice-president, *H. C. Packard* treasurer, *W. B. Kilbourne* secretary. This has grown to large proportions. The principal preparations are Pix Liquida Compound for coughs, *A. D. & C. Co.*'s Sarsaparilla Extract, *Packard's Purity Tooth Powders*, and other articles. They also carry on a large drug store and have several employés. *Mr Packard* is a natural chemist and pharmacist, and his 30 years' experience gives ample security that the preparations of this company are of the best. *Dr John F. True & Co.* have their large laboratory and office in connection with the elegant residence of the senior member of the firm on Drummond street. *Dr True's Pin Worm Elixir* has been manufactured 40 years with a constantly growing reputation, and many wholesale dealers now order it. The museum connected with the office is large and uncommon, and the genial doctor takes great pleasure in showing the specimens and giving information. *W. A. Robinson & Co.*, corner Court and Main, founded as *Robinson & Beede* in 1867, *Smith & Cook*, Goff Block, and *B. L. Alden & Co.*, established in 1876, corner Broad and Main, are extensive druggists and manufacturing chemists.

DENTISTS. *Dr F. B. Bigelow*, 72 Main street, is a native of Livermore. He has been a manufacturing dentist for 21 years, is thoroughly conversant with his profession, does faithful, conscientious work, and has held important trusts with as much skill and ability as he manifests in his dental operations. Other dentists are *I. Goddard*, 72 Main street; *C. B. Payson*, 76 Main street; *P. R. Howe*, Goff Block; *R. B. Record*, 58 Court street; *H. W. Field*, 65 Court street.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE. *N. I. Jordan & Co.*, Goff Block; *Verrill¹ & Hutchinson*, 83 Main street; *Cummings & Young*, 81 Main street; *C. E. Garcelon*, 57 Court street; *J. B. Hutton* (real estate); *C. H. Bray*, 81 Main street; *G. H. Bryant*, 246 Main street; *Miller & Owen*, Goff Block; *M. F. Ricker*, 81 Main street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. *C. H. Cummings & Son*, 68 Main street.

NURSERYMEN. *Homer N. Chase & Co.*, 81 Main street.

¹D. W. Verrill, who was collector of taxes of Auburn from 1873 to 1885, and city treasurer from 1877 to 1891, when he declined a re-election.

SOCIETIES, ETC. Besides those mentioned elsewhere, Auburn has these active organizations: Ruth Lodge, *Daughters of Rebekah*; Enterprise, Eureka, New Auburn Lodges, Auburn Division (Uniform Rank), Harmony (sisterhood), *Knights of Pythias*; *Royal Conclave of Knights and Ladies*; *Knights of Honor*; *United Order of Golden Cross*; *L. of H.*; *United Order of Pilgrim Fathers*; Auburn, Prospect, and Industry (East Auburn) Lodges of *Good Templars*; Star of the East, *R. T. of T.*; North Star lodge of *New England Order of Protection*.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Universalist Churches—Congregational Churches—Baptist Churches—Free Baptist Church—Methodist Episcopal Churches—Episcopal Church—Y. M. C. A.—Schools—Ladies' Charitable Society—Auburn Art Club—Associated Charities—Public Library.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—A Universalist society was organized February 8, 1823, by the people of Minot, Danville, and Lewiston.¹ February 4, 1829, a request is recorded to a justice for a warrant to call a meeting to form a Universalist society, signed by 45 voters of Lewiston, Minot, and Danville. Article second of the constitution reads: "The immoral conduct of any member shall be laid before the society by any member of the society knowing the facts. The defendant shall have a fair trial, and for minor offenses may be admonished and forgiven, but for drunkenness, gambling, profanity, or theft he shall be expelled. We will discourage the above vices as much as in us lies, and encourage religion and morality in every person." The first officers were Dan Read, moderator; John Smith, clerk; James Lowell, treasurer; Calvin Gorham, Barton Anderson, Elisha Stetson, James Lowell, and Ephraim Richardson, standing committee; Dan Read, Esq., Elisha Stetson, and Stephen H. Read, assessors. At the first meeting it was voted to raise \$40 by taxation for public preaching, and Joel Thompson, Dan Read, Esq., and Cyrus Barker were chosen delegates to the Kennebec District Convention.

The Lewiston Falls Universalist Society was organized January 14, 1836, a new constitution adopted, and the object of the society defined to be "the promotion of religion and piety, and the suppression of vice and immorality."

¹The Maine Universalist Convention had its origin in a council held June 24, 1828, in the dwelling of James Lowell in Lewiston. Eighteen clergymen were present; Rev. Wm Frost, of Dexter, was elected moderator; Rev. J. W. Hoskins, of Wiscasset, clerk. Delegates were present from 28 societies. The state was divided into four associations, and the Convention was constituted by all the Universalist ministers in the state and lay delegates elected by the associations.

Any person of good moral character was entitled to membership. The first standing committee was Calvin Gorham, John Smith, and Jabez Merrill. March 18, 1836, Rev. David T. Stevens¹ became pastor. The meetings were held alternately on each side of the river: in Lewiston, in a brick school-house near the Free Baptist church on Main street; in Auburn, in the school-house on Turner street. The society had preaching but half the time, the other half the pastor was employed at Minot Corner, Greene, Lisbon, etc. The salary paid was \$5.50 a Sabbath. The religious interest increased until the spring of 1838, when a religious revival extended to all denominations, but effected this society to a great extent. April 25, 1838, a Universalist church was organized with 22 members which soon increased to 40. Among the early members were Dan Read and wife (Mr Read may be justly considered the father of this society), Robert Anderson and his son Barton, Dr Gorham and wife, Nathan Reynolds and wife, of Lewiston. Jabez Merrill, Capt. James Goff, Micajah Littlefield, William B. Merrill and their wives were early members. Mrs Elisha Stetson, Mrs J. Smith, and Mrs J. Goff were active Universalists; James Nash, Samuel Berry, Darius White, Nathan Briggs, Orrison Wood, and Samuel Read, of Lewiston, were strong supporters. Rev. W. R. French writes this of the early choir: "As constant as the return of Sunday they were in their places. John Smith sang with a clear, sweet voice, and never made any discord in the choir or elsewhere; Solomon P. Gorham was one of our prominent singers, and for some time a leader; Deacon Rowe was a member, and no man ever praised God more conscientiously; Mrs Mary Salina Read's voice made melody many years; Miss Julia Goff and Mrs Olivia French sang with spirit and sweet harmony; James Goff, Jr, played on one violin, Nathan Reynolds on another, while Marshall Ford evoked music from the bass viol."

Meeting-House.—In the spring of 1838 measures were taken to build a house of worship, and February 13, 1839, the meeting-house was completed, and nearly paid for; it was a creditable structure for the times and an orna-

¹ *Rev. David Thurston Stevens* was born in Strong, April 17, 1809. His early life was passed in Sumner, his educational advantages were the common schools and two terms at Hebron Academy. When 17 years old he became a Universalist, and in 1832 went to Westbrook and studied under the guidance of Rev. Mr Brimblecome, a Harvard student. In a few weeks he was called upon to deliver a discourse he had written, and this was so acceptable that another was called for, and he was soon sent into the field. He returned to Oxford county and preached as an evangelist for three years. In 1836 he commenced his labors at Lewiston Falls, and preached here and at Minot Corner and Lisbon. In 1841 feeble health precluded such constant work, and he retired from a settled pastorate and engaged in agriculture, preaching occasionally. In 1865 he went to Livermore Falls and remained several years there as pastor; then removed to Guilford for four years. He later returned to Auburn, where he is "tilling the soil." Mr Stevens has been a great religious worker, has organized churches in New Gloucester, Woodstock, West Minot, and many other places, and, although over 80 years of age, retains much of his original vigor. He married, December 3, 1834, Julia F. Churchill, of Hartford. Their surviving children are Edwin T., Julia F. (Mrs Augustine Young), Philena C. (wife of Rev. Wm A. Start, Secretary of Massachusetts Universalist Convention), Churchill S., Charles A., N. Maria, Harriet A. He married, second, Mrs Harriet N. Stevens, born in Eaton.

ment to the village. It stood on the site of the present High Street Methodist Church. The building committee was Samuel Berry, Stephen H. Read, and James Goff, Jr; the principal builders were Silas Bradbury, George Emerson, and Joseph Currier. On the morning of February 13, 1839, the church was dedicated to the service of the one living and true God. In the afternoon Rev. David T. Stevens was publicly installed pastor of the church and society. The sermon was by Rev. G. W. Quinby, of Turner. The first regular service was held the next Sabbath; the text was: "It is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes." Rev. Mr Stevens labored here faithfully and with good results, until the fall of 1841. Rev. W. R. French came in May, 1842, remained nine years, and his pastoral duties were performed with fidelity and general acceptance. Rev. I. C. Knowlton was pastor one year, and was followed by Rev. Joseph A. Bartlett, who was here a few months. Rev. Massena Goodrich was a successful laborer in this field for two years. Rev. C. H. Webster closed his three years' service in 1858. Rev. G. W. Quinby supplied for a while, and Rev. R. Blacker for a year. The society was now in a weak condition, but by the strenuous exertions and faithfulness of a few of its adherents it was strengthened and upheld, and by their efforts the church building was purchased by the society from the pew-holders. In the spring of 1860, Rev. George Bates commenced a pastorate of three years, and his influence harmonized and cemented the religious forces of this church; a reorganization was effected in 1862 under the name of the First Universalist Church of Auburn, with this profession of faith:

I. We believe in the One Living and True God, the Creator and Governor of the Universe, the Father and Friend of all spirits, infinite in every possible perfection.

II. We believe in Jesus Christ, that he is the Son of God, and the Saviour of the world.

III. We believe in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as containing a Revelation of the Character and Will of God and of the Duty and Destiny of Man.

IV. We believe that God has purposed the salvation of all human souls from sin, and that all will ultimately be holy and happy.

In the spring of 1863 the Lewiston residents withdrew and established a society and erected a church building. July, 1863, Rev. J. C. Snow was called to this parish. During his pastorate the meeting-house was rebuilt and the seating capacity enlarged from 56 pews to 80 pews, a large church organ purchased, the vestry finished and furnished, and the church membership greatly increased. Rev. Mr Snow resigned October 1, 1869, to take charge of Westbrook Seminary. The desk was supplied mostly by Rev. George Bates until July, 1870, when Rev. O. F. Van Cise, of the Canton Theological School, became pastor. He resigned April 1, 1872. July, 1872, Rev. J. C. Snow was recalled. October 10, 1873, measures were taken for the organization of the *First Universalist Parish of Auburn*. This parish had 111 members. In

November, 1874, a parish meeting was held in relation to building a new church. Ara Cushman made a proposition to donate the lot on Elm street, extending from Pleasant street to Spring street, to the parish, if they would erect a church and complete it by June 1, 1876, on that lot or on any other lot within the village proper. The parish voted to accept this generous proposition, and appointed Rev. J. C. Snow, B. F. Briggs, and Henry Willis to solicit funds for the erection of a church. B. F. Briggs, Henry Willis, O. B. Morse, Hiram C. Briggs, and I. C. Downes were chosen building committee January 4, 1875, and January 11 the parish authorized this committee to proceed to build on the Elm street lot. The corner-stone was laid June 3, 1875. A box was deposited in the tower foundation containing a copy of the faith, covenant, and constitution of the church, Rev. D. T. Stevens's historical sermon preached May, 1864, a sketch of the history of the parish, copies of various denominational papers, minutes of Maine Convention of Universalists for 1873 and 1874, copies of *Lewiston Weekly* and *Daily Journal*, *Lewiston Gazette*, *Auburn Reformer*, statistics of Lewiston and Auburn manufactures for 1872-3-4-5, fractional currency then in use of the one, two, three, and five cent coins and private scrip issued during the Civil War, a copy of the pastor's address, and the order of exercises at the laying of the corner-stone. The church was completed and dedicated March 23, 1876. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. Snow. Rev. Mr Gage, of Lewiston, Rev. W. E. Gibbs, of Portland, and Rev. D. T. Stevens, among others, taking part in the exercises.

The church is cruciform in shape and of Gothic architecture, with transepts of shallow depth. The exterior is attractive, the lines of the walls broken by buttresses and gables. From the southeast corner rises a tower. The spire is graceful and is 100 feet high, containing a Meneely bell weighing 1,600 pounds. The roof is rich in gables great and small, in prodigal variety. Under the tower is a drive-way and porch. One entrance is under the tower, two are in the main front; and one to the vestry and corridors, and one to the vestry, pulpit, and choir are on the south side. The main front has a fine rose window of stained glass, and the upper part of both transept windows are also of stained glass. There are nine other windows on each side, of ground and figured white glass. The interior length of the nave is 111 feet, the extreme transverse dimensions 75 feet, width of nave 51 feet, and the acoustic properties are of the best. The vestibule on the main front opens into a corridor four feet below its level, which leads to a vestry of 27 x 75 feet, library, and other rooms. Broad staircases at the ends of this vestibule lead up to the audience room vestibule, which opens by three entrances into the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 700. Over each transept is a gallery seating 66, and over the vestibule is a gallery seating 112. The transept seats and those in the transept galleries flank the pulpit. The organ is 16.5 feet wide,

10.5 in width, and 22 feet high, has 4 pedal movements, 32 stops, 1,667 pipes. It is back of the pulpit and the choir is in a gallery to the right. 500,000 bricks, 125,000 feet of rough lumber, and 25,000 feet of ash lumber were used in this church edifice, which cost \$45,000. The impression given by this beautiful edifice is one of restful and harmonious correspondence. It is an ornament to the city and a fitting shrine of worship.

The First Universalist Parish held their first annual meeting in the vestry of the Elm Street church, January 1, 1877. Ara Cushman was elected moderator. 1878. April 8, Rev. J. C. Snow tendered his resignation, which the parish refused to accept. 1879. November 3, Rev. Mr Snow resigned. He had great ability as a gospel preacher and was a faithful pastor. 1880. January 5, the parish extended a call to Rev. George W. Perry, which was accepted; Rev. Mr Perry remained until 1883. At this time there was a debt of \$8,000 on the church building, and after a partial canvass of the parish by a soliciting committee, the trustees decided to bring the matter into the church, and on the evening of April 30, after a discourse by Rev. C. A. Hayden, \$6,000 was raised. A unanimous motion was carried that Rev. Mr Hayden be invited to become pastor; it was then announced that probably his services could be secured if the whole amount could be raised, and at the close of the meeting the \$8,000 was pledged. Mr Hayden became pastor and has continued until the present time. His labors have met with grand results, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

The Sunday School was organized nearly 50 years ago, with but a few members. The average attendance in 1890 was 225; the largest number present at one session was 306. There are 28 teachers and 7 officers. The membership has increased 20 per cent. in the last two years. Miss Nancy Hill has had the management of the primary classes for over 20 years. These number over 75 pupils, and have three teachers. Henry C. Packard is the superintendent of the Sunday school and has served for 11 years. Helena L. Packard is secretary and Ida Ballard treasurer. The superintendents have been Dr Albert Merrill, Nathan Briggs, Ara Cushman, Edwin Stevens, Rev. J. C. Snow, D.D., Rev. C. A. Hayden, Henry C. Packard. The library has over 1,000 volumes.

The Elm Street Reading Association has been maintained with lectures, reading, and study classes in the vestry. In connection with this a reading-room and library has been open to the public every afternoon and evening, which has been of great intellectual benefit. About 70 periodicals were kept on file and thousands visited it annually. It is now consolidated with Auburn Public Library.

Universalist Society at North Auburn.—For many years its place of worship was on the hill, now West Auburn. It had settled ministers, good attendance at church, and a church organization. As a large part of the

congregation resided at North Auburn, it was deemed advisable to change the place of worship, and in 1858 a church was built in that village and dedicated in the autumn. The pulpit was supplied for a year or more, then Rev. A. Hitchins was settled, under whose ministry the society and church prospered. He was an earnest, zealous man. Revs H. Blacker and D. T. Stevens served as pastors for some time, and the society prospered. At the close of the war, Rev. Zenas Thompson was settled as pastor, and his services were enjoyed for several years. Rev. H. C. Munson, of Turner Centre, supplied this pulpit for a series of years, and acted as pastor. During all this time a flourishing Sunday school was sustained, it having been organized when the society worshipped on the Hill. Rev. Mr Chaffee was the last settled minister, but his labors closed after a year or two. Meanwhile, the village suffered much by removals and the burning of the shoe factory, and the consequent decline of enterprise in the place. Rev. W. R. French supplied, but prominent members died and the church was closed for a few years, and became unsuitable for use, and the society was disheartened. A successful effort was made to raise funds, and the needed repairs were completed in 1890, when public services were held, and large congregations for a small country village were in attendance. The society is now hopeful, and will make an effort to sustain public worship.

High Street Congregational Church.—This church was organized in Lewiston at the North Meeting-house (Free Baptists), February 8, 1826, as the Lewiston Falls Congregational church, with seven members: Benjamin Moore, Benjamin Murray, Josiah Little, Priscilla Murray, Mary H. Little, Hannah Freeman, and Judith Jones, of Standish, by letter. The council met in the morning in the "old Harris house," in Lewiston, with these delegates: From Portland Second church, Rev. Edward Payson; New Gloucester, Rev. Plummer Chase and Thomas B. Little; Otisfield, Rev. Josiah G. Merrill; Minot, Rev. Elijah Jones and Chandler Freeman; Danville, Laban Loring; Poland, Daniel Waterman and Moses Harris; Turner, Rev. Allen Greely and Martin Bradford. Organized by choosing Rev. E. Payson, moderator; Rev. Allen Greely, scribe. Opening prayer by James P. Richardson; sermon by Rev. E. Payson; organizing prayer by Mr Merrill; covenant and the right-hand of fellowship to the church by Rev. P. Chase; the Lord's Supper administered by Rev. E. Payson and Rev. E. Jones. January 5, 1828, David R. Loring was admitted into the church. January 5, 1829, Edward Little and Benjamin Murray were requested to extend an invitation the second time to Rev. Calvin White to preach as a candidate for settlement over this and Danville churches. January 5, 1832, Deacon Josiah Little and Nancy Little, his wife, were received into the church by letter from Rev. Elijah Jones, pastor of the Congregational church of Minot. Miss Sarah Little, after examination, was also received into church membership. November, 1832,

Rev. Weston B. Adams was ordained pastor. Ecclesiastical council: From Augusta, Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Brother William A. Brooks; New Gloucester, Rev. Benjamin Rice, Deacon Ebenezer Collins; Turner, Rev. Allen Greely, Brother John Dresser; Brunswick, Rev. George E. Adams; Danville, Deacon Laban Loring; Pownal, Deacon Simeon Jones; Minot, Rev. Elijah Jones, Deacon Isaac Allen. Sermon by Rev. Mr Tappan, text Nehemiah ix:36; charge to the pastor, by Rev. Mr Thurston; right-hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr Adams; address to the church and society, Rev. Mr Rice; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr Greely. From the organization of the church until 1832, the church attended public worship. After the settlement of Mr Adams, the missionary society contributed \$200 per year for several years, to aid the church in the support of a minister, his salary being \$400 per year. January 4, 1833, Deacon Laban Loring and Mary, his wife, were received into full communion by letter from the Danville church. Josiah Little was elected deacon. The church worshiped in Lewiston and Auburn until the completion of the first church edifice in Auburn.

November 14, 1833, the meeting-house in Auburn, located on Main street, near Drummond, was dedicated. Order of exercises as given by Andrew R. Giddinge: "1. Acceptance of Bible, in two vols, presented by Rev. Mr Adams, pastor; 2. Music; 3. Prayer by Rev. Mr Greely, of Turner; 4. An Original dedicatory hymn; 5. Sermon by Rev. Mr Thurston of Winthrop; 6. Music; 7. Address by Rev. Mr Jones of Minot; 8. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes of Topsham; 9. Music; 10. Appointment of an evening service; Music, Dismissal, Benediction." Mr Giddinge also gives us this account of Thanksgiving exercises, November 21: "There were present about fifty men, women, and children. Mr Adams read a portion of Scripture, and, after the singing, Squire Little made a prayer. Another psalm was sung and Josiah Little, Esq., read a sermon of the late Dr Payson. Mr Adams made the concluding prayer, 150th psalm and doxology were sung, benediction, and we parted in peace." *The First Church Choir* was organized by Freeman Newell in his tailor shop, situated where Phoenix Block now stands. Harriet Gould, Sarah Little (Mrs Charles Clark), David R. Loring and wife were among the singers. Mr Newell led the choir for 14 years; at one time, while leading the choir, he played the base viol and sang tenor at the same time. This choir was a very harmonious one, as they sang for love and not for money. "Some Sundays there were more singers in the gallery than the minister had hearers in the pews below." *The First Organ*.—This was a very rickety old organ, bought second-hand in Boston. Miss Marantha Dunn was the organist. In 1838 there was a revival in Auburn and Lewiston, and August 31, 16 candidates were propounded for admission into the church. November 21, 1838, Rev. Weston B. Adams, having asked for a dismissal on account of ill health, was by an ecclesiastical council discharged. July 24, 1839, Rev. Horace B. Chapin was

installed pastor, and died October 28, 1840. His death was sincerely lamented. October 11, 1842, Rev. James Drummond¹ was installed pastor of the church. July 15, 1854, 31 members residents of Lewiston, were dismissed from the church to be organized into a church in Lewiston. June 2, 1858, Mr Drummond, having asked for a dismissal, an ecclesiastical council granted his request.

July 4, 1858, 31 persons were received into the church on profession of faith. October 26, 1858, Rev. Aaron C. Adams was installed pastor. June 15, 1862, the church creed and covenant were revised. July, 1862, 42 were received on profession of faith. August, 26 were received into the church on profession of faith. April, 1867, 27 persons were received on profession of faith. May, 26 persons were received into the church on profession of faith. July, 7 persons were received on profession of faith. Under the pastorate of Mr Adams there were revivals in 1862 and in 1867. September 16, 1867, Mr Adams resigned his office as pastor. The ecclesiastical council met November 5, 1867, and dismissed Mr Adams, although his labors had been signally blest during the previous year, and there was no suggestion made that he lacked ability, piety, or good moral character. January 23, 1868, Rev. Henry L. Hall was ordained pastor. March 16, 1869, Mr Hall, having resigned on account of ill health, was dismissed. He was a man of enlarged Christian views, very assiduous in his ministerial labors, warm-hearted in social intercourse, and his sermons gave evidence of a sound, discriminating, and well-disciplined mind. October 6, 1869, Rev. George Harris, Jr, was ordained pastor. Mr Harris, two years later asked for a dismissal, which was granted January 15, 1872. The church and congregation were well satisfied with his sermons. Rev. A. B. Tinker was ordained and installed pastor October 16, 1873, and dismissed December 20, 1882. He was much beloved by the people. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D.D., December 3, 1883, who remained until September 29, 1885. He was followed, in April, 1886, by Rev. F. S. Root as acting pastor. He resigned in October, 1891. Mr Root, a scholarly man, took pride in the progress of the church. N. I. Jordan, T. E. Eustis, and Henry P. Dorman are the parish committee. The present house of worship, a good and convenient edifice, stands on High street, and the parish that built it is known by the name of "High Street Congregational Parish." The church has a seating capacity of

¹ Rev. James Drummond was born at Bristol, in April, 1815, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1836 with the highest honors of his class. He was the leading member of the class of 1841 of Bangor Theological Seminary. In 1842 he became pastor here, and continued 16 years. While here he was the principal editor of the *Maine Evangelist* and an editorial contributor to the *Lewiston Journal*. In 1858 he removed to Springfield, Mass. He died November 29, 1861. Dr J. G. Holland wrote of him: "His sermons were never dry. He never preached one without a reason for it. His sympathy with the people in all their pursuits, in their innocent pleasure as well as trials, enabled him to find and hold their hearts. Love was his atmosphere. He gave it to all—he craved it from all. There was no man so bad that he could not find some good in him; there was no life so evil that he did not strive to make some apology for it in temptation and circumstance."

800. The Sabbath school was commenced soon after the church was organized, and now has a membership of about 300. Edward Little, Esq., was superintendent for several years after the organization of the school. Since about 1860 the superintendents have been John F. Cobb (Mr Cobb has been a member of the church over 42 years), John L. Merrill, J. C. Haskell, Henry W. Oakes, H. P. Dorman, and W. A. Robinson. Rev. James Heath, the church missionary, is doing a noble work in holding religious services, distributing books, and aiding many temporally and spiritually.

Sixth Street Congregational Church (New Auburn). — In January, 1874, a Union Sunday school was organized and held its sessions in the first school building on Sixth street. This was the nucleus of the Sixth Street Congregational Church. The present chapel was completed in March, 1875. Two years ago an addition of a vestry was made to meet the needs of the society. The church was organized September 16, 1875, with these persons: David Ripley Loring, Sarah Hayes Loring, Susan Loring, Isaac Haskell, Anna Briggs Haskell, Samuel Parker Merrill, Ellen Mary Merrill, Dorothy Pettingill, Florence Josephine Bolster, Mary Josephine Bolster, A. M. Pulsifer, Hattie C. Pulsifer, Horatio B. Pulsifer, Augusta E. Pulsifer, Ella Martha Woodbury, Denancia Amanda Gilbert, Hattie Newall Lane, Josephine Rivers, Fannie Mennealy, George Shaw Morse, Martha Anne Morse, Lauriston Reynolds. Rev. Lauriston Reynolds was also ordained to the gospel ministry and became pastor. He remained until August 2, 1885. His successor was Rev. L. J. Thomas, the present pastor, who commenced his labors with this church September 20, 1885. [He was born at Eagle Hill, Pa, was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa, Bangor Seminary, and Yale University. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Castine, June 18, 1875, and afterwards was at Reed City, Michigan.] The deacons are William Maloon and Samuel Parker Merrill. Isaac Haskell (deceased) was a deacon. The number of church members at present is 159. The membership of the Sunday school is 157. The school is in a prosperous condition under the efficient management of Mr B. L. Pitman, its superintendent. The books in the library have been selected with great care. Sixth Street Church affords an admirable illustration of Christian unity and true catholicity. Among its members and working force are many who doubtless would affiliate with churches of another order elsewhere, who here work heartily together for the common good.

West Auburn Congregational Church. — In 1805 a meeting-house was erected at Minot, now West Auburn, and was occupied by the Congregationalists until the death of their pastor, Rev. Jonathan Scott, October 19, 1819. It was then used by Congregationalists, Baptists, and Universalists. The Congregationalists bought the property, and in 1846 built a new church edifice on the same site. Previous to May 1, 1844, this territory had been a part of the United Congre-

gational Church of Minot, but on that date the West Auburn Congregational Church was formed with 86 members. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas G. Mitchell; he was installed in November, 1846, and remained until January, 1850. In September, 1851, Rev. Thomas A. Lord became pastor. In 1852 and 1853 the membership was much increased. Mr Lord closed his labors in 1857, and, October, 1858, accepted a second call from the church and society, and was duly installed. His long and faithful services here continued until 1872. Rev. Lewis Goodrich came in October, 1872, and he also was clerk. In 1873, 15 members were added by letter. In 1874 the church manual was revised by a committee of the church; this year there were three additional members. Rev. Mr Goodrich was pastor until May 29, 1875. Rev. Joseph Cogswell commenced his pastorate here, of six years, October 31, 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. John S. Bachelder in 1882, who died January 27, 1884. There were but few additions to the membership during the last decade. In 1885 Rev. Mr Reynolds and others held a series of meetings; 9 persons became members. From 1883 to December, 1888, the pulpit was supplied by Bates College professors, and Rev. Mr Woodrow, who preached at stated periods in 1886 and 1887. December, 1888, Rev. Leander P. Gurney, commenced his ministerial services. West Auburn being to a certain extent a summer resort, the congregations are much larger during the summer. The chief cause of the decline in the prosperity of this church was the removal of business to Auburn. In 1889 the church building was extensively repaired, and there is now a very inviting audience room. In 1890 the vestry was repaired and beautified, furnished, and a fine reed organ put in. The Sunday school has about 30 pupils. S. N. Grose is superintendent. He has been church clerk for five years and contributed the data for this sketch.

Court Street Baptist Church.—In the spring of 1859 the brethren of the Lewiston Falls Baptist Church and others residing on the west side of the river in Auburn, believing "that it would be for the interest of the Baptist cause, and also the promotion of Christ's kingdom in the world," conceived the idea of forming a Baptist church in Auburn, and a meeting of the church was called and a committee chosen to call a council. The council met the last of July, and expressed their approval. A lot was purchased on Spring street, and a chapel capable of seating 300 persons was built during the winter at an expense of \$1,300, and dedicated April 6, 1860. March 24, 1860, voted unanimously to give Brother Nathaniel Butler a call to become pastor of the church and society when formed. The call was most cordially accepted. June 14, 1860, an ecclesiastical council met for the organization of a church, to be known as the Spring Street Baptist Church. Deacon Elijah Barrell was chosen moderator, and Rev. A. H. Gould, of East Auburn, clerk. The council was composed of Rev. William H. Shaler, Rev. G. W. Bosworth, and G. F. Emery, Esq., of Portland; Rev. N. M. Wood, Rev. J. Golder, R. E. Madison, and D. T.

French, of Lewiston; Rev. L. S. Tripp and G. Wright, of Sabattus; Rev. A. H. Gould, Deacon G. H. Woodman, and J. Nash, of East Auburn; Deacon William Dingley, Jeremiah Dingley, and J. Miller, of Durham; Deacon Elijah Barrell, of Greene. After the proceedings relative to the forming of the church and the calling of the council were read, it was "voted that we recognize these Brethren and Sisters as a Church of Christ." Rev. N. M. Wood preached the sermon, Rev. G. W. Bosworth offered the prayer of recognition, Rev. William H. Shaler gave the charge, and Rev. Dr Knox presented the right-hand of fellowship. Rev. Nathaniel Butler was chosen moderator; I. B. Kimball, clerk; Thomas Deering, treasurer; and Henry Bangs, deacon.

Original Members.—Nathaniel Butler, Jennette Butler, I. B. Kimball, Calvin Record, H. R. Smith, Levi Gould, William Jordan, E. G. Coffin, Emma Coffin, Abbie P. Coffin, Susanna Coffin, Abigail J. Norton, Henry Bangs, Lovina Bangs, John Hicks, Elizabeth B. Smith, Elizabeth P. Smith, Abbie Kimball, Thomas J. Daws, Mary Daws, Minerva C. Dingley, L. E. Hicks, M. L. Record, M. J. Jordan, Lovina Merritt, Sarah A. Morse, Ada M. Morse, Adelia S. Morse, Lydia A. Gould, Amelia C. Gould, Hannah E. McKenney, Ruth P. McKenney, Olive J. Vickery, Philip A. Briggs, Rossie E. Phillips, Mary Varney, D. W. Wiggin, Abraham Libby, Lavinia Libby, William H. Lambert, V. A. Stetson, Thomas Storah, Marietta Storah, Emma J. Libby, Susan G. Stackpole, Thomas Deering, Lucy Chamberlin, Mary E. Harlow, William H. Wiggin, Caroline A. Jordan, Faustina Harris, Margaret C. Deering, Betsey Wiggin, Lucinda E. Wiggin, F. M. Jordan, Bethena Jordan, Ichabod Reynolds, Laura A. Reynolds.

The first baptism occurred Sunday, June 30, 1861. The church membership was gradually increased by letter and baptism until 1862, when a gracious revival resulted in the addition of many members, and a decided amount of strength to the church. May 10, 1863, Mr Butler resigned. His resignation was accepted with regret for the loss of an able and efficient pastor. December 1, Harris Smith Inman was ordained to the ministry and settled here as pastor. Mr Inman resigned January 1, 1866. Rev. G. P. Mathews, of Bath, succeeded him, March 21, 1866, and it was voted to make the pastor's salary \$1,000. 31 members were received during this year, and Dr J. W. Beede, who was chosen to write the letter to the Baptist Association, reported encouraging progress.

June 4, 1867, D. T. French and William Randall were chosen deacons. July 23, 1867, voted to license Brother Moses C. Hanscom to preach the Gospel, after listening to his exercise, and call him to the Christian ministry, as it was very evident that God was calling him to labor in his vineyard. The annual meeting of the Baptist Association was held with this church in 1867. August 1, 1868, H. R. Smith and D. T. French were chosen deacons. June 5, 1870, voted to expend the money in the treasury towards furnishing a baptistery. Rev. Mr Mathews resigned in April, 1875. His pastorate was a prosperous one, and the church membership was greatly increased. Rev. W. A. Depew succeeded Mr Mathews in November, 1875, and resigned November 20, 1876, and a unanimous invitation was extended to Rev. Francis W. Bakeman, of Peabody, Mass., to become pastor, which was accepted, and he was installed

January 3, 1876. His labors met with marked results; 82 members were received by baptism, and 42 by letter, during his pastorate. April 20, 1884, Mr Bakeman resigned his pastorate, and December 24, Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore entered upon his pastoral duties. Rev. Charles A. Towne succeeded Mr Whittemore in 1890. Silas Sprague is church clerk. The Sabbath school is in a prosperous condition. Nathaniel Melcher is superintendent.

Present Church Building.—In the spring of 1867 the rapid increase of the church and parish imperatively demanded a larger house of worship. February 4, 1868, the lot on Court street, just west of the court house, was purchased for \$4,000. H. R. Smith, D. T. French, and F. M. Jordan were the building committee, and May, 1869, ground was broken for the erection of the new building. In January, 1869, the old chapel was sold, and the society commenced worship in the vestry of the new house. August 25, 1870, the new building was dedicated. Occupying a commanding site, built of brick with brown stone trimmings, its exterior walls $95\frac{1}{2} \times 72$ feet and 43 feet in height, the whole crowned by a lofty spire, the edifice presents an imposing appearance, corresponding with its elegant interior. The vestry is 37×60 feet, from which open several smaller rooms. The audience room is 68×60 feet, and capable of seating 800 persons. The building cost over \$40,000.

The Baptist Church of Minot was organized February 17, 1807, at the house of Deacon James Perkins, by delegates from New Gloucester, Hebron, Buckfield, and Sumner, with these members: James Perkins, Amos Harris, John Woodman, Samuel Swett, Alpheus Drake, Thomas Records, Betsey Perkins, Isabella Harris, Lydia Millett, Sally Webster. This is now the East Auburn Baptist Church. A church building existed "on the east side of the pond" as early as 1827. In 1849 a meeting-house was built and dedicated, which cost \$1,300. In 1868 the record says "our meeting-house was on fire and too far advanced to save the house or furniture." A new one was soon erected and a church organization has been maintained till the present. Elder George Ricker became pastor in February, 1811. In 1824 eight members were dismissed to join the Baptist church in Turner. In 1825 a revival occurred, 12 joining the church. In 1839 conference was had with Elder Smith. In 1840 Noah Hooper became pastor. In 1843 Elder Joseph Hutchinson was employed at \$2 per Sabbath. In 1844 Elder Ricker became pastor, with Joseph Hutchinson as colleague. May 16, 1850, Hiram C. Estes was ordained pastor, he to have \$400 per year. He was dismissed September 24, 1852, on account of ill health, and February 11, 1853, A. J. Nelson was settled and preached till October 15, 1855. Rev. A. H. Gould became pastor October 4, 1856. November 5, 1860, he was dismissed with regrets. Rev. A. Snider came October 5, 1861. Deacon Daniel Briggs, who left the church quite a legacy, died October 29, 1862. In 1865 Rev. N. Whittemore was pastor. He was dismissed November 3, 1866. Hiram Woodman died October 5, 1865. Rev. C. A. Cooke commenced preaching

half the time January 1, 1868. He was succeeded in June, 1871, by Rev. N. C. Everett; and he in August, 1873, by Rev. A. J. Nelson. In June, 1876, came Rev. A. A. Ford, who remained till 1879, when, in June, Edward S. Ufford was ordained pastor and served until October, 1881.

May 7, 1880, Mrs Julia Woodman, Mrs Ann M. Townsend, and Mrs Emily Allen were chosen deaconesses. March 14, 1880, died Deacon Greenleaf H. Woodman, one of the venerated pillars of the church. Rev. Andrew Hopper came in June, 1885. His health failing, he was given leave of absence in December, went to Florida, where he died April 12, 1886. Rev. James Heath preached one year, commencing in September, 1886. Rev. H. B. Marshall preached from November 8, 1888, to March 30, 1890. Rev. F. H. Gile began preaching April 13, 1890. W. C. Allen has been the efficient church clerk since 1885. It is said that Mrs Joana (Glover) Bird, wife of Captain Aaron Bird, presented a communion service to this church which is yet in use.

*Court Street Free Baptist Church.*¹—A call was issued and a warrant procured and signers obtained to hold a meeting April 25, 1859, to complete the organization of a Free Baptist meeting in Auburn. The following names were on the call: H. G. Garcelon, T. H. Longley, William Libby, I. C. Lombard, David E. Carle, Joseph Littlefield, Rufus Penley, Allen Pompilly, F. T. Howard, F. H. Nickerson, D. H. Rendall, J. W. Pompilly, W. R. Folsom, W. H. Small, Joseph W. Perkins, Henry McKenney, Thomas N. Mabury, Jesse Hayes, Paul Curtis, John Smith, Jr, J. F. Adams. The meeting was organized by electing H. G. Garcelon, chairman, and F. H. Nickerson, clerk. A code of by-laws had been prepared, which were adopted and signed by the above-named persons. Meetings were then commenced in Auburn Hall, Rev. O. B. Cheney preaching on Sundays. The meetings were a success from the start. A Sabbath school was organized and H. G. Garcelon was chosen superintendent. Application was made to Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting for a council to organize a church. The following brethren were sent for that purpose: Revs O. B. Cheney, Gideon Perkins, S. W. Gould, Bros S. N. Tufts and A. M. Jones. The meeting was held in Auburn Hall, August 14, 1859, and the church was organized under the name of The Second Free-Will Baptist Church, Lewiston Falls. These persons united with it, I. C. Lombard, William Libby, Aaron Chamberlin, H. G. Garcelon, Daniel Grover, David E. Carle, Joseph W. Perkins, Charlotte Ramsdell, Mary Hayes, Mary A. Conant, S. E. Perkins, Abbie G. Hackett, Lucy B. Merrill, Enoch Penley, John Smith, Jr, Rev. E. T. Fogg, Ruth Smith, Louisa Goss, Rosalina S. Fogg, Eliza H. Cummings. I. C. Lombard was elected clerk and treasurer; William Libby and Allen Pompilly, deacons. The first pastor was Bro. S. N. Tufts. He was ordained and installed October 20, 1859. The leading ones were intensely

¹By H. G. Garcelon.

in earnest; prayer-meetings were held at private houses, and well attended; a growing interest was manifested, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The matter of having a church building was now one of great interest, and in the spring of 1860 a part of the lot where the church now stands was purchased, and a chapel, 50 x 32 feet, was commenced and completed, and dedicated in January, 1861, and the name of the society and church changed to Court Street Free Baptist Society. The cost of the church building and furnishing was \$2,000. John W. Perkins and Mrs Lydia Howard, although not members, each gave \$100 towards its erection. The church now had a home, excellent meetings, and united in the work for the Master.

Bro. Tufts closed his labors in January, 1863, having added 65 to its membership. He was an able and devoted minister. Rev. A. K. Moulton commenced as pastor in June, 1863, and rendered good service, added 50 to the membership, and closed his labors here in March, 1867. An invitation was extended to A. H. Heath, then in Bates College, to become pastor, which was accepted, to commence in January, 1868. Rev. C. E. Blake was engaged to supply, and was much liked; 24 were taken into the church during his supply. The attendance gained so much the church building was raised and enlarged, and a vestry put in, at an expense of \$4,000. It was re-dedicated in January, 1868, when Mr Heath was ordained and installed pastor. He remained with the church until July, 1870, when he resigned. During his pastorate 60 came into the church. Rev. E. N. Fernald commenced a pastorate of three years in October, 1870. October, 1873, in consequence of an injury on the ears, he resigned. He raised \$3,300 to pay the debt of the society, and added 34 to the church. C. E. Frost, a Bates theological student, then supplied. He was assisted occasionally by Rev. J. S. Marriner, who was installed pastor, April, 1875, and the 16th of May, 55 were received into the church, mostly by baptism. These conversions were the result of Messrs Frost's and Marriner's labors. The attendance continued to increase under Mr Marriner's ministration, and it was decided to remove the old building, secure an addition to the lot, and commence the erection of the present church edifice. Plans were made by Messrs Stevens and Coombs; the foundation laid by Mr B. H. Joslin. The contract for the building was taken by Messrs Dinsmore & Greenleaf, for \$10,000. The work was commenced July 14, 1877, and completed in April 1878. The size of the house is 113 x 57 feet, the steeple 165 feet high; there are 126 pews in the body of the house, and 37 in the gallery, with a seating capacity of 800. It has a fine organ costing \$2,750; a bell weighing about 1,700 lbs, costing \$600, paid for by subscriptions obtained by Bro. Marriner. The cost of the church and furnishings, exclusive of the lot, was \$18,000. The lot is a large one, and is finely located. Mr Marriner closed his successful labors in August, 1880. Rev. C. E. Blake supplied until December, 1880, when Rev. J. J. Hall commenced as pastor. He remained until March, 1886.

147 members were added to the church, and the society debt was greatly reduced during his stay. The college professors supplied mostly until Rev. Thomas H. Stacy commenced his labors in July, 1886. At this writing, 1891, he is still the pastor. 87 have been added to the church under his teachings. The whole number of members since its commencement is 676. Some of the members who have gone to their rewards have made donations in their wills to the society. The wife of Hon. James Dingley gave \$1,000; William Haskell, \$400; Mrs Rev. John Chaney and Joseph Hutchinson also remembered the society. The present church membership is some over 400. This church has always maintained a good Sabbath school, and large numbers of the church members have been and still are connected with it. The present average attendance is about 200; L. G. Lord, superintendent; H. G. Garcelon, secretary.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Prior to 1845 Rev. Thomas Greenhalgh, a man of great natural ability and spiritual fervor, preached a few times at Lewiston Falls while he was pastor of the Poland circuit. [See page 363.] In 1846 W. L. Davis, who married Ann, daughter of Rev. Mr Greenhalgh, moved to Lewiston and became leader of the first permanent class. Besides himself and wife the members were: Stephen Blethen, George W. and Thomas J. Foss, William and Ursula Coleman, Charles L. Oliver, William Staples, Hannah Furbish, Mary Herrick. Mr Davis soon came to Auburn and the class-meeting followed him, convening at his house. Among the prominent early members were: "Mother Foss," W. L. Davis and wife, David Leavitt and wife, Reuben Ingalls and wife, John Stimpson and wife, Charles Kyle, John Covell, Samuel Hicks, and others. Auburn became a separate charge in 1861, with Rev. Joseph L. Morse, pastor. The class then had 30 members, and meetings were held in the old Congregational church. Rev. John Collins was the next pastor, and, in 1863, Rev. Parker Jaques was appointed. He was a very interesting preacher. During his pastorate the society worshiped in Auburn Hall. In 1864 Rev. John C. Perry was pastor. He was a good preacher and pastor. Part of the time of his stay Armory Hall was the place of meeting, but during his pastorate a church was completed on Hampshire street. Rev. C. F. Allen preached the dedication sermon. Other denominations built more elegant churches in more favorable locations, and took higher positions in the community. Some prominent families joined other societies, and this little church, though blessed with a succession of able pastors and frequent revivals, was for many years a feeder of other churches. The pastors from 1864 were: 1865, R. J. Ayer; 1866, C. C. Cone; 1867, W. N. Richardson; 1868-9, D. B. Randall; 1870, David Church; 1871, J. R. Day; 1872, F. Grovenor; 1873, E. Martin; 1874, Z. H. Zimmerman, first, and later, G. D. Lindsay, who was continued in 1875-6-7; 1878, J. F. Hutchings; 1879-80, W. S. Jones; 1881-82,

Thomas Tyrie; 1883, I. G. Sprague, Stephen Allen, D.D.; 1884-5-6, G. D. Lindsay; 1887-8-9, A. S. Ladd;¹ 1890, H. Hewitt; 1891, F. C. Rogers.

During the pastorate of D. B. Randall a vestry was built and other improvements made. A double house was built on the church lot; one for parsonage, the other for rent. During Mr Martin's stay the church was greatly encouraged. Mr Lindsay's first pastorate proved a great blessing. His executive ability and pastoral efficiency brought the society up to a good degree of prosperity, and quite a large number were converted. Mr Jones did good service. While he was here the church debt was nearly cancelled. Rev. Thomas Tyrie was an able preacher and extremely popular, but he supposed that it was only a question of time when the long struggle would end by the withdrawal of Methodism from this territory, and advised members to join other churches. Some took his advice, but a small number did not so interpret the leading of Providence, and when Mr Sprague took charge, with indomitable courage, mighty faith, and great zeal, the little band gathered around him. He bought an excellent church site on High street, and began to plan for a new edifice. B. F. Teague, Mark Morse, and George P. Martin were made a building committee. Mr Sprague's courage, zeal, and ardent piety won the admiration of the community, and many gave practical sympathy and substantial aid. The old church property was sold, and Mr Sprague gave half his salary to the new building, but in the midst of his labors he was prostrated by hemorrhage of the lungs. This was a heavy blow to the society. However, Rev. Stephen Allen, D.D., was sent as supply. He was a careful and prudent business man, and his management in this crucial year was admirable. At the solicitation of the society, Rev. G. D. Lindsay was again appointed, and the church was completed, and dedicated by Bishop Foster, October 27, 1884. J. W. Hamilton, D.D., of Boston, also preached, and managed the financial work with characteristic skill. It was a day of great rejoicing for Auburn Methodists.

The church, valued at \$18,000, is of Gothic architecture, with the pews and inside finish of hard wood. It is finely frescoed, upholstered, and supplied with a good pipe organ. The auditorium is one of the most beautiful in the country, with a seating capacity of 600. There are two memorial windows; one for Mother Foss, the other for Mrs Hill. The other windows are stained glass of artistic design. There is a large vestry, two small ones, and a kitchen. During Mr Lindsay's pastorate the debt was reduced to \$3,000, and the membership

¹ Rev. A. S. Ladd was born in Phillips, June 17, 1835. In addition to district-school education he received private instruction in Latin, Greek, etc. He became a Methodist when but 18, and in 1860 joined Maine Conference. Among his pastorates have been, East Wilton and Temple, Strong, New Sharon, Kent's Hill, Waterville, Biddeford (twice), Bath (twice), Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Auburn, and Gardiner. He is an efficient preacher, a faithful pastor, a prominent platform speaker, and a popular temperance lecturer. He has been a trustee of Maine Wesleyan Seminary for several years, and twice a member of the General Conference. Colby University gave him the honorary degree of A.M.

increased. In Mr Ladd's first year the finest parsonage in the Conference was built adjoining the church. B. F. Teague, Hillman Smith, and G. P. Martin were its building committee. The style is a modified Queen Anne, and the property is valued at \$4,000. The "house-warming" occurred May 10, 1888. The Ladies' Circle has tastefully furnished it. This church is now one of the most desirable appointments of the Conference. Its membership is 200, and it has a flourishing Sunday school of 175 attendants, under the superintendence of C. W. Hill. Connected with the society is an organization of King's Daughters, and a chapter of the Epworth League, both organized during Mr Ladd's pastorate.

*North Auburn Methodist Church.*¹—North Auburn, previous to 1854, had no stated preaching of the gospel. Occasionally the pastors of the Congregationalist and Universalist churches at West Auburn preached in the school-house in the village. The people who attended church went to West Auburn. The Christian people of the place made the religious and moral situation a subject of earnest prayer, and kept up the agitation for the stated ministrations of the Gospel until June, 1855, when Rev. Gideon Perkins, a Free Baptist clergyman, of Lewiston, was engaged to preach in the school-house one-half of the time for six months. A Sunday school was organized, with Thomas J. Bonney for superintendent, and a union class was formed which met weekly at the house of Mr Bonney for social worship. Late in the autumn Rev. Ezekiel Martin, of North Turner, a Methodist local preacher, was invited to come and minister to this people. He preached one-half of the time until the spring of 1856, at which time he was admitted to the Maine Conference, and appointed to this germ of a church. He organized a church under the discipline of the M. E. church, consisting of five members: Beniah Niles and wife Samantha, Lysander Ricker and wife Caroline, and Mrs Mary Bailey. Mr Martin was very successful in his work and greatly strengthened and encouraged the church, proving himself the right man in the right place. In the spring of 1857 Rev. W. A. Steward was appointed preacher in charge; an extensive revival prevailed during that year and many were added to the church. He was re-appointed for 1858 and in addition to his pastoral work superintended the erection of the present church edifice, which was dedicated December 9, 1858, Rev. George Webber, D.D., preaching the sermon. Kinsman Atkinson was appointed for 1859. Through his efforts a nice organ was purchased, which is still in use. The society has been favored with constant preaching and pastoral service by these ministers: S. V. Gerry, 1860; D. B. Holt, 1861, 1862, 1863; E. K. Colby, 1864, 1865; G. W. Ballou, 1866, 1867, 1868; W. Strout, 1869; T. Hillman, 1870; T. J. True, 1871, 1872; D. Perry, 1873; A. Hatch, 1874; I. G. Sprague, 1875, 1876; F. Grovenor, 1877; L. B. Green, 1878, 1879; John Gibson, 1880, 1881; W. B. Bartlett, 1882; J.

¹By E. P. Crafts.

Moulton, 1883, 1884, 1885; W. F. Berry, 1886, 1887; G. G. Powers, 1888, 1889; F. W. Snell, 1890. Extensive revivals prevailed under the pastorates of Ballou, Sprague, and Grovenor. In 1878 between 30 and 40 members were dismissed and were organized into the M. E. Church of Turner. The society suffered a heavy loss in membership by the removal of the shoe business to Auburn. Beniah Niles, S. B. Skillings, E. P. Crafts, O. W. Bailey, S. Curtis, T. B. Verrill, and S. Hicks have served as class-leaders. The Sunday school has been a constant and increasing help in maintaining the means of grace. Daniel Coffin, J. E. Ashe, D. H. Meserve, B. H. Howard, R. B. Howe, and E. P. Crafts have served as superintendents.

Church of the Heavenly Rest (Episcopal).—This parish was organized June 19, 1890, with Charles Bartlett as warden; William Crawshaw, treasurer; Albert Duckworth, clerk. The parish hall was commenced in October, 1890, and used for service on the following Christmas day. The building is 28 by 60 feet, 13 feet posts, has a seating capacity of 200, and cost about \$2,000. The lot is sufficiently large for a church and chapel, and is one of the pleasantest located church lots in the city. There are now, February, 1891, about 100 communicants connected with the parish, and this society will undoubtedly have a prosperous future.

The Auburn Young Men's Christian Association was organized April 12, 1867, in the vestry of the High Street Congregational Church, with Frank L. Dingley, president; N. I. Jordan, H. G. Garcelon, Charles W. Hill, A. K. P. Jordan, vice-presidents; John S. Adams, secretary; J. W. Beede, cor. secretary; Frank Bartlett, treasurer; Reuel Hanscom, D. W. Wiggin, R. M. Jordan, Joseph Littlefield, W. L. Davis, Samuel Hicks, A. M. Pulsifer, John Pickard, directors; John Stinson, W. H. Moore, Geo. E. Strout, Moses Hanscom, I. A. Smith, P. M. Woodman, John Given, A. H. Trufant, R. F. Foss, J. R. Learned, John F. Cobb, Bennett Fuller, standing committee. May 27, a room was dedicated in Phoenix Block, and, in the fall, the association opened a library of 1,000 volumes, and in 1873 had increased to 2,000. In 1877 the association erected a \$22,000 building. The last \$10,000 of this was paid in 1890. It occupies on the second floor a parlor and prayer-room; reading-room; a library of 2,000 volumes; gymnasium; bath-rooms, etc. Social and educational work is pursued in receptions, training class, practical talks, etc. In the religious department two meetings are sustained, at 9.30 A.M. and at 4 P.M. The average daily attendance at the reading-room is 75. The officers of the association in 1890 were: John F. Cobb, president; H. P. Dorman, vice-president; J. W. Stetson, recording secretary; H. C. Day, treasurer; A. W. Barnard, physical director; H. M. Piper, assistant secretary and librarian; J. R. Learned, Geo. P. Martin, J. W. Stetson, H. P. Dorman, H. M. Packard, C. T. Nevens, L. G. Lord, Ernest Rowe, C. W. Hill, J. F. Bowie, W. A. Robinson, A. K. P. Jordan, H. C. Day, A. W. Moulton, Geo. H. Brown, T. A. Huston, F. A. Haskell, Wm

Hayes, I. N. Haskell, John Pickard, directors. The presidents have been Frank L. Dingley, Dr Jackson, P. M. Jordan, R. W. Hanscom, Charles Hill, J. R. Learned, A. K. P. Jordan, J. B. Jordan, Geo. P. Martin, John Pickard, Andrew Cummings, Geo. H. Brown, William Hayes, William Robinson, Frank Haskell, B. S. Rideout, John F. Cobb; the general secretaries, F. W. Ober, Edward Duryee, T. P. Day, H. C. Wilson, A. W. Barnard, E. T. Garland, 1891.

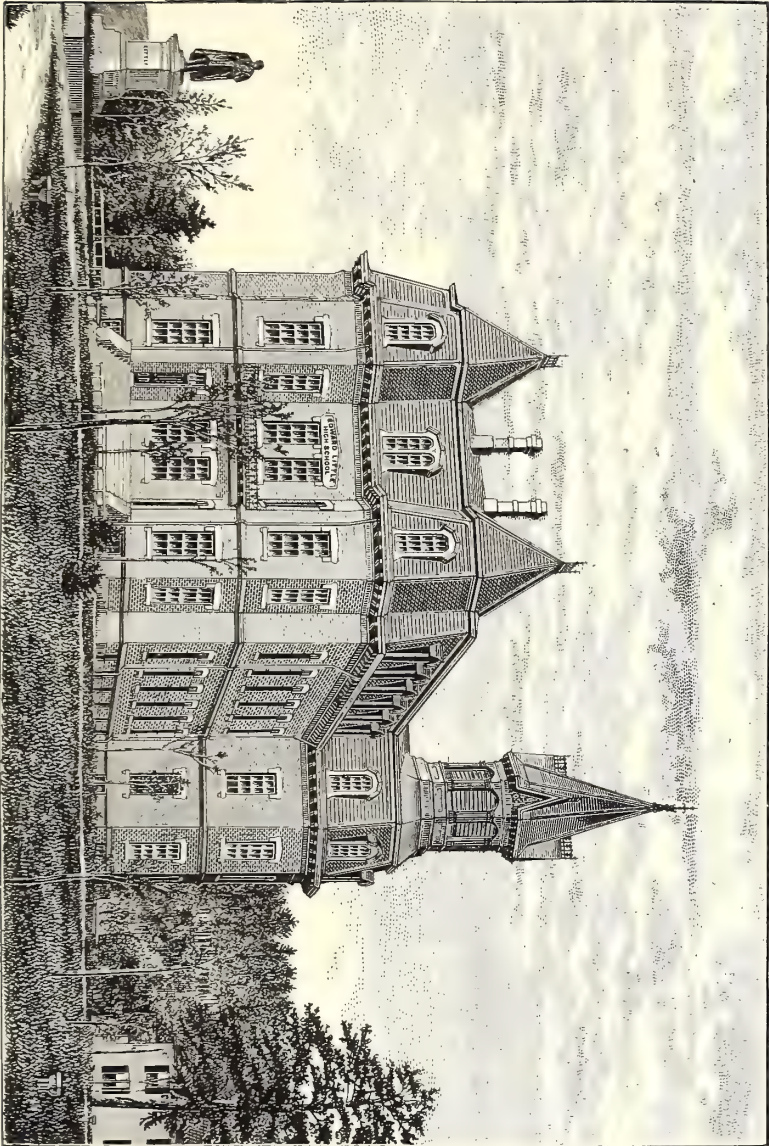
Schools.—The children of the settlers received most of their schooling prior to 1826 in district and private schools. Orra Raynes (Mrs J. D. Davis), one of the first of the public school teachers, still lives (1891) in Auburn at an advanced age. In 1826 the old red school-house, which stood until 1854, was built, near the old "clay bank" on Turner street, and served also as a church building until 1848. Robert Martin, Joseph, Sarah, and Mary Frye, and Charles and Harriet Chase were among the earliest teachers here. In 1834 the Lewiston Falls Academy was incorporated. [See Danville.] In 1843 15 school districts were established by Enoch Littlefield and Thomas B. Little. In 1852 a brick school-house was built in the rear of the academy. It contained two school-rooms, one $36\frac{1}{2}$ by $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the other 18 by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and cost \$2,000. In 1856 Auburn schools had 1,207 scholars, and those of Danville 695. In 1867 there were these districts: Littlefield Mills, West Auburn, Haskell, Dinsmore, Dillingham, Plains, East Auburn, Emerson, North Auburn, Briggs, Woodman, Bradbury, and Gowell. District No. 9, known as the Village district, contained 782 of the 1,348 scholars in the town, and had primary and intermediate schools on Spring and Academy streets, and a primary school at the armory, besides the school in what had been until 1866 the Perryville district. Danville had 12 school districts; 33 teachers were employed in Auburn and 17 in Danville during the year. The school committee of Auburn was J. W. Beede and M. D. Chaplin; of Danville, J. W. Peables, S. P. Rounds, and M. Woodbury.

By the city charter of Auburn, granted in 1868, "all the power and authority now vested in the several school districts are vested in the city council." Charles K. Packard, Harrison O. Whitman, Addison Small, Frank L. Dingley, Nahum Morrill, J. W. Beede, Enos T. Luce, John F. Cobb, Isaac Rounds, and Liberty H. Hutchinson were elected a school committee. \$10,000 was appropriated for schools and \$1,800 for repairs on school-houses. School-houses were built on Pine street for the primary department, at North Auburn for the grammar and primary, and in Woodman's, Danville Corner, and Danville Junction districts. In 1871 school-houses were built in the Plains, Dillingham Hill, and Plummer districts, and in two districts formed by the consolidation of the Littlefield and Verrill and the Walker and Brick school-house districts. In 1874 a brick school-house—the Webster school building—was erected on the corner of Spring and School streets, at an expense of \$18,000. In 1877 the city council provided free text-books. In 1882 a school

was established in North Perryville, and a school-house was built at Young's Corner. The handsome new building on Merrill Hill was finished and dedicated in 1890. There are now 32 schools: Webster Grammar, Lincoln Grammar, Webster Primary, Franklin Primary, Washburn Primary, Chamberlain Primary, Douglas Primary, North and West Auburn Grammar, West Auburn Primary, North Auburn Primary, Dillingham Hill, Plains, East Auburn, Perkins's Ridge, Young's Corner, Mount Auburn Avenue, Woodman, Gowell, Stevens's Mills, Haskell's Corner, Littlefield, Marston's, Hotel Road, Danville Junction, Danville Corner, Eveleth, Plummer, Jordan, Crockett, Penley's, and Rowe's. 58 teachers were employed in 1889, and the total attendance was 1,801. The total value of school property in 1890 was \$79,000; high school building and park, \$30,000; grammar school building and lot, \$25,000; other city school buildings, \$13,000; rural school buildings, \$11,000. During the school year 1890-91 \$4,615.98 was expended for the high school, and \$21,725.05 for schools. 88 pupils were graduated from the grammar schools in June, 1891—Webster 52, Lincoln 11, North and West Auburn 5, East Auburn 6, rural grammar schools 14.

The superintendents of schools have been: A. M. Jackson, 1870 and 1871; Addison Small, 1875; G. T. Fletcher, 1883 and 1884; F. E. Burnette, 1885. From 1886 to 1889, Prof. W. W. Stetson was superintendent of city schools, and Nathaniel H. Woodbury of rural schools. In 1890 the last-mentioned office was abolished, and Professor Stetson assumed charge of all schools. When no superintendent's name appears in the above list, the duties were performed by the school committee. In the schools of Auburn an especial love of country is quickened by a study of the lives of famous Americans on the anniversaries of their birth, by the flags above the schools, and by the contribution of flowers to deck the soldiers' graves and participation in the memorial exercises on Decoration Day. In other places flags have been given to schools by friends or patriotic organizations, but Webster Grammar School was the first school in the United States to raise a flag paid for by the scholars. In the year ending March 1, 1891, the pupils of Douglas, North Auburn Grammar, East Auburn Village, West Auburn Primary, and Mt Auburn Avenue schools purchased handsome flags, and Franklin, Merrill, Chamberlain, Washburn, and Lincoln schools were presented flags by societies and individuals. With such schools, bearing such rich fruit of intelligent patriotism, Auburn need have no fear of her future.

EDWARD LITTLE HIGH SCHOOL. For the generous conditions and history of the transfer of Edward Little Institute to the city, see Danville. These conditions were accepted January 31, 1874, and the transfer was soon effected. In November, 1883, the building was burned and the high school was maintained in Auburn Hall until the present elegant edifice was completed in 1885. The building is one of the finest school buildings in the state. It is constructed



EDWARD LITTLE HIGH SCHOOL.



of brick with granite trimmings, three stories and basement, 60 x 90 feet, with a semi-circular wing supporting the tower. The first floor contains assembly, recitation, and dressing rooms, and office; the second, recitation and apparatus rooms, laboratory, and library of over 1,000 volumes. The principals have been: George E. Gay, 1874 and 1875; Charles E. Fish, 1876, 1877, 1878, and part of 1879; John A. Morrill, spring term of 1879; J. W. V. Rich, 1879, 1880; George C. Purinton, 1881 and 1882; Dr D. O. S. Lowell, 1883; Charles H. Clark, 1884 and 1885; Prof. John F. Moody, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891. The present faculty (April, 1891,) is: Prof. John F. Moody, principal; Charles A. Washburn, 1st assistant; Laura E. McIntire, 2d assistant; Helen Beede, 3d assistant; and Lulu H. Hutchins, 4th assistant. Professor Moody was born in Kingfield, Me. He fitted for college at Hebron Academy, and attended Colby University. Although his enlistment in the army prevented his completing his course, he has received degrees from Bowdoin and Colby. He has been a teacher since he was 14 years old and has taught over 100 terms of school. He was principal of Yarmouth Academy two years, of Hebron Academy seven years, and of Bridgton Academy nine, coming to Auburn in 1886. Professor Moody is a thorough, careful, accurate student, and strives to cultivate in his pupils his own habits of patient and diligent study. His schools have been uniformly successful, and the men and women who have graduated from them have pleasant memories of their old instructor.

The Ladies' Charitable Society was organized about 1875, to relieve the worthy poor. The organization was kept up by a faithful few, and, November 8, 1886, as an outgrowth of this body, "The Auburn Home for Aged Women" was formed as a corporation. The officers then chosen were: Ara Cushman, president; Mrs Mary Bates Stevens, Mrs F. L. Dingley, vice-presidents; James Dingley, treasurer; Dr J. W. Beede, secretary and treasurer of the board of managers. This board was composed of Mrs F. M. Richards, Mrs A. Stinson, Mrs Abbie C. Libby, Mrs Julia W. Cushman, Mrs Sarah A. Hersey, Mrs Susan French, Mrs Mary F. Hill, Mrs George Jones, Mrs Esther C. Alden, Mrs B. H. Preble, Mrs Harriet C. Pulsifer, Dr B. F. Sturgis.

The Auburn Art Club was organized March, 1880. Its original membership was twelve. Mrs Caroline W. D. Rich was its first president. It is a ladies' club for the study of art in the broad sense of the word. The membership is now fifty, to which number it is strictly limited. The club looks forward to possessing a building of its own.

The Associated Charities of Auburn was incorporated November 25, 1889, with these corporators: J. W. Beede, Samuel F. Merrill, William Hayes, Ara Cushman, John N. Foster, Mrs A. C. Libby, Mrs D. O. Richards, Mrs Rhoda A. Pratt, Mrs Harriet C. Pulsifer, Mrs Louisa A. Wagg, and Nathan W. Harris, and was organized to relieve the worthy poor by securing harmonious and intelligent action by the different charities of Auburn; to prevent begging

and imposture; to encourage self-dependence and industry through friendly advice and sympathy; to prevent children from growing up paupers; to aid in the diffusion of knowledge on subjects connected with the relief of the poor. It is doing a noble work.

Auburn Public Library.—Auburn is indebted for the public library, which was recently added to its educational institutions, to the energy and progressive spirit of her Board of Trade. In an interview published in the local newspaper and at a meeting of the Board the claims of a public library were presented for the consideration of the citizens of Auburn by Prof. W. W. Stetson. The discussion of this matter bore fruit at a meeting of that organization held July 1, 1890, when W. W. Stetson, Thomas E. Calvert, Henry W. Oakes, H. W. Merrill, and Charles E. Wing were appointed a committee on public library. October 10 the committee submitted an exhaustive report, recommending the appointment of a committee to effect an incorporation, and to raise the funds to equip and maintain a "working" public library. There were 51 corporators (ladies and gentlemen), and the organization was effected October 27, when the name "*Auburn Public Library Association*" was adopted. Ara Cushman was chosen president, but resigned, and S. F. Merrill was elected; George H. Brown, C. S. Yeaton, vice-presidents; Nathan W. Harris, treasurer; J. W. Mitchell, clerk; and W. W. Stetson, John A. Morrill, A. M. Pulsifer, George P. Martin, S. F. Merrill, J. W. Beede, trustees. By-laws were adopted, providing that any person might become a life member, entitled to a vote at all meetings, and eligible to any office, and to the use of the library for himself and family, on payment of \$25, or of \$15 and \$1 per year; or a member for one year for \$3, or be entitled to the use of the library for one year for \$1; and that any person donating \$500 might name an alcove in the library. Committees were appointed to secure the necessary funds by subscription. Mrs Angela Smith Whitman, already well known by her liberal endowment of the Old Ladies' Home, was the first contributor, requesting that her \$500 should be expended upon books on reform and social science. \$500 donations were also made by Ara Cushman, Samuel F. Merrill, W. W. Stetson, Frank L. Dingley, Burnside Post, G. A. R., Auburn W. C. T. U., Auburn Art Club, and Charles L. Cushman, Murray B. Watson, George E. Davis, and H. W. Merrill, jointly. Mr and Mrs Charles Clark contributed \$200, and each of the following subscribed \$100: Dr J. W. Beede, Jonas Edwards, Oscar Holway, George P. Martin, L. Linn Small, B. F. & F. H. Briggs, H. G. Foss, and Mrs W. W. Stetson. The Franklin Company donated a lot valued at \$5,000, which, with the cash subscriptions, brought the assets nearly to \$13,000. About 450 different persons showed their interest in this worthy cause by joining the association and subscribing for its endowment and support. When the canvass was completed a committee of the trustees was appointed to prepare lists of books for the library, which was located over

the banking-rooms of Auburn Trust Company on Court street. The system of cataloguing used is the Dewey system, Miss Annie Prescott, the librarian, having made that a study. The library opened to the public August 11, 1891. The report of the committee, which formed the basis of the action of the association, recommended that the funds should be used to equip a working library with the best books of reference and standard works in every branch of literature. Fiction and light literature are represented by the best writers, but especial attention has been given to science, history, *belles-lettres*, biography, juvenile works, and social science. An accomplished scholar and librarian of large experience says of the Auburn Public Library, that it would be impossible to find a more useful or more carefully selected one of its size (about 3,500 volumes) in the country. A free reading-room, supplied with leading magazines and newspapers is connected with the library.

James Goff was born in St John, N. B., in 1760, and was impressed at Boston by a British frigate, from which he escaped in the West Indies. He enlisted in the American army in 1776, and was "entitled to wear a medal for seven years' honest service." He married Anna Stubbs, of Falmouth, about 1785, and located first on Goff's hill, in Minot, and later settled between Lake street and Merrill hill. For many years he was "fugleman" in militia trainings and musters. He died aged nearly 99. *James Goff, Jr.*, born in 1797, was a trader in 1821 at Stevens's Mills, in 1823 moved to Goff's Corner and was the leading trader until 1852. In 1824 he bought the land on Court street from Auburn Hall to Main street, and fronting 102 feet on Main street, for \$137. He was postmaster for 15 years, and was representative from Minot when Auburn was incorporated and gave the name to the town. He built the residence now occupied by Dana Goff in 1854. In the fire of 1855 he lost six stores and two houses. He became a large owner of property now very valuable, owning a tier of lots on the east side of Goff street, and from the west side of Goff street, north of Court, all the territory over Goff's hill, including Highland avenue, Western promenade, and Lake street. He also owned the south side of Court street from Atwood & Lowell's store to the woods opposite his residence. He died July 15, 1872. His children are Dana, Horace, Julia A. (Mrs A. K. P. Welch), Sewell, and Charles.

Daniel Briggs came from Taunton to New Gloucester in 1777, the same year made a home in Turner. In 1785 Daniel, Jr. (born 1764, died 1839,) came to Minot and took up a 200 acre lot (9 on Bullen's plan). He married, first, Betsey Bradford; second, in 1817, Mary Milliken. His children settled in Auburn, Turner, Lewiston, and Livermore. They were Charles, Lurana (m. Calvin Gorham), Tiley (m. Abijah Gorham), Betsey (m. Nathan Reynolds), Daniel, Rizpah (m. Galen Jones), Serena, Chandler, Jennet (m. Nathaniel Drake), Roxana (m. Stephen Packard), Hiram C., Ann H. Hiram C. Briggs,

the sole survivor of the children, married, first, Hannah G. Alden. Children: Benjamin F. and Alden G.; second, Semira Briggs. Children: Daniel, Ansel, Betsey married *J. Wesley Ricker*. Their children are Daniel Wesley and William Briggs. Mr Ricker is son of Joseph and Eliza (Walker) Ricker, and a descendant from early settlers of Poland. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the common council and of the board of aldermen, and a useful member of the school committee. August 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 8th Me, and served three years. In 1881 he located upon the farm in East Auburn, and makes a specialty of dairying. In 1890 he made and sold 4,152 pounds of butter. He is lecturer of Auburn Grange, No. 4, P. of H. *Benjamin F. Briggs* married Sarah, daughter of Harvey and Mary (Johnson) Dillingham. He is prominent in affairs, and, with his son, Frank H., conducts the famous Maple Grove stock farm.

William Briggs, born in 1743, in Massachusetts, came in May, 1797, to East Auburn, bringing \$2,000 in silver in a bread trough. He settled on the place now owned by Royal J. Bradbury, and died February 2, 1820. His children were: *William*, who came here before 1796, and cleared and lived on the city farm. He died June 18, 1855, aged 85. Of his three children, Mrs Hiram C. Briggs is the only survivor; *Nathan* settled where his son, Darius, lives, and built the brick house in 1826; *George* has descendants here; *John* married Esther Allen, died in 1853 aged 68. His farm is now the stock farm of B. F. Briggs; *Daniel* married Rhoda Larrabee, and succeeded to the homestead. He died October 29, 1862. He taught the first school in East Auburn, was a Baptist deacon, a Whig, and held many town offices. John Calvin Briggs, the venerable genealogist of East Auburn, is his son.

John Dingley, a blacksmith, came from England in 1637 to Lynn, Mass. Removing to Sandwich on Cape Cod, in 1640 he made his home and was granted a lot of land in Marshfield. Jacob,² son of John,¹ had a son, John,³ born 1670, from whom descend the Dingleys of America. John³ m. Sarah Porter, 1702, and had two sons, Jacob⁴ (born 1703) and John. Jacob⁴ m. Mary Holmes and had three sons, Abner, Jacob⁵ (born 1727) and Joseph. Jacob⁵ m. Desire Phillips and had several children. The oldest son, William,⁶ (born 1749) m. Sarah Jordan and came about 1773 from Duxbury to Cape Elizabeth. In 1793 he took up a farm on the Androscoggin in the southeast part of Danville and gave his name to Dingley's Ferry. Here he died in September, 1812. His children were Jeremiah, William, Abigail (m. James Jordan), Polly (m. Samuel Wagg), Lucy (m. John Penley), Esther (m. David Crockett), and Sarah and Susannah (who, in succession, m. Matthias Vickery). Jeremiah⁷ m. Lucy Garcelon and had ten children: Jordan, Julia (Mrs Socrates Dow), Nelson, James, William. Nancy (Mrs Wm Brewster), Lucy (Mrs Isaac Lambert), Jeremiah, Sarah E., Susan G. (Mrs Cornelius Stackpole). He married in 1837 a second wife, Mrs Secomb Jordan, and moved to Durham.

He died in Auburn in 1869. Nelson⁸ (born 1809) married Jane, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Strout) Lambert in 1831 and now resides in Auburn. His sons are Nelson, Jr, and Frank L.

Moses Crafts, of Newton, Mass., in 1630, was the ancestor of the Crafts. A descendant, John Staples Crafts, was a physician in North Bridgewater, and late in life came to Minot, and died May 6, 1816. His sons were Thomas, Samuel, John, Moses, Zibeon, Edward. Edward late in life located in West Auburn, and bequeathed \$10,000 to charitable objects. Moses and Zibeon settled at West Auburn, where they lived to old age. Martin, son of Moses, lived in West Auburn and had a large family. Zibeon had sons, Caleb, Zibeon, and Frederic. Their descendants are residents in this section. Moses, son of Martin, died in Auburn in 1887; he was a shoe manufacturer, but for several years had devoted his time to his farm, where he built a fine residence.

Nathan Haskell, of Welsh ancestry, came from Gloucester to New Gloucester in the last half of the eighteenth century. He had 14 children. Nathan, the eldest son, was a farmer in the Merrill Hill school district in Auburn; Harry L. Haskell, of Auburn, is a grandson. *Deacon Samuel Haskell* settled near Danville Corner, and lived there nearly 50 years. S. F. Haskell and D. W. Verrill, of Auburn, are his grandsons. *Isaiah Haskell* was born in New Gloucester in 1786. Before 1805 he settled on the Nathan W. Harris farm, where he lived over 50 years. He married, in 1835, Sarah Chandler, born in Yarmouth in 1800. Their son, *Joseph C. Haskell*, has been in the book and stationery business in Auburn for many years, and has held various official positions.

Capt. Aaron Bird, born in 1756, came from Dorchester, Mass., about 1800, and settled on Bird hill, and built a large two-story, flat-roofed mansion, which stood until 1876. His wife was Joanna Glover, of Marblehead, Mass. Capt. Bird died December 12, 1822. His son, Royal Bird, born in 1799, married Polly Reynolds, a daughter of Deacon Ichabod Reynolds, who, with his wife, Polly (Brett) Reynolds, came from Bridgewater, Mass., and settled on Briggs's hill. Royal settled in Windsor, soon after his marriage, where his children, Charles, Mary Brett (married Phillips Bradford), and Edward W. were born. Becoming hopelessly ill, Royal returned to Auburn, and died March 25, 1827.

Col Nathaniel Lowe Ingersoll, born at New Gloucester, May 10, 1790, came to Danville Corner in 1814 and opened a store. He married (1) Anna, daughter of Andrew R. Giddinge. Children: Ann E., Sarah H., Caroline G., Nathaniel L., John H., Hannah. (2) Nancy, daughter of Nathaniel Clark (who came from Limington in 1837, and bought the Giddinge farm). Children: Abby C. (Mrs Elkanah Walker), Harriet W. (telegraph operator at Danville Junction). Col Ingersoll was postmaster 24 years, representative several terms, selectman, and deputy-sheriff, a Democrat in politics, and an original member of the Danville Congregational Church. He died June 4,

1870. *John H. Ingersoll* married Hannah, daughter of George Emerson. Children : Anna, Sarah E., Grace, George E., Adelaide W., Hattie M., Edith M. Mr Ingersoll was a successful teacher, but for several years has been in railroad business. Two of his daughters are successful teachers.

Laban Loring, of Hingham, was the first hatter in the Kennebec valley, and a merchant of Bath for years. In May, 1822, he purchased a farm of 175 acres in Danville, and built the house used for a tavern for many years, and now the residence of David R. Loring. He was a man of influence and a deacon of the Congregational church at Danville Corner. He died, June 20, 1844, aged 77. Children : David R., Samuel P., Lydia, Susan (Mrs Samuel Pickard). *David R. Loring* was born in Bath, November 22, 1797, followed the sea in his youth, and then came into possession of the homestead. He married, June 11, 1833, Sarah, daughter of Deacon John Hayes, of Yarmouth, a lady of marked amiability and Christian character, who died July 8, 1890, in her 87th year. Mr Loring, although at the venerable age of 94, looks upon the world with a cheerful face, has a kind word for all, and is a much-respected citizen. His children were *Charles P.*, who graduated from Bowdoin in 1859, from a New York medical college in 1862, and located in Providence as a physician. He died in 1877, aged 42 years; *Mary J.* married, first, Dr A. B. Foster, a native of Livermore. Dr Foster practiced many years in Providence, where he died in December, 1885. His worthy traits of character, genial disposition, and great professional skill won him lasting friends. About 1875 he purchased a farm in Auburn and passed his summers here. He was the first in this vicinity, and it is said in the state, to introduce ensilage and build a silo. Mrs Foster married, second, in October, 1890, John F. Cobb; *Susan*, (dec.); *Annie S.*, (dec.).

Col Isaac Allen, son of John Allen, an early settler of Turner [see page 516], located in Auburn early. He married Mary Allen; their son, *Fred A. Allen*, was born at Auburn Plains, February 20, 1833. He fitted for college at Hebron Academy and attended Maine State Seminary, but, his health failing, he left school and became a farmer and a school teacher and has taught over 50 terms of district and grammar schools, mostly in Auburn and Turner. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the school committee and board of assessors of Auburn, and two years an alderman from Ward 1. He is a member of the Grange and was elected overseer when only three months a member, was master of his lodge for several years, master of the County Grange two years, and has been secretary of the State Grange since 1885, and secretary of the Patrons' Androscoggin Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its organization. He is postmaster at Auburn Plains. He married Emily, daughter of Capt. John Townsend, May 20, 1859. His son, Wilfred C., is a farmer on the home farm.

Col Thomas Littlefield was born in Minot, August 15, 1818, and died in Auburn, April 2, 1889. He was clerk and in the lumber business at Stevens Mills until he was of age, and for five years after lived at the old tavern kept by his parents at Littlefield's Corner. Mr Littlefield soon enlisted in the Maine militia and was made ensign in 1838, and rapidly promoted to captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, adjutant, becoming major-general in 1851. His strong common sense, practical judgment, and business ability brought him continuously into public life, where he made an honorable record. He was state senator from Cumberland county in 1851 and 1852; represented Auburn in the legislature several times; was selectman 14 years; was chosen the first mayor of the city in 1869, and also elected in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1879, and 1880; was assessor, and an overseer of the poor for 19 years; jailer until 1883; deputy sheriff from 1857 to 1872, when he was elected sheriff; he was four times re-elected, and was instrumental in shaping most of the early measures on which the prosperity of Auburn is founded. Possessing a strong, brusque individuality, with uncommon energy and intense local attachment, Colonel Littlefield was one whose influence will be long felt. His wife, Laura, daughter of Jacob H. and Mary (Goff) Read, and four children survive him.

Robert Martin, who died June 15, 1885, aged 85, was son of John Martin, who came from New Gloucester to Danville in 1809. He taught 54 terms of school, was much in office in Danville, Poland, and Auburn, from 1856 to 1863 was on the State Board of Agriculture, from 1863 to 1869 county commissioner, from 1878 to 1885 customs officer at Danville Junction. In 1849 he was representative from Poland, and for many years his influence was great in state legislation and county affairs. He was an active Free Mason.

Noel B. Potter, county treasurer, was born in Webster, January 13, 1859. Graduating at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, he became a teacher, and later supervisor of schools in Webster. From 1882 to 1886 he was Governor Robie's private secretary. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer and has held that office by re-elections to the present. He is secretary and treasurer of Androscoggin County Republican Committee, and is an aid-de-camp of Governor Burleigh, with rank of lieutenant-colonel.

John F. Lamb, sheriff, was a soldier in the 13th Maine during the Civil War and has since been prominent in G. A. R. circles. He was a charter member of Kimball Post, Livermore Falls, its second commander, twice a member of the Council of Administration of the Department of Maine, and has been Senior Vice Commander. From 1880 till his election as sheriff in 1888 he resided in Livermore Falls, where he was a trader. He is a "model officer."

Silas Sprague, register of deeds, was born in Greene in 1826. He attended the common schools and Monmouth Academy, became an eminently successful teacher for many years, represented Greene in 1859 and 1860, and has held his present office by successive re-elections since January 1, 1868.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARA CUSHMAN.

ARA CUSHMAN, son of Ara and Esther (Merrill) Cushman, was born at Woodman hill in Minot, Me, April 30, 1829, and is a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Cushman, who was prominent in securing the charter for the Plymouth Colony and the charter for the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts Bay colony. Robert came to America in the ship *Fortune* in 1621, but soon returned to England as agent of the colony, leaving his son Thomas in the care of his "intimate friend," Governor William Bradford. Thomas married Mary Allerton, a passenger on the *Mayflower*, and on the death of William Brewster was elected one of the elders of the Plymouth church. Springing from such ancestors, and inheriting much of their strength of purpose and individuality of character, it is easy to understand how Ara Cushman won his large success in business and developed the ability and the qualities that have made him an acknowledged authority in financial circles, and a controlling force in so many of the movements that make the progress of the world possible.

Mr Cushman passed his early life on his father's farm in Minot, making the best use of the slender opportunities afforded by the district school for acquiring an education. Later, attendance upon the Lewiston Falls and Gorham academies gave him a taste of and a love for those studies which have occupied so much of his later life, and the mastery of which vindicates the theory that a liberal education is not dependent upon college halls or learned professors, and proves that the work of the student and the attainments of the scholar help rather than embarrass the busiest of busy men. At the age of 19 he taught with acceptance a district school for several terms, and shortly afterward entered upon the work which has been his occupation up to the present time, that of a shoe manufacturer. He was one of the pioneers in Maine in the manufacture of the finer grade of boots and shoes. His primitive little shop at West Minot, if standing, would form a striking contrast to the extensive factories occupied by the Ara Cushman Company of to-day. It was a square-roofed, one-story building, less than twenty feet square, locally known as the "tea-can." For some months he worked alone, cutting his leather and making the shoes which he sold to the retail dealers in Cumberland and Kennebec counties from the wagon which he drove through the country. His work met with such favor that his business steadily increased till, in 1855, a larger building was required, and it became necessary for Mr Cushman to devote his entire time to the superintendence of a business which employed about 25 persons. In 1859 he found it necessary to again increase his plant, and erected a large two-story factory which he occupied until 1863,



Ara Cushman

when the business so modestly begun had outgrown the hamlet in which it had been nurtured, and was transplanted to Auburn, where better facilities for manufacturing and shipping could be found. Here, as Ara Cushman & Co., and later as the incorporated Ara Cushman Company, under the vigilant and intelligent direction of its projector, the business has attained the proud position of one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in New England and, hence, in the world.

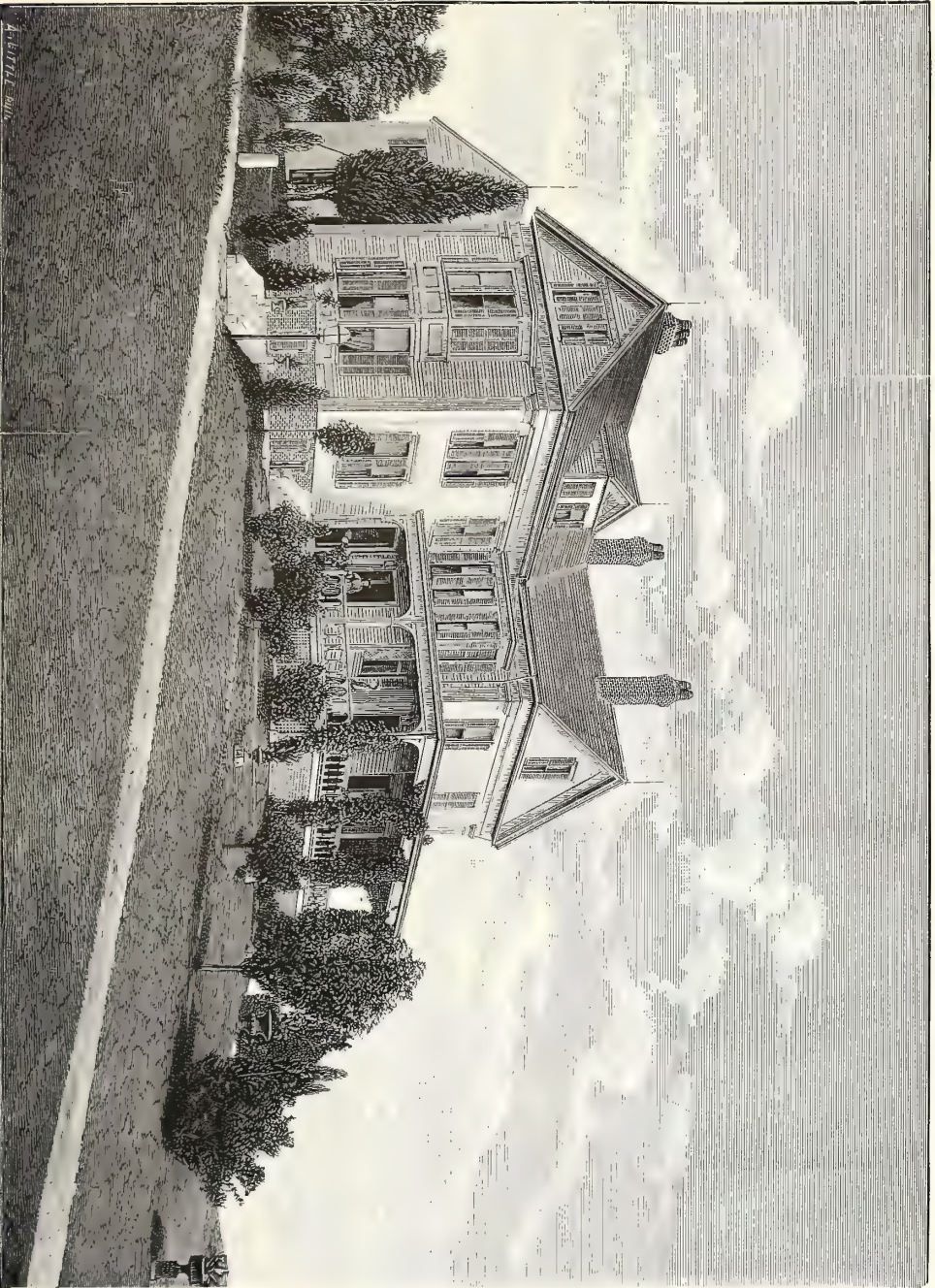
Large as the business has been, and exacting as its claims are upon its principal manager, yet his connection with other enterprises is extensive enough to occupy the entire time and strength of most men. He was one of the founders of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of Auburn, and has been its president from its organization. He is president of the J. M. Arnold Shoe Company, of Bangor, and a director in the A. H. Berry Shoe Company, of Portland, the Auburn Loan and Building Association, the Auburn Land Company, Auburn Trust Company, beside being president of the Auburn Board of Trade, the Old Ladies' Home, and trustee in institutions too numerous to mention. He gives to all of these not the time that can be culled from his regular work but the attention needed to promote their best interests and highest prosperity.

Mr Cushman has always held to the faith professed by the Universalist denomination, and the erection of the beautiful Elm Street Church in Auburn was largely due to his active beneficence. His relation to other institutions of the church in New England are very intimate and his interest in them is felt to a greater extent than it is seen. He was for four years president of the Universalist State Convention, and is one of the largest owners in its denominational paper. He is a thorough-going temperance man, and heartily in sympathy with all measures looking toward the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was president of the Law and Order League during its days of activity, and is always ready to bear his part of the burden placed on the shoulders of all good citizens by the struggle that virtue wages against vice. He is a Republican in faith, but not a partisan in practice. He accepts the general principles of the party, but reserves the right to refuse to vote for candidates that he knows to be unfit for the position for which the "machine" has named them. Holding and acting upon such views usually excludes such men from offices that are dependent upon popular elections. The esteem in which Mr Cushman is held by his fellow-townsmen cannot be more clearly indicated than by the fact that he represented his city in the state legislature in 1873-4, has been a delegate to many important conventions, and would be elected by a practically unanimous vote to any office in the gift of the city which he would indicate his willingness to accept. Mr Cushman has given much study to the questions that involve the relations that exist between employers and employés. He has written several pamphlets that have

attracted wide attention and favorable comment by advanced thinkers. Ingenious theories are interesting reading to philosophers, but practical demonstrations are the things that are demanded by those whose conditions form the problems that are the terror of the monopolist and the burden of the humanitarian capitalist.

The many calls made on Mr Cushman for addresses indicates the esteem in which he is held as a public speaker by the associations and societies with which he is more or less directly connected. His speeches are characterized by close thinking, felicitious diction, and firm grasp of the subject treated. But few laymen can more completely control or more powerfully influence an intelligent audience, when he is stirred by the impressiveness of a great theme. As a presiding officer he has but few peers. As toast-master at banquets he is at his best, and the apt quotation and sparkling wit give that tone and zest to the occasion that only a genius for such duties can yield. He was the first of the shoe manufacturers in New England to adopt a scheme of profit-sharing. Like everything else that he does it was done in his own way, after an exhaustive study of all the conditions by which he was surrounded. To devise a plan that will harmonize all the relations of a capitalist, employer, and employé, and do full justice to each, would be to answer the prayer of all lovers of his kind. To say that Mr Cushman has not accomplished this work is to say that he is human. To say that he has put in successful operation a scheme that ensures to the capital invested a sure return, leaves the management of the business in the hands of those who have demonstrated their fitness to conduct it, and guarantees to every employé full compensation for all his labor and faithfulness, and makes him such a partner as will render him financially benefited by every dollar that the concern earns, is to state simply an accomplished fact. To make each individual connected with a large manufacturing establishment feel that he is interested in its welfare, that he is to be helped by its success or injured by its failure; that his intelligence, integrity, and endeavor are necessary elements in the accomplishment of the work that is to be done, is to make men and women of what is, in too many instances, converted into irresponsible machines. He who makes the shop a means of moral and intellectual grace to those who must do its drudgery, has done much to hasten the good time when life shall be worth the living in its largest sense. It is a significant fact and strictly characteristic of the man that Mr Cushman has never been a member of any of the organizations formed by manufacturers to combat the demands of operatives.

The much that Mr Cushman has done for himself indicates to some extent what he is doing for others. He is never too busy to help by his presence, purse, and effort, the Sunday school, the literary club, the library association, the public schools, the social gathering, the temperance meeting, and any and all agencies that help to correct the evil and advance the good in society. A



RESIDENCE OF ARA CUSHMAN, AUBURN, ME.

room lined with books does not constitute a library. The blind reading of every volume that fills the shelves does not indicate a student. The absorption of all the facts found in all these tomes does not produce a scholar. Mr Cushman has accumulated one of the largest and best selected private libraries in the state, that he might possess the garnered wisdom of the ages; he has studied these volumes that he might become imbued with the spirit that inspired the great thinkers, and they are his greatest source of pleasure because from them he gathers that which feeds the strongest craving of his nature. While his vocation is making shoes, his avocation is the work of the lover of books. Firmly as he believes in the dignity and usefulness of the former, yet vastly more helpful and ennobling does he consider the latter. Great as has been his success in business, still more marked are his attainments in his chosen field. Extended as are his interests in commercial circles, yet more potent has been his influence in impelling those with whom he is associated to make the most of the best that is in them. He has demonstrated that absorbing business cares do not prevent or delay the full development of those qualities and powers which characterize the man of refined sensibilities and broad and rich intelligence. His appreciation of the best in literature is manifest in the apt quotations that spring spontaneously at the slightest suggestion, the hearty relish with which he discusses his favorite authors, and the wholesome influence of the great poets on his estimate of life and its work. When years and their hard experience fail to harden a man, when the end of the third score finds him mellow and believing that the evil in life and nature are to be subdued and that the good is to reign supreme, that the soul and mind are the nobler parts of man, and that to their training our best thoughts and endeavors should be given, do we realize that the springs of such a life must be deeper than sordid desires and selfish hopes. Some one has said of a great journalist what applies with equal force to Mr Cushman, that whatever he says is what he thoroughly believes and every one feels behind what is said or done the throbbing of an honest heart, which has room for every good cause, however unpopular it may be. He believes that life is meant to be cumulative; that we should go on adding strength to strength, experience to experience, service to service, each succeeding stage contributing its own special accession until old age has become the fruitful harvest of October and not the bleak barrenness of December.

At 61 years of age, Mr Cushman stands at the helm, guiding with steady hand the vast interests of a rapidly-growing business, holding broad and well-balanced views of life and its varied and often conflicting duties, possessing the fine instincts of the scholar and the rare qualities of the student, and is so filling his place in the world that his work is a blessing and his life an inspiration. Mr Cushman married, June 21, 1853, Julia W., daughter of Captain Thomas and Sally W. (Sawyer) Morse, of Gray. They have two children,

Charles L., vice-president and general superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Ara Cushman Company, and Ara, Jr, who is at present a student at Tufts College. Mrs Cushman is an earnest Christian lady, who fills her place in church and society with grace and dignity, and she possesses those qualities which render her home happy and attractive, and joins Mr Cushman in dispensing a generous hospitality. Their home—a pleasant mansion—occupies one of the finest sites in the city.

WILLIAM WALLACE STETSON, PH.D.

The progenitor of the Stetson family in America was Robert Stetson, known as Cornet Stetson. (He was a cornet of the first light-horse troops raised in the colony.) Tradition says that he came from Kent County, England. He settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634, and became one of the prominent and valued men of the Plymouth colony. He was a deputy to the General Court for 17 years; in 1660, and for several years after, he was commissioner to act for the country in all matters relating to the trade at Kennebec; he was a member of the council of war for 20 years; in 1667 he was appointed by the colony to visit King Philip “in behalf of the country”; in 1668 he was commissioned to purchase a tract of land for the use of the colony. His services were important, he received many grants of land, and became a wealthy and extensive land-holder. He died February 1, 1702 or 1703, aged 90. He was a man of remarkable courage, and highly esteemed. He lived long and left a good name, and has many descendants, worthy scions of such a stock. The family in England was granted a coat of arms with the motto, “*Virtus nobilitat omnia.*”

Professor William Wallace Stetson is a lineal descendant of Robert Stetson [see page 519], the line being Robert,¹ Joseph,² Robert,³ Robert,⁴ Bachelor,⁵ Turner,⁶ Reuben,⁷ William W.⁸ Mr Stetson was born June 17, 1849, at Greene, and passed his early life on the home farm, where he attended the district school. He completed his education at Monmouth Academy and the Edward Little Institute and at Monmouth College, Illinois. He began teaching at the age of fifteen, and has taught some part of every year since. He commenced in the district schools of Maine, and in 1868 went to Illinois, where he taught in district, normal, and high schools, and finally attained to the position of superintendent of schools. While a teacher in the high schools of Illinois he fitted pupils who have taken honors at Cornell, Harvard, Evanston, and Ann Arbor, in mathematics, the languages, literature, and history. In 1884 he returned to Maine, and in March, 1885, took charge of the Auburn schools, which position he still fills. As a superintendent of schools he enjoys an enviable reputation for executive ability, a broad grasp of what should be taught, and great fertility in devising methods of instruction. He is noted for not only being abreast of the times on educational subjects, but as an



H. W. Johnson.



explorer in new fields. His annual reports, in which he has elaborated his theory of education, have received the hearty endorsements of leading educators. In the line of school work Mr Stetson always has been prominently connected with educational associations. In Illinois he served as an officer in the Principals' Association, and in the State Teachers' Association, and was especially instrumental in founding the Northern Illinois State Teachers' Association, and was its president for several terms. He is a director in the American Institute of Instruction, and in his connection with the National Teachers' Association has served on important committees. He has been actively connected with the Maine Pedagogical Society. He was its president in 1890-91, when the largest meeting in its history was held at Waterville. He is also an active member and constant worker in the County Institutes of the state.

Though his school work makes up a busy and useful life, his more than ordinary energy lead him, upon taking up his residence in Auburn, to ally himself with every effort to increase the prosperity of that city and his efforts have materially aided in the advancement of many important organizations. He was especially prominent in the founding of the Building and Loan Association, having charge of the meetings which led to its existence, and being made one of its first board of directors, which office he still holds. He is president of the Androscoggin Land Company, and has been one of its directors from its first organization. He was one of the principal movers in the purchase of the *Lewiston Gazette* and its removal to Auburn, and he is a director and the treasurer of the Auburn Gazette Company. He was one of the corporators and is secretary and treasurer of the Androscoggin Trust Company of Lewiston. It was a suggestion made by him to a newspaper reporter that kindled the flame of enthusiasm for a public library. Later, he brought the subject before the Board of Trade and was made chairman of the committee of the Board of Trade on library, and it is largely through his persistent efforts that the idea has become substantially realized and its success assured. He was one of its corporators and was elected one of the trustees. Every city owes much of its prosperity, activity, and progressiveness to a few wide-awake, public-spirited citizens. Foremost among such men in the city of Auburn stands Mr Stetson. He not only in a marked degree is public-spirited, but also possesses the abilities and push that make him a leading spirit. His readiness to undertake and carry out enterprises of which he sees the value and his systematic business methods constitute the genius for organization which he has so clearly shown in his work in Auburn.

In his chosen vocation of teaching he is eminently successful. His knowledge of the characters of his pupils, his tact in managing them, his sympathy with their innocent and mischievous pranks, and his readiness to forgive any infraction of the rules not dictated by intentional disrespect and malice, endear

him to his scholars and make them willing to work with redoubled vigor to gain his approbation. In the recitation room the interest he takes in the progress of the class, his varied knowledge and clearness of explanation make him remarkably successful in stimulating the faculties of even the dullest student. Possessed of intense patriotism himself, he tries especially to arouse that feeling in his scholars; to what degree he has succeeded may be judged by the significant fact that the national flag waving above the Webster school building in Auburn was purchased by the pupils, and was the first flag to float over a school building in New England. He was the first, and is one of the most enthusiastic members of the "Honorary Reserves," and is always ready to use his time, talent, and means to promote its welfare.

Mr Stetson is a writer and public speaker. He has contributed extensively to educational publications and has been chosen lecturer before the Chautauqua Assembly at Fryeburg. His writing is characterized by his ability to grasp a subject with ease, to express his ideas with clearness, yet in a terse and striking manner, while a fine presence and a magnetic voice add much to his delivery. In speaking without notes he is more apt to be brief and pungent than in his more carefully prepared speeches. He is a constant student of history, philosophy, and literature, and to these subjects he has devoted the most of a fine private library. From his interest in these branches he has always made it a point to belong to a history and a literary club, and he has formed several of these organizations. He also organized the two largest Chautauqua clubs in Maine, and is one of the officers of the Maine Chautauqua Union. He was appointed by Bishop Vincent the first General Councilor of the Maine Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union, a department of Chautauqua with which he has been actively identified from its organization as a section of the Chautauqua University. In belief Mr Stetson is a Congregationalist. He is a man of strong personality, warm heart, and generous impulses, and out of the strength of his own manhood impresses himself on those with whom he comes in contact. His home on Minot avenue is one of the notable residences of the city, and is surrounded by handsome and well-kept grounds. Mr Stetson married, July 4, 1871, Miss R. Jennie Killough, of Morning Sun, Iowa. Mrs Stetson is a lady of education and refinement and active in literary and philanthropic work.



Fraternally Yours,
Albert M. Penley

HON. A. M. PENLEY.

Albert Manchester Penley, son of Captain John and Julia (Wagg) Penley, was born in Danville, July 22, 1847. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Danville (see page 714), and is fourth of the five children of his parents and the seventeenth child of his father. His brother and sisters are Louisa V. m. Asa Garcelon, Hattie E. m. S. T. Davis, Caroline M. m. J. W. Peables, and Winfield S. The strong physique inherited by Mr Penley from a hardy ancestry was strengthened by active life on the home farm until he was 25 years of age, except the time passed in attending Edward Little Institute and Maine State Seminary, where he was educated. After his school life, he taught two years, then carried on the farm until January 1, 1874, when he purchased the interest of L. F. Chase in the mercantile house of Chase & Peables and formed the firm of Peables & Penley, which continued until Mr Penley retired, January 1, 1883. The next September he began merchandising in his own name at 98 Main street, where he is now in trade. Mr Penley has been a director of the Auburn Foundry Co. from 1883, and its president since September, 1890, a director of Auburn Loan and Building Association since its organization, a director and the treasurer of Androscoggin Land Association since its formation in 1887, a director of the Auburn & Lewiston Railroad since 1887, and a director and the president of the Penley Cemetery Corporation, organized in 1889.

Mr Penley is an ardent Republican, and has been honored with many official positions. He was warden of ward 4 of Auburn from 1872 to 1874, in 1880 and 1882 was chosen member of the common council, in 1884 was elected alderman, and was elected mayor in 1887 and re-elected in 1888. In 1883 he was chosen member of the Republican city committee and was its chairman in the important campaign of 1884. From 1883 to 1885 he was overseer of the poor, and in 1889 was chosen to fill a vacancy in that office until 1891, when he was elected for three years. In 1890 he was chosen one of the superintending school committee of Auburn, and also one of its representatives to the legislature. He has ever been a popular candidate, polling complimentary votes.

Mr Penley is prominently connected with brotherhood associations; is a Knight of Pythias; a Knight of Honor since 1887, he was grand dictator of the order in Maine in 1885, and a member of the Supreme Lodge in 1886 and 1887. He joined Tranquil Lodge of Free Masons in 1873; in 1874 King Hiram Chapter, Dunlap Council, and Lewiston Commandery; in 1880 Lewiston Lodge of Perfection; in 1881 Portland Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Dunlap Chapter Rose Croix, and Maine Consistory, S. P. R. C.; in 1888 received the 33d and highest degree in Masonry, creating him sovereign grand inspector-general of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. In 1875 he assisted in organizing Ancient Brothers Lodge, and was its master from 1876 to 1878.

He was high priest of Bradford Chapter in 1878-9, thrice illustrious master of Dunlap Council from 1880 to 1882, commander of Lewiston Commandery from 1882 to 1884, and thrice potent grand master of Lewiston Lodge of Perfection from 1887 to 1889.

Mr Penley married at Deering, October 18, 1875, Georgia A., daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Fickett) Pennell, of that town. Children: Georgia Maryett, John Albert, Julia Lida. He has always resided in "Old Danville," and in 1890 built one of the handsome residences of Auburn, on the corner of Main and Elm streets. Mr Penley possesses a combination of business qualities to bring success; he is quick in adapting himself to circumstances and makes decisions rapidly, but has a conservative caution that stands him in good stead; he is public spirited, and in everything to promote the interests of Auburn or the public he is a generous giver; he has a large circle of friends and the power of keeping them, and is deservedly popular among the people.

DANVILLE.

BY GEORGE THOMAS LITTLE.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Municipal Affairs — Civil List — Settlement and Social Life, Etc. — Matters Ecclesiastical.

THE town known for half a century as Danville was included in the lands deeded in 1684 to Richard Wharton by Warumbo and five other Indian sachems, and in 1714 conveyed by his administrator to the Pejepscot proprietors. The consideration for which the Indian chieftains sold this large tract, extending from the "uppermost part of the Androscoggin falls four miles Westward and so down to Maquoit," was a "valuable sum received from sd Wharton in merchandise." If they were cheated, they had ample vengeance in the prolonged litigation which the bounds of the grant caused the successors to the title. The final decision as to exactly what land belonged to the Pejepscot proprietors was not reached until 1814, just a century after they took possession. Meantime, out of the northwest corner of their domain, the township of Pejepscot, often spelled Pegypscot, had been duly incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts on the 6th of March, 1802. The newly-formed town was made up of the "Pejepscot claim," which was bounded on the east by the Androscoggin, and lay between Durham, incorporated a dozen years before, on the south, and Minot, made a town the preceding month, on the north; and of Little's Gore, a strip of land, sold to Col. Moses Little by the Commonwealth several years before, and lying between the "claim" and New Gloucester.

In 1819 the General Court, on petition of the inhabitants, changed the name of the town to Danville. This abandonment of an Indian name for an English one of no especial appropriateness is not in accord with the sentiment of the present day. Its explanation may, perhaps, be found in the general dislike shown by the neighboring towns of the names they had borne before their incorporation or during the few years succeeding that event. With few exceptions they were named in honor of some prominent land proprietor and the change of ownership or the clash of diverse interests sure to arise in the lapse of time, naturally led to dissatisfaction with the old name. It is not necessary to go outside of Androscoggin county to find examples. Lisbon was first Thompsonborough; Durham, Royalsborough; Poland, Bakerstown; Leeds, Littleborough. In these cases the change can be defended on the ground of the shorter name thus gained. But it seems unfortunate that so

distinctive an appellation as Pejepscot should have been surrendered to increase the number of Danvilles, of which there were already five in the United States. Of these, the shire-town of Caledonia county, Vermont, was the largest and may have suggested the name. How little thought was given to the selection of a new name is incidentally shown by the fact that the citizens first voted for Oxford and then at the same meeting reconsidered their action and took Danville.

The municipal records of the early period of the town's history relate largely to the making of highways. At the first meeting, which was held April 12, 1802, in a school-house near Danville Corner, Captain Finson, Squire Giddinge, and Solomon Larrabee were appointed a committee to lay out town roads. In August they reported six, each of considerable length, which were adopted, while the following year as many more were accepted. Guide-posts were promptly erected at several of the angles made by these and the previously existing county highways. This regard for sign-boards, a characteristic of the generation, was not always equaled by a knowledge of orthography on the part of those who painted them. Tradition maintains that one in a neighboring town bore for many years the legend "Pepsquirt 5 miles." In the building and repair of these roads home labor was patronized. The average annual cost was \$1,000, and each man worked out his road tax, receiving a dollar a day for his own services, 67 cents for the use of a yoke of oxen, 50 cents for a plough, and 34 for a cart. The charge for a plough apparently indicates a scarcity of those implements. At such rates most farmers of to-day would commute the labor of their hands for that of their ploughs. A committee, consisting in 1809 of Captain Smith and Lieutenant Frost, was occasionally chosen to determine whether a man did an honest day's work. More burdensome than the roads, however, were the bridges. After a vain attempt in 1805 to have the county discontinue a road across the Little Androscoggin near its mouth, the town built in the following winter a wooden bridge near the site of the present iron structure, at a cost of about \$800. The work was not apparently well done, for a few years later it was carried away. In 1816 a new bridge was built by Job Lane, at a cost of \$1,143, and the selectmen were instructed to make provision that it be not injured in future freshets. It is believed that this second bridge stood till about 1852, when it was replaced by the covered bridge familiar to old residents. Meanwhile a bridge had been built over Royal's river on the other side of the town, and, though the stream was not so large, the structure, including unusually heavy land damages, was quite expensive. It is not strange, therefore, that the town, which had previously in 1808 petitioned the General Court to be allowed to work out the state tax on the roads within its borders, should request in 1817 an abatement for three years of the state tax, and, this apparently not having been granted, should ask the following year for similar relief.

In the movement which was intermittently carried on for more than a score of years to secure the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the citizens of Pejepscot took a rather languid interest, if we may judge by the number of them who came out to vote on this question. In 1807 no votes were thrown in favor of separation. On one occasion only 30 votes were cast, on another 67. In nearly every case a large majority were against separation. The decisive vote, however, on July 26, 1819, resulted in a victory for the separationists, who cast 52 ballots to their opponents' 34. Elder Joseph Roberts was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention. The labors of that body met with the decided approval in Danville and a unanimous vote was given for the adoption of the constitution. In this connection may be recorded a curious defiance of state legislation. On April 6, 1817, the town voted that "the law passed by the General Court at its last session respecting the killing of certain birds be suspended as to its operation in this town for the ensuing year."

The citizens of Pejepscot first took part in national affairs in 1808, when they voted that a petition signed by their selectmen should be sent to the President of the United States, asking for a suspension of the embargo. The following year they petitioned the General Court "to do their Best endeavours to save this State from impending Ruin and Destruction." Squire Giddinge writes in his diary: "The curse of non-intercourse and embargo measures are felt in every family and continue in prospect with other calamities. May God in his mercy cause what is best to take place." Party spirit ran high. The Squire, who was a stanch Federalist, writes under date of March 4, 1810: "Begins the tenth year of the Curse of Democracy. One year of Madisonism past with accumulating misery to the United States of America." The town was quite evenly divided between the two parties and in 1812 the Democrats elected their candidate to the General Court by a majority of six, and voted a few months later that "the town approved of the present war." The citizens were again, and this time agreeably reminded of national affairs on April 4, 1837, when they chose Jonathan Chase their agent to receive their part of the money apportioned by the United States to the state of Maine, and voted to loan this, presumably in small amounts, to the inhabitants of the town. This division of the surplus in the national treasury brought to Maine nearly \$1,000,000, and to Danville \$2,600. Several of the states kept their share for a school fund, but the Maine towns as a rule distributed it among their inhabitants, who received upon an average between two and three dollars. In the last decade of the town's history it was called upon to assume its share in the burdens of the Civil War. The story of the brave men it sent forth, many of them never to return, is told elsewhere in this volume. Merely their number, 148, and brief minutes of the municipal action are recorded here.

June 7, 1862, the town voted \$200 for aid of families of volunteers. July 24, 1862, \$2,100 was voted for bounties to volunteers. August 23, 1862, it was voted to raise, by loan,

\$4,350, to fill the Danville quota of 29 men, last called by the President. June 22, 1863, it was voted to pay each man who was drafted, \$300, to enable him to procure a substitute. November 30, 1863, it was decided to offer \$350 to each volunteer. November 15, 1864, \$500 was offered each volunteer for three years' service, who should be credited to the quota of the town. About \$5,000 in town bonds were issued to pay commutations.

The project of a new county was broached over 20 years before it was realized. The inhabitants of Danville, then a part of the populous county of Cumberland, had no sympathy with the movement. In February of 1834 they sent Edward Little, Andrew R. Giddinge, and Nathaniel L. Ingersoll to Augusta to oppose legislation looking in that direction, and in September of that year voted, 183 to 1, against its formation. Similar action was taken five years later in the meeting referred to in the following characteristic entry in Squire Giddinge's diary: "1839, Jan. 25th. There is no school tomorrow, a town meeting being warned to meet in the school-house to remonstrate against the town's being put into a new county, now prayed for, to put up Brunswick and Topsham, to increase patronage, have a new court House to build, a new set of County Officers to support, after having been taxed to build a jail and fireproof Court House in Cumberland. A hard lot!" Town meetings had been almost invariably held at Danville Corner. With the growth of the village at Goff's Corner, this arrangement became exceedingly inconvenient to large minority of the voters. In 1845 the town voted to accept the proposition made by Edward Little, "to build a town house free from any expense to the town, to be occupied as long as the town deemed proper and no longer and to be located within 40 rods of the bridge near the mouth of the Little Androscoggin River." The following year it was decided to hold future meetings at this new town house. The structure is still in existence, stands near the corner of Pulsifer and Second streets, and has for many years been used as a tenement house. The difficulty still remained. The other part of the town was now inconvenienced. In 1848 it was voted to build a \$300 town house near Capt. John Walker's, but it was subsequently agreed to place it at Danville Corner, which thus continued the capital, so to speak, of the municipality till the end.

The records show that the selectmen, in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth, perambulated the limits of the town from time to time. This did not, however, prevent a long dispute with Durham as to the boundary line, due, primarily, to careless running of the original bounds, and finally settled in 1816 by a commission composed of Archelaus Lewis, Alexander Greenwood, and Aaron Dwinal. The first defection from the town was the setting off, in 1821, of Benjamin Hunnewell and his estate to Durham. Two years later the same was done with the homestead farm of Nathaniel Larrabee. These farms were in the southwest corner of the town and caused the notch in the southern boundary of the city of Auburn. The next change increased

the size of the town. March 9, 1852, the town chose Thomas B. Little, Esq., and Capt. John Penley to oppose the setting off of a portion of Poland. The remonstrance was in vain, and by enactment of the legislature a strip of land, lying between New Gloucester and the Little Androscoggin, was added to Danville. This action apparently aroused apprehension among the citizens lest some desirable portions of their domain should be taken away, for a month later, by an almost unanimous vote, it was decided to oppose the annexation of any part of Danville or of Auburn to Lewiston. Their opposition was for the time successful. Seven years later, however, came the action which clearly predicted, though it temporarily postponed, the disappearance of the town as a separate municipality. The territory lying between the Little Androscoggin and the southeasterly line of Auburn was annexed to the latter. This took away 80 polls and \$144,000 in estates, the total valuation being \$392,000. This act of the legislature, bearing date of February 19, 1859, contained a provision that the entire town should be annexed did a majority of the voters favor. The proposition was lost by a vote of 182 against to 74 in favor. The subject of annexation again and for the last time came before the legislature of 1867. In January the town voted "to send N. L. Ingersoll, Charles H. Cobb, Jeremiah Stinchfield, Rufus Penley, Albert Jordan, Isaac Murry, Francis J. Knapp, and Leonard Hicks to visit the legislature and use all fair and honorable means to oppose the petition of Capt. John Penley and others for the annexation of Danville to Auburn." In February an act was passed, uniting the two towns, provided a majority of the votes cast at special town meetings in both towns, counted together, were in the affirmative. Those interested in the movement seemed distrustful of their ability to secure the requisite number of votes, and one week later, on February 26, 1867, was approved the act which joined Danville to Auburn against the will of a majority of its inhabitants. This section on the municipal affairs may properly close with the following list of those who served as selectmen and town clerks. [For representatives to the legislature see page 300.]

CIVIL LIST.—1802—True Woodbury, Benning Wentworth, Ebenezer Witham, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1803—Andrew R. Giddinge, Benning Wentworth, Benjamin Arnold, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1804—Andrew R. Giddinge, Benning Wentworth, John W. Jordan, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1805—Andrew R. Giddinge, Job Lane, Benning Wentworth, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1806—Phineas Frost, George Leach, Benjamin Arnold, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1807—Andrew R. Giddinge, Lemuel Dyer, Phineas Frost, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1808—Benning Wentworth, Stephen Rowe, John Witham, selectmen; Benning Wentworth, clerk. 1809—John Witham, Lemuel Dyer, John W. Jordan, selectmen; John Witham, clerk. 1810—John Witham, Pelatiah Smith, Thomas Finson, selectmen; John Witham, clerk. 1811—John Witham, Pelatiah Smith, Jacob True, selectman; John Witham, clerk. 1812—Pelatiah Smith, Moses Rowe, Thomas Finson, selectmen; Moses Rowe, clerk. 1813—John Witham, Pelatiah Smith, Moses Rowe, selectmen; John Witham, clerk. 1814—John Witham, Jacob True, George Leach, selectmen; John Witham, clerk. 1815—John Witham, Jacob True, Pelatiah Smith, selectmen; John Witham, clerk. 1816-1817—Elias Banks, John W. Jordan, William Plummer, selectmen; Elias Banks, clerk. 1818—Elias Banks, John W. Jordan, Pelatiah Smith, selectmen; Elias Banks, clerk. 1819—John W. Jordan, Ebenezer Witham, Jr, George Leach, selectmen;

Ebenezer Witham, Jr, clerk. 1820-1821—Ebenezer Witham, Jr, Nathaniel Sturgis, John W. Jordan, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, Jr, clerk. 1822-1823—Ebenezer Witham, Jr, Jeremiah Dingley, Moses Rowe, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, Jr, clerk. 1824—Andrew R. Giddinge, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, Jeremiah Dingley, selectmen; Andrew R. Giddinge, clerk. 1825—Ebenezer Witham, Jr, Jeremiah Dingley, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, selectmen; Andrew R. Giddinge, clerk. 1826—Ebenezer Witham, Jr, Jeremiah Dingley, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, Jr, clerk. 1827—Ebenezer Witham, Jeremiah Dingley, Stephen Rowe, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1828—Ebenezer Witham, Jeremiah Dingley, William Woodbury, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1829—Ebenezer Witham, William Woodbury, James Goff, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1830—Ebenezer Witham, Jeremiah Dingley, Stephen Larrabee, 2d, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1831—Ebenezer Witham, William Woodbury, Benjamin Waterhouse, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1832—James Goff, Jonathan Libby, George Royal, selectmen; John R. Nutting, clerk. 1833—George Royal, Jonathan Libby, Foster Smith, selectmen; George Royal, clerk. 1835—John Smith, Jonathan Chase, Solomon Goss, selectmen; John R. Nutting, clerk. 1834-1836—John Smith, Jonathan Chase, Solomon Goss, selectmen; John Smith, clerk. 1837—Benjamin Waterhouse, Moses Hanscom, John Penley, selectmen; Benjamin Waterhouse, clerk. 1838—Benjamin Waterhouse, Moses Hanscom, Jonathan Libby, selectmen; Benjamin Waterhouse, clerk. 1839-1840—George Royal, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, John Penley, selectmen; George Royal, clerk. 1841—Solomon Goss, Jonathan Libby, Samuel Stinchfield, selectmen; Solomon Goss, clerk. 1842—Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, George Royal, John Penley, selectmen; George Royal, clerk. 1843—Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, James Dingley, Charles Peables, selectmen; Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, clerk. 1844-1845—Ebenezer Witham, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, Charles Peables, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1846—Ebenezer Witham, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, William Woodbury, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1847—Edward T. Little, Joseph Parsons, James Dingley, selectmen; Edward T. Little, clerk. 1848—Edward T. Little, Ebenezer Witham, James Dingley, selectmen; Edward T. Little, clerk. 1849—Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, Jonah Libby, George W. Chase, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1850-1851-1852-1853—Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, Ebenezer Witham, Jacob Herrick, selectmen; Ebenezer Witham, clerk. 1854—Edward T. Little, Calvin G. Skinner, Calvin Record, selectmen; Calvin G. Skinner, clerk. 1855—Calvin Record, Calvin G. Skinner, Samuel H. Haskell, selectmen; Calvin G. Skinner, clerk. 1856—Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, Jacob Herrick, Robert Martin, selectmen; Jacob Herrick, clerk. 1857—Jacob Herrick, Calvin G. Skinner, Daniel Field, selectmen; Jacob Herrick, clerk. 1858—Calvin G. Skinner, Daniel Field, John Smith, Jr, selectmen; I. B. Kimball, clerk. 1859—Calvin G. Skinner, John Smith, Jr, Eben Jordan, Jr, selectmen; Eben Jordan, Jr, clerk. 1860—William Woodbury, Isaac Murray, Winslow Hicks, selectmen; John H. Ingersoll, clerk. 1861—William Woodbury, William Woodbury, 2d, Charles H. Cobb, selectmen; Oliver C. Waterman, clerk. 1862—Eben Jordan, Jr, Jacob Larrabee, William Robinson, selectmen; Oliver C. Waterman, clerk. 1863—Charles H. Cobb, John H. Ingersoll, William Plummer, selectmen; Oliver C. Waterman, clerk. 1864—John H. Ingersoll, Charles O. Martin, William Plummer, selectmen; Oliver C. Waterman, clerk. 1865-1866—Rufus Penley, Charles O. Martin, Isaac A. Johnson, selectmen; James W. Peables, clerk.

SETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL LIFE.—The first settler, according to Dr Elias Banks, was Abel Davis, who came from Salisbury, Mass., in 1762 and cleared a farm near the New Gloucester line. The settlement of the town did not really begin till the last half of the following decade. John Merrill settled in the westerly part in 1778, True Woodbury a few years later, and James Wagg was living in 1780 on the farm on the River road still occupied by his descendants. These and those that followed them in the next few years lived in log cabins and suffered the hardships incident to transforming the forest into farms. Ploughs could not be used by reason of stumps and logs. The implement most frequently employed was a rude hoe of great weight made by the nearest blacksmith. They had no carts. Manure when used was handled with wooden shovels and carried to the fields in hods. Hay and other crops were dragged to the barns on ox-sleds or else "poled in" by hand. Their heavy scythes

were fastened to straight sticks or perhaps to a crooked alder cut in the swamp. Indian corn, the staple of their food, was sown according to a method brought into vogue by Colonel Isaac Parsons, of New Gloucester, directly upon the new land after it had been cleared and burned over, and was allowed to grow without being hilled. This rude form of husbandry enabled them to live at distances from traveled roads that would otherwise have been impracticable. The flesh of the deer and moose, then abundant in the region, furnished them with meat; the hides supplied material for boots, leggings, caps, and jackets. Other wild beasts of a less desirable character were not uncommon. As late as 1833 Amos and Andrew Giddinge and a Mr Emerson killed a bear weighing 200 pounds in the woods near Danville Corner. Within doors life was as plain as it well could be. Variety of food in the present sense of the term was not within the reach of the most wealthy. The poor lived on bean porridge, bannocks, and salt pork. The first was made "by boiling the beans very soft, thickening the liquor with a little meal, and adding a piece of pork to season it. When the good man was going away in the winter to work with his team, the wife would make a bean porridge, freeze it with a string in it so he could hang it on one of the sled stakes. When he was hungry he would break off a piece, melt and eat it." They had no table cloths, knives or forks, cups or saucers. Wooden bowls and wooden spoons were, beside those furnished by nature, the utensils employed in eating. Settles were used in place of chairs, and for the family to sit together at the board that served as a table was the exception rather than the rule.

With the increase of population all this changed rapidly. By 1800, county roads crossed and recrossed the town, frame houses had been erected, and the general material prosperity had brought a more comfortable mode of living. A social library was organized which had 40 volumes in 1820. Squire Giddinge and Job Lane, who had built commodious houses at Danville Corner, had the *Portland Gazette* brought them each week. In 1802 or 1803 a post-office was established there and 25 years later another at Goff's Corner. Many old-time customs, however, continued for at least a generation longer. Burying-cloths, owned by the town, were employed at funerals in place of a hearse. Shoes and boots were not bought, but made by the cobbler, who would often spend a week at a house working up a side of leather into footwear. Most of the cloth worn was home-made. Each farmer raised flax and wool for this purpose almost as regularly as he cured hay for his cattle. Under date of January 5, 1831, Squire Giddinge writes in his diary: "Amused myself in making matches to light candles with as our folk can not blow a coal without murmuring." A year or two later he says—and it should be remembered he was both well educated and in comfortable circumstances: "I was never so flush of money as to need a purse, so fashionable as to own a pair of gloves, so blind as to wear spectacles." The same was doubtless true of every man of his age, then resident in the town.

The second census of the United States, taken in 1800, returns the inhabitants of Pegypscot Gore as 701, of whom 306 were under ten years of age. For the next 40 years the population increased steadily, being in 1810, 805; in 1820, 1,083; in 1830, 1,128; in 1840, 1,294; and in 1850, 1,636. In 1860, it fell to 1,322 by reason of the removal of the strip north of the Little Androscoggin. The growth of the village at the Falls accounts mainly for the larger ratio of increase in the fifth decade.

The vote of the town on May 5, 1806, that a bounty of twelve cents should be given for crows when presented to the selectmen, indicates that agriculture was then the chief industry. It continued to be throughout its entire history. Of the 148 heads of families in 1820, 145 were farmers and only three engaged in commerce. The soil is on the whole well adapted for that purpose, and comparatively a small part is unfit either for tillage or pasturage. The principal crops during its corporate existence were hay, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes, the first and the last growing more and more important with the lapse of years. The native trees found most abundantly are white pine, rock and white maple, yellow and white birch, beach, elm, white and yellow ash, red oak, spruce, hemlock, and hackmatack. There was a remarkable growth of the white pine, which has not entirely disappeared, despite the ravages of the axe, in the territory between the Little Androscoggin and Royal's river. Col Moses Little, in 1768, measured in that neighborhood a log 181 feet in length, and 12 inches in diameter at the smaller end. In apple orchards Danville hardly equaled the neighboring town of New Gloucester. In 1820 Dr Banks estimated their number as 20 and their product at 2,000 bushels, nearly all of which was converted into cider.

The first physician to take up his abode in Danville seems to have been Dr John Thorn, who served as moderator at the annual town-meeting in 1807 and was on an important committee the following year. His fees and his method of treatment were presumably much the same as those of his successor, then practicing in a neighboring town. Some entries from the latter's account books have been printed in the periodical entitled *Old Times*, and a few of them are copied here to assist the imagination in picturing the medical attendance of those days:

Jan. 18,	Capt. S— B—, to bleeding your wife,	\$0.17
Jan. 20,	J— P—, to delivering your wife,	.50
Mar. 3,	Capt. T— M—, to a puke, peppermint, and attendance all night,	1.00
Apr. 5,	B— B—, to a visit to yr child and medicine,	.33
Apr. 22,	Deacon J— M—, to inoculating you with kine pox,	1.00

The second physician was Elias Banks, son of Moses and Phebe (Curtis) Banks, of Scarborough, Me. He was born September 11, 1774, married at

North Yarmouth. January 17, 1805, Lucretia Prince, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, and died in Portland, February 9, 1841. Dr Banks received a good academic education, studied his profession with Dr Barker, of Stroudwater, and Dr A. R. Mitchell, of North Yarmouth, and there being no incorporated schools of medicine in those days, received his diploma from his preceptors. He was in 1824, soon after its organization, admitted to the Maine Medical Society. He came from North Yarmouth to Danville in 1811 and was in active, and as far as the writer knows, successful practice till 1830, the year of his removal to Portland. Dr Banks was a man of good ability and wrote, in 1820, a sketch of the town, which was recently printed in the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, and has been frequently consulted in the preparation of this chapter. The next physician was Tobias Purington (or, as he seems in later life to have spelled it, Purington), who was born March 19, 1801, in Windham, though his father was later resident and his own childhood was spent in Lewiston. He graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1826, and soon after entered into practice at Goff's Corner. During the ten years of his stay here he became quite prominent, serving as state senator in 1836. The following year he accepted an appointment in the United States civil service, and his home was at Washington till his decease, May 3, 1880. After Dr Purington's removal, Hosea L. Cushman, a native of Hebron, who graduated at Maine Medical School in 1832, practiced a few years at the village. Dr H. Dyer and Dr G. W. Carlton were also resident and practicing physicians in the town at subsequent periods. Of Dr Richmond Bradford, Dr Charles Millett, Dr H. L. K. Wiggin, Dr Silvester Oakes, and Dr William Kilbourne, whose practice endeared them to most of the inhabitants of the town, and who were themselves, in several cases, resident within its limits for a few years, mention is made elsewhere.

It is no exaggeration to say that a hundred years ago it was no discredit to a man to have been drunk. Courtesy required the offer of ardent spirits to guests on all possible occasions, and to drink copiously was regarded a mark of manliness. Danville suffered with other towns from the manifold evils resulting from the custom. In at least one family in five some member drank to excess. In the national movement against the evil which began about 1825, and in spite of occasional declensions has grown in power to the present, the citizens of Danville took an active part. A total abstinence society was organized in July, 1828, Edward Little, Esq., and Dr Tobias Purington being the leading promoters of the enterprise, about 150 members were secured and meetings were regularly held. Five years later special exertions were made and the membership increased to 365. This included many from Lewiston and East Minot, and the society was divided at the close of 1833. The Danville division, numbering 187, chose John Smith president and Edward T. Little, secretary, and immediately began the organization of auxiliary societies in each

school district. Money was raised to furnish a copy of the *Temperance Recorder* to each family in town. The report of the secretary sent to the state society at this time contains some interesting items. The population of the town being 1,128, the amount of liquor sold (not including wine or cider) was 1,575 gallons. The town issued licenses to sell ardent spirits to be consumed on the premises, but there was also considerable unlicensed selling. Militia officers still treated their soldiers but mechanics were not, as formerly, furnished with grog at 11 and at 4 o'clock. "Many farmers do not now use ardent spirits in conducting their business." The society met with opposition from persons of all descriptions, religious and irreligious, but it maintained its position and its influence long outlasted its organization.

MATTERS ECCLESIASTICAL.—Dr Banks wrote in 1820, "the town of Danville, when considered in relation to its religious privileges, must suffer on a comparison with other towns." This was unquestionably true for a half a century after its first settlement. The reason may be found in part in the fact that the disputed land titles brought many settlers of a lawless type and prejudiced many others of a different character against a church and preaching of the established order which the proprietors would naturally uphold. There is reason for believing that occasional services were held during the last century by Congregational clergymen from the western part of the state on the mission tours to the eastward, which frequently led them across the town: it is known that Elders Macomber and Case, Baptist clergymen, labored here as early as 1789, and Rev. Jesse Lee, the apostle of Methodism, in 1793. Preaching in those days was often denominational as well as Christian, and this threefold sowing of the field seemed to have prevented the establishment of any one church or the erection of a house of worship for several years. In 1803 the town voted \$60 for the support of gospel preachers, and Consider Glass, Lemuel Dyer, Matthias Vickery were the committee to expend this sum. The next year \$40 was voted and Capt. Thomas Finson, Lemuel Dyer, and Samuel Crockett were entrusted with the disposal of it. The two following years \$50 was the amount raised, and two new names appear on the appropriating committee, Job Lane and William W. Peables. This course, however, was not consistent with the law of the state, and it became necessary in February, 1809, for the inhabitants of Pejepscot to send Lemuel Dyer as "their agent to the court of common pleas next to be holden at Portland for the purpose of trying to get off a fine for which the town is indicted for not being provided with a settled minister of the gospel." This commission required for its execution five days' travel and attendance, and cost the town \$7.40. It was, however, the last occasion for action of this sort. The preceding year Rev. Joseph Roberts, a Baptist licentiate, preached in the town with marked success, extensive revivals followed, a church of fifty-six members was formed, and he was ordained its pastor in December, 1808. This position he

held nearly a score of years, and was an honored and influential citizen of the town. He was the only representative of the town sent to the General Court while a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and he was also delegate to the convention for framing a constitution for the new state of Maine. It does not appear that he received a regular salary, at least during the latter portion of his pastorate, but supported himself in part by agriculture. The church, after his retirement in 1827, remained for several years without a pastor. In 1838 it received new life under the labors of Rev. John Butler, and two years later a house of worship was erected and its membership reported as 72. Subsequent pastors were Rev. Samuel Owen, Rev. Moses Hanscom, Rev. Cyrus Crafts, Rev. Anson Donham, Rev. L. P. Gurney, Rev. W. R. Millett. For a number of years it has been without a pastor, and by dismissals to other churches the membership has fallen to 22. Rev. Daniel Hutchinson, a Baptist clergyman, preached in the western part of the town in 1808, and continued to hold a service about once in every two months during the four years following. In 1812 more than usual interest attended the services, and in September of that year a small church of 13 members was organized. Nathaniel Sturgis, who had been most prominent in the prayer-meetings which had been regularly maintained for some time, was elected pastor and afterwards ordained as minister. Mr Sturgis was born in Gorham, September 3, 1774, married Sarah Patten, March 22, 1802, and January 5, 1806, Betsey Woodman. He settled near Danville Corner about the beginning of the century, and was, until his death, October 29, 1825, one of the most respected citizens of the town. Of his ten children, one son, Nathaniel Gorham, a life-long resident, and four daughters, married and left descendants. During Mr Sturgis's pastorate Samuel Small, afterwards for many years register of deeds for Cumberland county, was clerk and David Small deacon. Some 25 were added to the church during this period. In 1828 two of its members, Jonathan Tracy and James Libby were ordained as ministers of the gospel. Two years later the latter became pastor of the West Poland church, a position he held for over twoscore years. From 1826 to 1834 was a period of marked prosperity for this church. From Danville, its name was changed to the Danville, Minot, and Poland church. 140, many doubtless residents of the last mentioned towns, were added to its rolls. In March of 1833 it sent out a colony of 30 members to form what is now known as the South Auburn Free Baptist church, the mother church being styled in the denominational register as the West Danville church. This new church subsequently erected a commodious house of worship on the river road, near the residence of the late Capt. John Penley. For a number of years Rev. Gideon Perkins served as its pastor, and subsequently Rev. E. C. Heath. Changes in population have now reduced its membership to about a score and it is unable to maintain worship regularly. Samuel H. Haskell was chosen a deacon in the original church in

1813 and for over half a century fulfilled the duties of this office in a most faithful manner. At his death, September 12, 1864, he left a record for active, earnest, and self-sacrificing labor that few can excel. From 1845 to 1858 over 50 were added to the church, and four members, viz., Almon Libby, William P. Nevins, Jesse Hayes, and Byron P. Russell were ordained as ministers of the gospel. Removal and death have since depleted its ranks and at present it reports a membership of 23, of whom nearly one-half are non-residents.

The First Congregational Church in Danville was organized April 28, 1825, by a council composed of delegates from the four neighboring churches of New Gloucester, North Yarmouth, Pownal, and Freeport. It consisted of seven members. Squire Giddinge, who had been prominent in the movement for its establishment, presented it at the beginning of the next year with a book in which to keep the church records. This book can not now be found and it is impossible to state with accuracy the names of the members. Its meetings were held in the school-house at the Corner, and it was ministered to, in conjunction with the church organized at Lewiston Falls the next year, by Rev. Moses Sawyer, Rev. Daniel Newell, Rev. Azariah Adams, Rev. Henry C. Jewett, and other clergymen laboring under the auspices of the Maine Missionary Society. Within a year or two four others joined the church, a Sabbath school was maintained, and a local Bible society organized in connection with its work. The growth, however, of the sister church at the Falls, an account of which is given elsewhere, precluded its ever attaining to self-support, and in 1850 its name disappeared from the minutes of the state organization. As most of the Congregationalists in the northerly half of the town came to be connected with the church at the Falls, so the Universalists lent their support to the services of that denomination held in the meeting-house which was built there in 1838.

Allusion has been made to the labors of Rev. Jesse Lee in this neighborhood during the last century, and the Poland circuit then established has since been one of the strongholds of Methodism. The church in Danville of this denomination was formally included in the Durham circuit in 1806, and was ministered to by Rev. Joshua Soule, Rev. I. Smith, Rev. B. Clay, Rev. J. Adams, Rev. N. B. Ashcraft, Rev. P. Ayer, Rev. J. L. Bishop, Rev. E. Blake, Rev. E. Case in the earlier part of this century, and by very many others since then. In 1863 and for several years thereafter it formed a charge by itself. In 1878 its membership was reported as 110, with 24 on probation.

CHAPTER XL.

Educational History and Lewiston Falls Academy—Biographical.

E DUCATIONAL HISTORY AND LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.—One of the first acts of the newly-incorporated town of Pejepscot was to divide itself into seven school districts. These were subsequently increased to eleven, though the eleventh was lost with the portion of the town annexed to Auburn in 1859. Between these districts there was at times a healthy rivalry for the efficiency and success of their respective schools. This local interest accomplished much in the case of District No. 1, which embraced the territory adjoining Danville Corner and included among others the Sturgis, Giddinge, Witham, and Ingersoll families. This district claimed that its school corresponded exactly with its name, and it surely had the credit of sending the first Danville boy to college. This was the Rev. George Parsons Giddinge, D.D., who graduated at Bowdoin in 1823 as a classmate of William Pitt Fessenden, and was for many years rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Quincy, Ill. While it is difficult to prove the assertion, there are some reasons for believing that the public schools were, throughout the history of the town, better than in the average farming communities of the state. The academy not only exerted a direct influence by furnishing a supply of teachers near at hand, but also indirectly by arousing and maintaining an interest in higher courses of study. Again, the appropriations of money seem to have been on a more liberal scale, taking a series of years together, than in most towns of the same size. The school population in 1820 was 493, and reached the highest point in 1856, when those between 4 and 21 years of age were reported as 703. The average attendance for years in which statistics are at hand varied from 41 per cent. in 1856 to 61 in 1859. For the first score of years the town raised \$250 annually for the schools, but this amount was steadily increased and early in 1855 was \$1,250, being several hundred dollars in excess of the amount required by law. Despite the falling off in valuation during the next decade, the town increased the amount expended for each pupil.

The year 1834 witnessed, perhaps, the most important event in the educational history of the town in the incorporation of Edward Little, Tobias Purinton, James Goff, Jr, William R. Frye, Daniel Greene, Elisha Keene, Gideon D. Dickinson, Samuel Stone, Jonathan Raynes, John A. Briggs, and Enoch Littlefield, with their associates and successors, as the trustees of Lewiston Falls Academy, "for the purpose of advancing science and literature and promoting morality, piety, and religion." Of these eleven persons, seven, and

possibly eight, were residents of Danville. The records of the corporation show clearly that the first mentioned gentleman was the leading spirit in the enterprise. They seem to indicate, on the other hand, that three of the corporators delayed the opening of the school by their failure to attend the meetings of the board. For we find that two years later six instead of nine was made a quorum by an additional act of legislature. The trustees thereupon promptly met, February 27, 1836, added to their number Josiah Little, Esq., Rev. Weston B. Adams, and Rev. Israel Newell, and chose Edward Little president, a position he held till his death in 1849; James Goff, Jr, vice-president; Josiah Little, treasurer; and Weston B. Adams, clerk. They decided a month later to erect a brick building similar in size and arrangement to Kimball Union Academy of Plainfield, N. H., of which Rev. Mr Newell was for many years preceptor. The cost was defrayed by a general subscription, to which the president of the board is said to have contributed \$2,000, while his son Josiah gave \$500 and an equal amount to be expended later for apparatus. The building was not completed and dedicated until the following spring. The academy itself, however, had meantime been opened under the charge of David B. Sewall, a young graduate of Bowdoin, class of 1836, since known throughout the state as a beloved and honored clergyman of the Congregational denomination.

The first term of the new institution was held in the district school-house that stood near the present site of the county jail, and the second in the hall above Mr Goff's store, a site still marked by Goff Block. The academic year was a long one of 44 weeks, generally divided into four terms. The upper portion of the academy building was fitted up with dormitories for the use of those who came from a distance and could not secure rooms in the few houses that then made up the village of Goff's Corner. The growth of the school in subsequent years compelled the employment of this space for other purposes, and the lack of sufficient provision for inexpensive board and lodging for students was one of the obstacles successive teachers seem to have encountered regularly. While, as an early catalogue states, board in good families, including room, wood, lights, and washing, could be procured for \$1.50 a week, the size of the place limited the number that could be thus accommodated. The tuition charge was four dollars a term and continued practically the same until war times, when it was increased about 50 per cent. The two years of Mr Sewall's principalship were prosperous ones. The academy was made to supply the need that led to its establishment and soon began to draw students from a widening circle. He received for the first year merely the tuition fees, for the second a salary of \$450. After the completion of the academy building, Mr Little conveyed to the trustees the tract of land between High and Main streets and Elm street and the Little Androscoggin river, then valued at \$3,000. A few years later he also gave the property on Main street,

known as the Chapin house, and valued at about the same amount. This may seem a meagre endowment for an educational institution, as indeed it is, measured by the standards of to-day, but it was wisely managed and the income from the proceeds of the house lots as they were sold from time to time, proved sufficient to maintain the building in repair and to supplement the tuition fees in making up a reasonable salary for the teachers employed. The trustees believed that for an efficient and successful school, it was chiefly necessary to provide a building and apparatus, and that the instructors should by their ability attract scholars and obtain their compensation largely from them. It must be acknowledged that this theory worked better then than it would at the present day. The second principal, Benjamin Mead, was a Bowdoin graduate, as indeed were all his successors with two exceptions, and maintained the standing and character of the school, which averaged about 40 pupils during the two years it was under his charge. He was succeeded by Edward Payson Weston, than whom few have done more for the educational interests of the state. Teaching was Mr Weston's life work and the seven years he gave to the Lewiston Falls Academy were a period of marked progress and prosperity. The grounds were planted with trees and shrubbery, laid out with walks and surrounded by a fence. \$600 was expended upon apparatus. A preceptress and two assistants were added to the teaching force and instruction in music and drawing was provided for those desiring either. In addition to the ordinary preparatory and classical course of study, one was offered made up of French and the higher English branches, geometry, surveying, astronomy, rhetoric, and mental philosophy. Certificates of fitness to teach were granted to those passing a special examination. A Literary Union had been formed among the students after the pattern of the general college societies at Bowdoin and in its charge was the library collected by Capt. William Ladd, of Minot, the well-known advocate of peace, and bequeathed at his death to the academy. The pupils in 1846 numbered 175, 111 being the largest number attending any one term. Of these, four were residents of another state and 85 of other towns than Danville, Auburn, Minot, or Lewiston. This increase of non-resident scholars led to the proposal of the trustees to erect a brick dormitory, 62x38 feet and three stories high. The cost was to be met by the sale at auction of twelve house lots. Unfortunately the bids did not reach the minimum price decided upon, and a few years later obtained at private sale, and the project was on Mr Weston's departure, the following year, allowed to slumber. It was revived at several different times subsequently, but never carried into effect. Alvin Boody, who graduated from Bowdoin in 1847, but who had experience in teaching and was afterwards principal of Fryeburg Academy, took charge of the school for about two years. He was succeeded by Jotham B. Sewall. The academy profited much by his scholarship and character. During the two years of his stay over \$800 was expended

upon the building and the grounds, which then assumed the appearance so familiar to the old residents, the plain but neat brick structure with wooden belfry, guarded on either side by the terraced pines, remnants of the primeval forest, and approached by the long walk shut in by the cedar hedge. Mr Edward Little's death, which occurred at this time, brought a bequest of \$2,500 to the academy funds, which now amounted to about \$6,000. The entire income was with few exceptions expended each year and there were no subsequent additions of moment save from the sales of the lands. Two Bowdoin classmates of 1847, Rev. Ebenezer S. Jordan and Prof. William M. Baker, had charge of the school during the next few years, with an average attendance of 85 to 90. Under the next principal, George Woods, since chancellor for a score of years of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the names of Spanish students appear for the first time in the annual catalogue. Several young men from the West Indies, especially from Cuba, were for a series of years pupils at the academy. In the spring term of 1856, the last of Mr Woods's principalship, the attendance of students was 138. Several teachers were employed during the next three years for short periods, of whom at least two should be mentioned, Hon. Enos T. Luce, now of Waltham, Mass., and Rev. Dr Edwin P. Parker, of Hartford, Conn. In 1859, Warren T. Webster, a graduate of Brown University, assumed charge of the institution. The eight years that followed were the most prosperous the academy had seen. The number of students increased until in the fall term of 1865 they reached 250. The assistant teachers included some of the ablest and most faithful workers the town has ever known.

In 1864 the building was remodelled and enlarged, and two years later the name of the institution was changed by an act of legislature to the Edward Little Institute. At the close of the war the so-called commercial college came into fashion and Mr Webster's energy and interest in education led him to add to the English and Classical course that had been taught so long on the hill, a commercial department which occupied the two largest halls down town and employed several special teachers. The undertaking was not successful from a financial standpoint. The additional work and worry which it brought seriously affected his health and led to his resignation, which the trustees regretfully accepted in July, 1867. His successor, Charles C. Rounds, had been an assistant for the two preceding years, and a year later became principal of the State Normal School at Farmington. Death had now removed from the board of trustees, Rev. Elijah Jones, who had served as president since the decease of the founder, Josiah Little, who, though a non-resident, retained the strong interest in the school of which he had previously given practical evidence, Edward T. Little, who had long and ably served as the treasurer and a member of the executive committee, and, a short time later, Samuel Pickard, who, from the first, had been one of the most active and

efficient members. The growth of Auburn, on the other hand, made it desirable that the academy should be closely connected with the system of public schools and open to all free of charge. Accordingly the trustees gave the use of the building for a free high school to the city of Auburn, and four years later, in 1873, formally transferred their title to the entire property, then valued at \$25,000. The chief conditions of the transfer were that the city should maintain at least 33 weeks in each year a first-class high school, to be always known as the Edward Little High School, and should erect a statue of the person thus commemorated, at a cost of \$7,000. These conditions were duly carried out. Under a succession of able teachers, students from old Danville have enjoyed the privileges of academical study previously offered by the institute. In the studio at Rome of the distinguished Maine sculptor, Franklin Simmons, was made an admirable portrait statue, which was cast in bronze at Munich, and, in October, 1877, erected in front of the new and larger building that was then replacing the old academy. On that occasion an able oration was delivered by Judge Nahum Morrill, long an active and prominent member of the trustees, and a pleasing and appropriate poem read by Mrs M. S. Read, one who answered of old to the academic bell pealing from out the "pine trees' living sheen." The space given to this sketch of the Lewiston Falls Academy is only justified by the influence, direct and indirect, which it exerted on the town within whose limits it was established. There was hardly a family in Danville whose name does not occur in the list of its students. The various natives and residents of the town, who are college graduates, received their preparatory course there, with but few exceptions. The facilities it offered had an important, if an unnoticed part, in changing the village of Goff's Corner into a large and prosperous community.

Biographical.—As the limits of this sketch do not admit of extended biographical details the writer has confined himself to a brief mention of all heads of families known to have been resident in town a hundred years ago, and concludes with a fuller account of two men who were representative, each in his way, of the generation that has now passed away.

John Merrill, a native of Newbury, Mass., was probably the first permanent settler in the town. He married, July 20, 1773, Molly Royal, of North Yarmouth. They had seven children, and with their sons Charles and Jeremiah, who were then married, were living in the first school district in 1803. Aunt Molly, as she was commonly known, had the reputation of being a witch. Superstitious people observed that her opposition or dislike to any person or thing brought strange and serious accidents. Her husband once sold against her will a pair of oxen; the next morning the new owner found them lying dead, with their horns implanted in the ground. If a neighbor borrowed a sled of Goodman Merrill without her consent, he was likely to find it so bewitched that all his efforts and all his ingenuity could not keep the load in place.

The surname Jordan has been one of the most frequent and prominent in the annals of the town. Four families of the name came previous to 1790. The two brothers, Humphrey and James, sons of James and Elizabeth (Jordan) Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, were probably the first. Humphrey served throughout the War of the Revolution and also in that of 1812. He married Joanna Bryant, who died February 13, 1856, in her 90th year. They lived in the fourth school district, and had two sons, Abraham and John, and a daughter, Eunice, who died unmarried. James m. Elizabeth McKenney, lived in the fifth district, and had 14 children. Dominicus Jordan, of South Auburn, is a grandson. Two other brothers, Ebenezer and John Weiman, sons of Lt Benjamin and Hannah (Weiman) Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, cleared up farms for themselves in Danville shortly after those just mentioned. Ebenezer settled in the sixth district, and lived there much respected till his death, March 24, 1854, in his 90th year. It was said of him that during his long life he never used tobacco or spirituous liquors. He married Sarah McKenney, and had nine children, Eben D. Jordan, the well-known merchant of Boston, is his grandson, while in Auburn he is represented by another grandson, Ebenezer Jordan, Esq. John Weiman Jordan married Margaret Pepperell Peables, settled in the seventh school district, and had 10 children. Charles P. Jordan, of South Auburn, is his grandson.

Patrick Arras, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, came to Pejepscot with his wife, Anna Jordan, from Cape Elizabeth about 1780. They lived in the first school district, and had eight children.

John Vosmus, who was born in Cologne, Germany, August 15, 1747, married Hannah Libby, and cleared as early as 1787 the farm now occupied by Dominicus Jordan near "the trap." They had nine children, and among their descendants may be mentioned Thomas Vosmus, for many years on the police force of Auburn, and Tascus Atwood, late county attorney.

Among the early settlers in the southern part of the town were Mrs Dorothy (McKenney) Libby, widow of Luke Libby, of Scarborough, who is said to have served in the Revolutionary army, and her five sons, Dominicus, Luke, Isaac, William, and Humphrey. They came in 1789, and each of the brothers cleared and occupied a farm on or near Libby Hill. Dominicus, the eldest, married his cousin, Dorothy McKenney. They had ten children, of whom all died at home unmarried save four. His only living descendant bearing the name is Mr John Nelson Libby, of South Auburn. Luke married Elizabeth Mitchell, and died September 13, 1800, leaving two children. Deacon William T. Libby, of South Auburn, is his grandson. Isaac m. Dorothy Meserve, and had ten children, of whom all but two married. The homestead is still occupied by his grandchildren, William M. and Moses H. Libby. William married his cousin, Hannah McKenney, and had six children, none of whom have descendants living. Humphrey, the youngest of the five

brothers, served in the War of 1812, and died of fever at Sackett's Harbor, September 9, 1813. He married Keziah Meserve, and had seven daughters, all of whom married. Dennis Libby, son of Ichabod and Mary (Fickett) Libby, a distant relative of the brothers just mentioned, was born in Scarborough in 1771, and came to Danville on attaining his majority. He married Betsey McKenney, a sister of William Libby's wife, and cleared a farm near the Durham line. He had 11 children, all but three of whom married. His sons were officers and active members of the Methodist church, and a grandson is Rev. Charles E. Libby, of Rust University, Mississippi. The representatives of this family, now resident in Auburn, are Messrs Gershom C. and Moses L. Libby.

John Stinchfield, a native of Windham, with his wife, Sarah Lake, settled in the fourth district, about 1788, had nine children, and left many descendants to keep the name alive.

The McKenneys (the name is often spelled in the records McKinney), like the Jordans and the Libbys, with whom they so frequently intermarried, trace their origin to Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough, and so naturally contributed largely to the settlement of Danville. It appears that at least five different families of this name came previous to 1791. First may be mentioned Temperance, widow of Jacob McKenney, who with her two sons, Jacob and Stephen, and two daughters, lived in the fourth school district. Lieutenant William McKenney, who served in the Revolutionary War, married Miriam Jordan and settled here after its close. They had seven children, of whom the youngest has but lately passed away. His brother Isaac married Hannah, a sister of Miriam, probably came about the same time, and had a family of five children. Another William McKenney, who died May 25, 1793, married Mary Jordan, a sister of Humphrey Jordan mentioned above, and had five children, all save the first born here. His widow married Abraham McKenney, by whom she had two sons. She survived her second husband, who died at sea in December, 1800, and died, March 1, 1838, in her 75th year. Charles McKenney married Lurany Richards, and lived in the seventh school district. They had seven children, who all had families. He was, perhaps, the last of the early settlers to pass away, dying June 9, 1859, at the age of 92 years 5 months and 13 days.

Among the first to settle in the central part of the town, not far from Danville Corner, were Jonathan Rowe and his wife, Alice Easkott, with their four sons and two daughters. They were natives of Gloucester, Mass., the town which furnished most of the early settlers. The father died July 1, 1795, before the incorporation of Pejepscot, and his widow survived him seven years, dying at the advanced age of 90. Jonathan, the eldest son, was twice married, but left only one son, Moses, the father of Henry R. S. Rowe, of Boston, and of the late William W. Rowe, of Auburn. The third son, Stephen, married Mary

Lane, and had 10 children, nearly all of whom married and lived in Danville. The late Dóminicus J. Rowe, of South Auburn, was his grandson. The fourth son, Thomas, married Polly Goss, and had 13 children. Of the two daughters, Alice married Aaron Dresser and Rachel died unmarried.

The kingdom of Portugal supplied one of the citizens of Danville in the person of Joseph Saundres, who married Jemima Merrill, of Newbury, Mass., and settled in the west part of the town nearly 25 years before its incorporation. They had 11 children, of whom at least two married and had families living in the first school district in 1802. Another early family, which, like the preceding, has no representatives of the name living here now, is that of Consider Glass, a native of Duxbury, Mass., and of Hannah Parsons, his wife, who died December 19, 1803. They came about 1786, lived in the seventh school district, and had 10 children. The names given some of these, Ezekiel, Consider, Thankful, Esther, suggest descent from good Pilgrim stock. In the same district lived Tobias Goold, a native of Kittery, and his wife, Rhoda Hammon, who moved from New Gloucester about 1792. They had 12 children, but none of the name are at present resident in the city. There were three persons by the name of Thomas Goss, father, son, and grandson, resident in Danville previous to 1800, and each had large families. The first Thomas Goss was born in Gloucester, Mass., May 19, 1730, and had nine children, all of whom, save two, settled in Danville. He died November 20, 1819. Thomas Goss, his eldest son, married Tammy Finson, came to Danville about 1787, and died there December 26, 1799, leaving seven children. Thomas Goss, son of Thomas and Tammy (Finson) Goss, was born at Gloucester, Mass., May 29, 1780, married Elizabeth Witham, and had nine children. John Goss, son of the first Thomas Goss, married Anna Parsons, had six sons and four daughters, and died March 10, 1848. Of the many representatives of this family now living in Auburn, may be mentioned the well-known merchants, Messrs Almon L. and Elery F. Goss. A full account of the later generations is given in the "Goss Family Chronicles," written by William H. Boomer.

The first perhaps of the early settlers to die was John Allman, who at his death, May 17, 1791, had been a resident for two or three years. He married Mary Goss, widow of Hugh Parkhurst, of Gloucester, Mass., and had two daughters, Betsey, who married Nathaniel Moody, of Minot, and Sally, who married John Witham.

William and Susan Royall settled in the center of the town on the farm now occupied by John Gowell in 1780. They had five children, Jacob, Susan, William, Elizabeth, and Isaac. The two first mentioned, on the death of their parents, became members of the family of Samuel and Rebecca (Stinchfield) Tarbox, who in 1803 lived in the first school district.

Matthias Vickery, who settled in the eastern part of the town not far from the Androscoggin river, between 1782 and 1784, had by his two wives, Ruth

Horton and Elizabeth Wagg, a patriarchial family of 19 children, of whom four died in childhood. The sons that settled in Danville were James, who married Rebecca Penley and had 11 children, Matthias, Jr, who married Sally Dingley and had eight children, and Samuel, who married Nabby Fogg and had 11 children.

For its excellent series of records, Danville has been indebted to several painstaking clerks, but to none of them for a longer period than to Ebenezer Witham. His father, a native of Gloucester, Mass., was one of the first to settle in the northwestern part of the town, moving there soon after 1780. His mother was Sarah Hool. They had eight children, of whom four married and had children. Two of the sons, John and Ebenezer, were on the board of selectmen over a quarter of a century.

True Woodbury, a native of Newbury, Mass., married, in 1780, Susanna Nevins, of New Gloucester, and shortly after settled in what was, 20 years later, the fourth school district. He had 15 children, and his sons and grandsons have been prominent in town affairs. To the same neighborhood and at about the same time came William and James Nevins, natives of Gloucester, Mass., and presumably brothers. William married Elizabeth Ray, had five children, and died July 23, 1800. James married Joanna Haskell and had 11 children, the eldest, James, being born in Poland, and the second, William, in New Gloucester. He died May 19, 1832; his wife survived him and died January 31, 1848, in her 90th year. John Walker, a native of Windham, with his wife, Jane Lake, came to this district about 1790. The names of six of their children are given in the town records. So also are the names of the seven children of Nathaniel and Sarah (Morgan) Sawyer, who lived here from 1790 till their death in 1828.

Joseph Dresser, a native of Gloucester, Mass., married there December 5, 1773, Mary Lane, and settled previous to 1782 directly opposite Dresser's rops, on the farm now owned by E. H. Hutchins. They had four children, of whom only two have descendants, Mary, who married William Moody, 2d, and Martha, who married Joseph Davis. Dr Joseph D. Davis, of Auburn, and James F. Davis, for many years proprietor of the Maine Hotel, were children of the latter. Aaron Dresser, a brother of Joseph, married Alice Rowe and cleared, about 1782, a farm on the cross road near his brother's, which came to be known as the Michael Holland place, from his son-in-law. He had nine children and died February 25, 1845, in his 87th year.

Edward and William Plummer settled in what was afterwards the fifth school district, between 1787 and 1789. They were natives of Scarborough and presumably brothers. William married Abigail Jordan and had nine children, whose descendants still live here. He died October 29, 1838, in his 81st year. Edward married Deborah Bragdon and had two sons and four daughters.

There were several families by the name of Larrabee among the early settlers, but the only one known to have come previous to 1790 was Solomon, who, with his wife, Lucy Dunn, and eight children, was living in this district in 1803.

Richard Hollis, a native of Weymouth, Mass., is perhaps the only one of the early settlers in the sixth school district that has no descendants of the name now resident in town. He married, February 13, 1777, Sarah Hanscome, of Cape Elizabeth, and had five sons and seven daughters. He died March 11, 1815, of typhus fever, at that time prevalent in this region.

George Leach, a native of Cape Elizabeth, came to this portion of the town with his wife, Catherine Wheeler, about 1788. They had five sons and three daughters.

Moses Hanscom, of Cape Elizabeth, married Molly McGray, of Harpswell, and lived in this district with his seven daughters and three sons, of whom the late Rev. Moses Hanscom, of Auburn, was the youngest.

James Wagg, a native of Cape Elizabeth, settled in the south part of the town, on the river road, as early as 1780. He married Dorcas Strout and had, besides five daughters, three sons, Samuel, James, and William P., several of whose descendants are residents of Auburn.

One of the few natives of New Hampshire among the early citizens of the town was David Gross, who, with his wife, Sally Newell, came in 1791. They had seven sons and five daughters. He died January 3, 1837, and his widow June 28, 1859, in her 85th year.

Lemuel Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, removed to Danville about 1782, and was prominent in town affairs until his death, January 1, 1813. He married Sarah Leach, who died January 29, 1847, in her 86th year. They had three sons that died in childhood, and seven daughters.

Benning and Samuel S., sons of Capt. John Wentworth, of Kittery, a veteran of the old French as well as of the Revolutionary War, were among the early settlers of Pejepscot. Benning, named for his father's uncle, Gov. Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, enlisted in his father's company in 1776 and served for five years. He had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. In 1816 he removed to Ohio with his entire family, except the eldest daughter, Sarah B., who married the Rev. James Garcelon. A year before his death he had over 50 grandchildren living, nearly all in the west. Samuel Salley Wentworth settled, soon after his marriage, on the River road, and had eight children, of whom the two youngest were burned to death in 1819. Two daughters, Sarah Bartlett and Elizabeth Jordan, married their neighbors, Ephraim and Joseph Crockett. Of the two sons, William settled in Ohio and was a soldier in the Mexican War; Foster settled finally in Norway, and had seven children, of whom William H. and Charles B. died, in 1864, in the service of the United States.

Ephraim Crockett and his wife, Rebecca Stanford, came from Cape Elizabeth about 1789. They had ten children, nearly all of whom married and reared large families. Their son Ephraim's descendants alone numbered nearly 100 persons when the latter's widow died in 1875.

Andrew Robinson Giddinge, commonly known as "Squire" Giddinge, was both one of the first settlers and most prominent citizens of Pejepscot. He was of the sixth generation in descent from George Giddinge, who came from St Albans, Hertfordshire, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and was a prominent man, serving as deputy to the General Court for ten years. He was named for his great-grandfather, Capt. Andrew Robinson, who was a great-grandson of Rev. John Robinson, the famous pastor at Leyden, of the Pilgrim Fathers. Squire Giddinge was born September 22, 1763, at Gloucester, Mass., the native town and residence of his parents, Capt. Andrew and Elizabeth (Davis) Giddinge. On the death of his father, who had served during the French and Indian War and was lost at sea during the Revolution, young Giddinge left Dummer Academy, where he had been a pupil for several years, and entered the employment of Daniel Sargeant, a merchant of Boston. After a year he embarked upon a sea-faring life, and on his second voyage to the West Indies was taken prisoner at St Christopher. He remained in prison some time and then was sent to London on an English ship. He fortunately met there an old acquaintance, Capt. George Hales, who procured for him a protection for the South Sea whale fishery. He made an 18 months' voyage with Capt. Hales, returning to London with a ship-load of oil, but to a poor market. Peace had now been declared, and his thoughts turned homewards. After several vain attempts, he procured passage from Amsterdam to New York the month before he was 21. He subsequently made three voyages to Europe, then bought an extensive tract of land in what was practically a wilderness, and settled in Pejepscot in 1787. Here he resided till his death, which occurred June 22, 1847. His home for a third of a century was the large square house at Danville Corner standing behind a row of elm trees. These trees, which he had set out himself, were the pride of his old age, and he sometimes referred to the well-trodden footpath inside the row as his quarter-deck. In Danville, Squire Giddinge's life was as quiet as the previous portion had been adventurous. As a trial justice he held court and gave counsel in all legal and semi-legal matters, and he served several years as one of the justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. He was the one most frequently called upon by the community to draft petitions, survey land, and write deeds. For several years he held an innkeeper's license, and his house was in many respects the social center of the town. During the greater part of his long life he kept a diary, still in the possession of his descendants, and of which free use has been made in preparing this sketch. He was a remarkably fine penman. With a pen made from a duck's quill he could write the

Lord's prayer within a circle the size of a dime with such distinctness that it could be read with the naked eye. He possessed much facility in the composition of verse. The following is the first of seven stanzas that close his record for 1839:

"Time still waves his pinion, nor let us repine,
But chant our adieu to old thirty-nine,
For its mercies be thankful, our hearts let us cheer,
And hope in our God for the coming new year."

Especially full of the religious hope and assurance that characterized his long life of honor and usefulness are the verses he dictated on his 83d birthday, too numerous to be repeated here, but which remain treasured in the memory of his grandchildren. Mr Giddinge was twice married. His first wife, Anna Lane, died December 12, 1798, aged 31, leaving a son and two daughters; his second, Elizabeth Parsons, died May 22, 1831, leaving two sons. Anna, the eldest child, married Col. Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, a prominent and influential citizen of the town, and had several children who maintain the family traditions. Andrew R., the eldest, and Amos T., the youngest son, lived for many years at the Corner, but none of the name are now resident in town. The remaining son, Rev. George Parsons Giddinge, D.D., was a prominent member of the Episcopal church in Illinois and Missouri, and largely instrumental in the establishment of Trinity church in Lewiston.

Captain John Penley, who became a resident of Pejepscot previous to its incorporation, and whose long life saw the end of its municipal existence, has been chosen as another example of the sturdy and able men who have been prominent in town affairs and have left descendants and representatives to follow in their steps. He was the son of Joseph and Esther (Fogg) Penley, and was born May 11, 1782, near Strout's Point in Freeport, then included in the town of North Yarmouth. His father, born in Gloucestershire, England, July 13, 1756, had a rather romantic career. Visiting, one day, his elder brother, a hatter in London, he strayed down to the docks, was seized by the press gang, hurried on board a war-ship, which sailed without allowing him the slightest opportunity to communicate with his friends. While the vessel was cruising off the Maine coast, angered at having received a flogging for some trifling offence, he with a messmate stole the ship's boat and came ashore. Though closely pursued they succeeded in escaping. He enlisted in the American army in the war that shortly followed, served several years and settled near its close in Freeport. His son, Capt. John Penley, was a boy of 10 when the family removed in 1792 to Pejepscot. His opportunities for education had been slight; they were even less in his new home, but he improved them to such an extent that he was not hampered in this direction in his subsequent successful business career. He married early, always lived upon a farm, and sometimes owned and operated as many as eight or ten, but

the purchase and sale of horses and cattle was the occupation in which he was especially interested and to which he gave much attention during the fourscore years he lived in Danville. He was one of the pioneers in the now important industry of sending Maine cattle to the Brighton market, and one of his droves was the second driven out of the state to that market. He held for many years the position in the state militia that gave him the title by which he was usually known. He represented the town in the legislature in 1824 and in 1838, and was repeatedly elected to various municipal offices. He was one of the organizers in 1847 of the Auburn bank—which was first named the Danville bank—and long continued one of its directors. He had a place in the management of the Lewiston Falls Bridge Company, for forty years the most important of the local corporations. He was kind towards the poor and those in his employ, and just and honorable in business. Though not a member of any church, he worshiped with and was much interested in the welfare of the Free Baptist church near his homestead. To the care and repair of its building and of the burying-ground adjacent he gave much, in time and money, during his life, and at his death bequeathed to it \$1,000. He died January 13, 1873, in his 91st year. Captain Penley married first, in 1802, Desire Dingley, by whom he had thirteen children, and second, in 1834, Julia A. Wagg, by whom he had five children. Rufus Penley, of South Auburn, is one of the four surviving children of the first marriage, and those of the second are represented by ex-Mayor Penley, of Auburn.

POLAND.

CHAPTER XLI.

BAKERSTOWN.—Grant of—First Location—Origin of Name—Proprietors of—"A Township Lost"—The New Grant—First Division of Lots—Action of Proprietors—Settlers and Improvements in 1783—Petition of Settlers, 1785—Bridgham & Glover Purchase—Litigation—Final Settlement and Award to Little.

THE history of Poland commences with Bakerstown, which name it should have taken on incorporation. In 1735 John Tyler, Joseph Pike, and others, "officers and soldiers in the expedition to Canada, Anno 1690, under the command of Capt. John March, Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, and Capt. Philip Nelson," petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for two townships of land in consideration of their military services. The petition was granted February 3, 1736. One of these townships—Bakerstown¹—"was laid out Westerly of Merrimack river, and northerly of and adjoining to Contoocook, by Richard Hazzen, surveyor, at the direction of the Honorable Thomas Berry, Esq., Charles Peirce and John Hobson, Esqs., October 23, 1739," and allotted to these proprietors: Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, Deacon Joshua Moody, Joseph Gould, Joseph Page, Jr, Elisha Sweatt, John Kent, Caleb Moody, Nathanael Clark, John Thurlo, Joseph Osgood, Samuel George, Hannah Bolton, Capt. John Sargent, Benjamin Hoag, John Badger, Samuel Smith, Jr, Jonathan Marsh, Joseph Ilsley, Gideon Lowell, Stephen Chase, Joseph Short, Thomas Huse, John Lunt, Abraham Titcomb, Joseph Pike, James Brown, Stephen Longfellow¹, Stephen Longfellow², Samuel Bartlet y^e 3d, Nathanael Barnard, Capt. Thomas Hale, Jeremiah Goodridge, Capt. Thomas Wallingford, John March, Rev'd Mr William Johnson, William Huse, Joseph Davis, Henry Dowe, Samuel Sargent, Samuel Silver, Robert Savory, Tristram Greenleaf, Eleazer Hudson, Dr Joseph Hills, Thomas Challis, Jonathan Blaisdel, James Toppan, Daniel Bradley, David Bartlet, Peter Ayers, Eleazer Johnson, Lazarus Goodwin, James Anderton, John Littleale, Edward Emerson, Zachariah Beal, Capt. John Sargent, Percival Clark, Ebenezer Stewart, Joseph Holland. Massachusetts at this time claimed the greater part of Laconia, and Bakerstown was located where is now the town of Salisbury. In 1740 the Masonian claim met

¹According to J. J. Dearborn, M.D., historian of Salisbury, N. H., the township by common consent received its name in honor of the brave Capt. Thomas Baker, who in 1720 killed the sachem Waternumus on the bank of the rapid stream entering the Pemigewasset near Plymouth, still called Baker's river. So little was known of the country that this grant was considered to lie in that vicinity.

with kind reception from George II, who in 1741 settled the question of boundary by creating the Province of New Hampshire, and the Massachusetts title was invalid.

Coming events had cast their shadow before, and at a proprietors' meeting held September 29, 1740, "the Proprietors being informed that by the Determination of his Majesty in Council relating to the controverted Bounds between the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire we were excluded from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to which we always supposed ourselves to belong; therefore it is *unanimously* Voted that a Petition be preferred to the King's most Excellent Majesty, setting forth our distressed condition and praying we may be continued in the said Province of the Massachusetts." Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., was "Impowered to present the Petition to His Majesty in our behalf," etc. This was of no avail, and Bakerstown "on the Merrimack and adjoining Contoocook" was abandoned. Nothing was further done until we find this record in the ancient volume of Proprietors' Proceedings:

Whereas there was a Township granted by the Government of Massachuseth Anno 1736, to a number of Officers and Soldiers their Heirs &c. for their Service in the Canada Expedition, Anno, 1690, as by the foregoing Records may more fully appear, in which Township they had laid out Lots, built Mills and Houses, and had been at great Cost and Charge in bringing forward the settlement of the same, Which by running the late Line between the Province of Massachusetts and New Hampshire fell into the latter. After divers Petitions and applications to his late Majesty King *George* the Second; and also to the Government of New Hampshire for said Township to be Confirm'd to them all which petitions and applications were in vain, therefore the said Township was given up as lost from Anno 1754 to Anno 1764, at which time the Proprietors having hope that the Government of the Massachuseth would grant them another Township in lieu of that lost, thereupon a Number of the former Proprietors met together and appointed an Agent to Solicit their cause at the General Court of said Province of the Massachusetts for some redress either in Lands, or in such way and manner as to said Court should seem meet, the Transactions of which affair are more fully set forth in the following Records:

In March, 1764, Major Samuel Gerrish was chosen "to petition the Great and General Court for some Relief for a township lost," the next year Captain Moses Little and Col Jonathan Bagley were chosen to join Major Gerrish, and in 1765 was made the following:

PROPRIETORS AGREEMENT WITH YE AGENTS.—That our Agents Maj.^r Samuel Gerrish, Capt. Moses Little & Col. Jonathan Bagly, who are to Sollicite the Great & Gen.^l Court for a Grant of a Township of the unappropriated Land in this Province in lieu of a Township Granted to a number of Officers & Soldiers in the Canada Expedition call'd *Bakers Town*, which Township by the late running the Province Line has fallen into New Hampshire That they shall have & enjoy all the Lands the said Great and Gen.^l Court shall Grant to the former Owners or Proprietors of said *Bakers Town*, over and above Six Miles and Three Quarters of a Mile Square in full Satisfaction for all their trouble charge & expence in preferring the said Petition and getting a Township Granted And if the said General Court should be pleased not to grant a Township over and above Six Miles and Three quarters of a Mile Square, then they our said Agents Gerrish, Little and Bagley to be at the whole expence without any charge to the Proprietors, and if any more than Six miles and three quarters of a mile Square should be granted they the said Agents to have it and to take it in proportion, in every Division of Lotts that shall be laid out in said Township.

Through the earnest labors of their agents, the General Court granted in 1765 to the Bakerstown proprietors "a township of land in the Province of Maine to be laid out on east side of Saco river, and to adjoin some former grants." This was to be seven and one-half miles square, 8,600 acres being allowed for water in ponds. The location was not to interfere with the Pejepscot claim or New Gloucester.

The First Division of Lots was made or drawn December 23, 1767, by Mr Simon Ayer, Capt. Robert Sargent, and Capt. Moses Little, as follows:

Capt. Stephen Greenleaf 61, Deacon Joshua Moody 48, Henry Eaton 4, Elisha Sweatt 22, John Kent 86, Caleb Moody 63, Nathaniel Clark 90, John Thorla 58, Joseph Osgood 34, Samuel George 87, Hannah Bolton 83, Capt. John Sargent 39, Benjamin Hoag 88, John Badger 70, Samuel Smith Jun.^r 9, Jonathan Marsh 75, Joseph Ilsley 32, Gideon Lowell 11, Stephen Chase 2, Joseph Short 21, Thomas Huse 5, Tho^s Berry Esq. 100, Samuel Bartlet 3d 81, John Lunt 97, Abr.^m Titcomb 30, Joseph Pike 89, James Brown 47, Stephen Longfellow 40, Stephen Longfellow 98, Nathaniel Barnard 79, Capt. Tho.^s Hale 78, Jeremiah Goodridge 50, Col. Tho.^s Wallinsford 33, John March 72, Rev'd Will^m Johnson 13, William Huse 53, Joseph Davis 57, Henry Dowe 7, Samuel Sargent 36, Sam.^{el} Silver 94, Robert Savory 93, Tristram Greenleaf 20, Eleazer Hudson 82, William Johnson Rev.^d 99, Joseph Hills 31, Thomas Challis 43, Jonathan Blasdel 27, James Toppan 6, Daniel Bradley 56, David Bartlet 3, Peter Ayer 65, Eleazer Johnson 55, Lazarus Goodwin 10, James Anderton 91, John Littleale 28, Edward Emerson 37, Zachariah Beal 69, Capt. John Sargent 77, Percival Clark 1, Ebenezer Stewart 12, Joseph Holland 66, Joseph Gould 62, First Minister 52, Ministerial Right 29, Harvard Colledge 17, School 44, Jon^a Bagley Esq 80, 67, 49, 92, 54, 19, 60, 25, 61, 81, 74; Captain Moses Little 85, 46, 23, 16, 96, 35, 71, 76, 18, 41, 24; Major Samuel Gerrish 51, 15, 26, 8, 14, 45, 95, 73, 42, 68, 59.

The proprietors' meetings are held in Newbury and Amesbury up to May 14, 1798. It was voted "to receive the plan of the new township obtained by our agents in lieu of Bakers Town lost"; also that "the reward heretofore voted to their agents is a sufficient reward to them for their time trouble and expense in getting the new township, etc.," and "if Ten of the proprietors will settle on the new Township within one year they shall have Ten Dollars each for their encouragement paid by the proprietors, also to build a saw-mill in the new township and a town house and to clear roads, etc." The three agents are allowed to settle five additional families. Capt. Robert Sargent and Capt. Daniel Bradley are chosen to lot out the new township; they are to be paid "25 shillings per day (old tenor) for their service and find them." David Bradley, Samuel Little, Simon Ayer, and Ezra Hale to be chainmen at 20 shillings, old tenor, per day and "find them." 100 acres are to be laid out to each proprietor, and \$90 are voted to lay out ninety lots. April 7, 1767, "the committee to lay out lots are to clear a road from the settlement of New Gloucester into the township where they lay out the lots, and build a log house for the benefit of the settlers." December 28 it was voted to pay the committee (Little and others) £100, old tenor, for building the house and clearing the road from the mill in New Gloucester up to the house; also to build a bridge over Little Androscoggin river, and to prosecute any person or persons that shall trespass upon their township. 1768, March 21, voted to build a saw-mill for the settlers, to give "a number not exceeding

ten that should build a house 20 feet long and 18 feet broad on the town and finish it for the reception of a family within eight months, and live in the same, ten dollars for their encouragement." A reward was voted to Nathanael Bayley and John Nevens (he was axeman of the first surveying party, according to tradition cut the first tree felled, and was a resident of the town from 1768 to 1832, when he died, over 100 years old) for information concerning trespassers engaged in cutting timber. 1769, January 2, committee's report of the laying out of the first division of lots is accepted, and their account of £472-3-2 O. T. (lawful money £63-7-0) allowed. April 11 a committee was chosen to "view a site for a saw-mill, purchase it, and have a mill erected upon it." July 4 voted to raise £57, L. M., to bring forward the settlement of the new township. Lot 24 in First Division chosen as the best site for a mill. October 10 a committee was appointed to lay out a highway from New Gloucester head line to the saw-mill in Bakerstown and to agree with some person or persons to clear and make passable the same. James Ordway is granted lot 2 in the additional lots, in lieu of lot 20 in the first division which "has fallen into a great swamp and will not do to settle on." He reports having a man at work upon the lot asked for.

1770, August 6, Capt. Moses Little and Capt. Robert Sergent were chosen to build a saw-mill in the township for the proprietors in case Abel Sawyer, Jr, fail of building a mill by the first day of September next. This committee was later instructed "to view and spot out a road from New Gloucester to Cushing Town," etc.; the settlers were given leave to cut the grass in the meadows, etc.; it was voted "that if a number of men to the amount of eight will settle upon either of the additional lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 and clear five acres in one year from this date; also build a house and finish the same fit for the reception of a family, shall have the lot settled," etc. 1771, March 15, a committee was chosen to treat with James McHurd, Esq., about a lot of land on which the saw-mill is built. 1772, March 2, voted to pay Nathanael Bayley £4 for work done on the county road in Bakerstown. July 2, action was taken about a bridge across the Little Androscoggin river. 1773, March 29, the proprietors are in debt £469-9-4 on account of Bakerstown, and have due them from unpaid taxes £712-1-0. October 11 inducements were offered for settlers: 2,500 acres to any who will cut down and clear up 30 acres a year yearly for four years and settle three families within two years, four families the third year, and three families the fourth year. Major Samuel Gerrish is granted land, and 169 milled dollars, on condition that he build a bridge before October, 1774, over Little Androscoggin river at the end of the county road in lot 74. 1775, March 6, voted to lay out a second division of land, of 200 acres, to each original right or share, also took measures to build a bridge over the river at Mr Emery's mill. 1777, March 3, allowed John Nevens a bill of £44-14-6 O. T. for helping to lay out lots, clearing roads, and mending high-

ways in 1767, 1768, 1770, 1775, 1776. Voted to give 60 fifty-acre lots of the undivided land to those proprietors already settled, and to such as shall begin to clear the next summer and settle a family by March 3, 1778. April 7 voted to lay out 46 acres to Mr Stephen Rawlings. April 9 Moses Emery and Thomas Bayley, of Bakerstown, were chosen surveyors of highways. 1779, March 1, a committee is chosen to agree with Lieut Moses Emery or some other person to build a grist-mill for the benefit of the settlers. 1780, Thomas Bayley, Edmund Bayley, and Moses Emery are allowed bills for services in the new town, and Samuel Shaw, Thomas Bayley, and Nathaniel Shaw are to see that the timber in the township be not cut. 1782, March 4, voted to lay out the undivided land, and Samuel Emerson, Simeon Bartlett, Nathan Ayer, Zebulon Davis chosen to do this. They were authorized to warn off all settlers they are satisfied have no right under the proprietors, and notices of warning were posted in Bakerstown and New Gloucester. 1783, March 3, a committee was appointed "to consider the affair of Mr Parsons and others that have taken up land in the town," which reported that "all the non-proprietors that were settled in the township on the first day of January, 1781, excepting Eliezer Parsons, son of Philemon Parsons, if they will peaceably and quietly quit all their pretended right and title to land they have laid out to themselves shall be allowed 50 acres each in the first division of lots that are not drawn — each two of them to draw (a) 100 acre lot and stand an equal share with the proprietors in drawing said lots, and if they will not comply with this offer, as they came in illegally they shall not be intitled to any land in the town." 1784, January 8, voted to pay Lieut Moses Emery \$100 for building a saw-mill and grist-mill, and to excuse him for his neglect in not building the mill according to contract," etc. June 7 voted to draw the lots laid out in the [second] division of lots, and a committee chosen to examine into the failure of Lieut Moses Emery in not having his grist and saw-mills in repair, etc. The report of Amos Davis, who surveyed the land, gives the early settlers' names and other items of interest.

As to the good land it is chiefly on the two miles in width on the SW side I find considerable good land but much hurt by that on many good hills the large trees are but few it may be depended on that the watry ponds are nearly as laid down on the plan & I have measured the meadows likewise the lots that I find Settlers are as follows, viz Lot No 1 on the SW end taken up about 3 or four years ago by Andrew Adams & Will.^m Wells—Chitman is on the same lot.

I find Chitman improving on lot No 3:4:34:35 the corner falls into his field.

I find Joseph Varrel & Jo Harrison improving on lot No 40.

I find Philamon Parsons improving on lot No 41.

I find [Samuel] Jordan & John Row improving lot 42.

I find [John] Matthews & Josiah Thomas & Allen improving lot 71.

I find John Woster, Jackson, Ring & [Ephraim] Briggs all living and improving on lot No 70.

I find Barnard Briggs living & improving lot 69.

I find Gersham Home living and improving on lot No 79.

I find Simeon Homes living and improving on lot No 80.

I find a considerable opening fell last Summer by Benjⁿ Farnham on lots No 67: 68.

N B By computation it may be seen that there is more land than was expected as you laid the same on the plan.

N B The cause of 2 lots in 4 places being of the same numbers because

I found land where [water] was mark'd on the plan.

N B this land presented here was compleated in running and bounding in the beginning of the year of our Lord 1783.

1785, March 9, voted to give Lieut Moses Emery £5 in full for building the grist-mill. 1787, April 9, voted to build a meeting-house 30 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 9 feet posts. 1788, February 4, Col Josiah Little and Christopher Sargeant were chosen to attend the next session of the General Court to exhibit the boundaries of Bakerstown and show cause why the petition of John Bridgham and others should not be granted, and to present the plan of Bakerstown as surveyed by Mr Amos Davis in 1780 for acceptance and confirmation. 1789, November 13, line between New Gloucester and Bakerstown surveyed. 1790, March 15, voted to build the meeting-house 30 feet square and 11 feet posts. 1791, March 7, lot 67 in second division granted and confirmed to Deacon Edmund Bayley and his son, Abner Bayley, for settling the original rights of David Bartlett and Eleazer Johnson. 1793, March 4, Josiah Little chosen clerk and treasurer, and his account of £74-9-5 toward building a meeting-house in the town was allowed.¹ 1795, March 2, voted to sell all the undivided lands, and chose Josiah Little, Silas Little, and David Little to do this. 1796, voted to petition the General Court for £300-13-2 expended in defending the law suits brought by the Commonwealth against the proprietors.

While the proprietors were harassed and troubled by expensive law suits to invalidate their title, by trespassers, etc., the settlers were in equally as bad straits, as is shown by this petition.

PETITION OF SETTLERS, 1785. — To the Honorable Senate & the Honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts In General Court Assembled The Petition of a Number of Settlers In the Plantation called Bakerstown in the County of Cumberland — Humbly Shews That Whereas s^d Plantation has been Several times Taxed to said Commonwealth — Your Petitioners would humbly beg leave to Set forth to the Honorable Court our utter Inability to pay Said Taxes or any part thereof, which Inability we think Is owing In a great measure to the Neglects of the *Proprietors* of this Plantation — The principles of which are as follows (Viz)

Firstly They have done nothing towards any Roads In s^d Plantation, except Cutting out what is call'd the County Road, about three miles & Built a Bridge over a River. Thus are we without Roads except what any Persons are pleased to do at their own Expence, nor will the Proprietors allow anything therefor

Secondly They have done nothing towards Building a Meeting House or Settling a Minister, or having any Preaching In the Place.

Thirdly We have been without the Privilege of a Grist-mill until December A.D. 1782. In consequence of which we have been obliged to carry our Corn *Ten or Twelve Miles* to mill with Difficulty & Expence until S^d A.D. 1782.

Fourthly They voted that every settler that came In & settled In a certain Term of Time should have Fifty Acres of Land — Since have warned the Settlers off that came In & settled on that promise.

¹ This was on the plains near Minot Corner and was ready for use in 1793.

Fifthly There are not more than Four or Five Proprietors that are settled In the Plantation & not more than Ten or Twelve that have any Security for their Land; nor would their possessions & Interests Vend for enough to pay the aforesaid Taxes, nor are we In any capacity to Tax the Interest of the Proprietors as we have no records, nor papers relative thereunto nor can we come to the knowledge thereof

Sixthly The lines of Said Plantation are not established & consequently it remains unknown how many Settlers are In Said Plantation, So it being very difficult if not Impossible to assess the Said Settlers equitably, if their capacity was ever so agreeable otherwise to pay Taxes S^d settlers have requested s^d Proprietors to establish lines sundry terms, but it yet remains unperformed

Seventhly We your Petitioners have laid before said Honourable Court a Petition for a redress respecting ye above premises & according to the return we have had, we find S^d Taxes laid upon us were Stayed for ye term of six months that we be put In a better capacity for paying Taxes, for which favour we give thanks — But our capacity for paying Taxes as it appears remains no better.

Eighthly We have lately Taxes sent us to the amount of 903£-17s to be assessed upon us and officers appointed relative thereto — Which if we could obtain a redress of the above premises or be adjusted for an Incorporation & it were performed we doubt not but we should feel ourselves willing to pay any resonable Tax ye Honourable Court should see meet to lay upon us — And we hope through the kind Providence of our Good God we should be able We would urge the aforesaid Neglects of the Proprietors together with our extreme poverty & look to your Honours for direction & relief by abating the whole of sd Taxes or otherwise as In your Wisdom you shall think fit & as in Duty bound your Petitioners shall ever Pray

Bakerstown October Ye 22^d 1785.

(signed)	MOSES EMERY	} Committee of Said Bakerstown.
	JOSIAH DUNN	
	SAMUEL SHAW	
	DAVID ANDREWS	

N. B.

The 19th of the Above mentioned October began a storm of Rain & continued until the 23rd of s^d Octbr which occasioned such an Inundation of water as carried off both the Mills & all ye Bridges in sd Bakerstown which adds greatly to our poverty & distress. We the above Petitioners would humbly beg the S^d Honourable Court to send a committee to view our present Circumstances.

MOSES EMERY
JOSIAH DUNN
SAMUEL SHAW
DAVID ANDREWS.

In 1767 a mistake was discovered in the survey and also that it conflicted with the Pejepsco purchase, and in June, 1768, an order was secured for a new location. The troublous times before and during the Revolution prevented action until 1780, when Amos Davis was appointed surveyor. The survey began at the northerly corner of New Gloucester and run on its head line southwest four miles; then northwest seven miles; then northeast to Turner line; then by Turner to Androscoggin river; then down the river to Twenty-mile falls; from said falls to New Gloucester line 400 rods northeast of the place of commencement; from thence to the corner. The plan (returned in February, 1781,) was submitted to a joint committee of the General Court, but no report appears on record and the original plan was lost. In accepting this survey the proprietors excluded all land not confirmed to them in October, 1765.

Bridgham & Glover Purchase.—The following contract was the cause of serious trouble and long litigation:—

It is agreed between Samuel Phillips jr and others, a committee authorized by the General Court to sell the unappropriated lands in the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln on the one part—and John

Bridgham of Shepherdsfield, gentleman, and John Glover of New Gloucester, yeoman, both in the County of Cumberland, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the other part—that the said committee will make and execute to the said Bridgham and Glover a good and lawful deed of a certain tract of land, being all the land belonging to the State lying between the towns of New Gloucester, Gray, Raymondton, Otisfield, Bakerstown and Shepherdsfield, upon the said Bridgham and Glover paying the said committee for the said land three shillings and nine-pence in consolidated notes of this Commonwealth, and three-pence in specie per acre for so many acres as Samuel Titcomb of Wells shall certify to the said committee, that the said tract contains without his making any allowance for ponds, bogs, or water land. And the said Bridgham and Glover engage to pay the said committee for the tract above-said described, at the rate above expressed, one-half at the time of receiving the deed, and the other half within nine months from the date thereof, with interest until paid; which deed the said Bridgham and Glover engage to appear to receive at the office of the committee within one month from the time the said Titcomb shall return to the said committee a plan of the said land. They also engage to pay the said Titcomb and his chainmen the expenses of surveying the said land in the first instance the same to be credited as part payment for the land aforesaid. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, this 22d day of June, Anno Domini, 1787.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
ELIJAH WILLIAMS
JAMES LYON

SAMUEL PHILLIPS
NATHANIEL WELLS
LEONARD JARVIS
RUFUS PUTNAM.

N. B. It is understood that there is reserved for the future disposal of government, 100 acres of land, to be disposed of to each settler who settled on the tract of land aforesaid before June 1, 1784, and made a separate improvement thereon, on his application and payment therefor, to be laid out as will best include his improvement.

Titcomb's survey covered 19,859 acres belonging to Bakerstown, as shown by the accepted plan of the survey of Davis, and notwithstanding the Legislature was memorialized by the Bakerstown proprietors, a grant of 20,959 acres was issued January 15, 1789, to John Bridgham and 64 others, bounded thus: "Beginning at a hornbine tree standing on the south line of Turner about 2 miles 174 rods from a place on Amariscoggin River, called the Crooked Ripples; thence running southwest 11 miles 260 rods to a maple tree; thence northwest three miles; thence northeast 10 miles and 90 rods to a hemlock tree; thence south $63\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ east, to the place begun at," etc. In June, 1790, John Bridgham, Amos Dwinal, and John Glover were authorized to commence actions against Bakerstown for possession, etc. March 5, 1792, the General Court directed the Attorney-General to prosecute those claiming on the Bridgham and Glover grant under Bakerstown, and he filed an information in the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston in February, 1792, against the Bakerstown proprietors. On this a *scire facias* was issued, commanding them to appear in Portland on the second Tuesday of July, 1792, "to shew cause why the Commonwealth should not be re-seized of the lands." By consent of the parties (Commonwealth sci. fac., pliffs., vs. Proprietors of Bakerstown), the Supreme Judicial Court in session at Portland, July 10, 1792, assigned to the proprietors of Bakerstown "a quantity of land equal to a tract seven and a half miles square, exclusive of 8,600 acres allowed for ponds" therein, to

be included within the bounds of the original confirmation aforesaid, and these lines:—

Beginning on the side line of New Gloucester, 427 rods from the north corner of the said New Gloucester; thence running north $33^{\circ} 45'$ 427 rods on the side line to the said north corner; thence running southwest, on the head line of said New Gloucester, four miles; thence running northwest seven miles to a bound in Thompson's Pond; thence running northeast 438 rods to a pine tree standing on the shore of said pond; thence continuing the said course from the said pine tree ten miles and 209 rods to a *spruce tree*, the two last lines being 12 miles and 27 rods long; thence running south 60° east 150 rods to the corner of Turner; thence continuing the same course on the side line of said Turner towards Androscoggin River, until it meets the curve line hereafter mentioned; also by a line beginning at the bound first began at, and running from thence northeast towards the Twenty-mile or Great Falls on Androscoggin River to the said curve line; then by a curve line, above referred to, to be drawn parallel to said river, and intersecting the said side line of Turner at one end, and the said line running towards the said Twenty-mile Falls at the other end, and to be so far from the river as, with the other lines aforesaid, to include a quantity of land equal to a tract of land seven miles and a half square, exclusive of 8,600 acres allowed for ponds.

Robert Southgate, Esq., was appointed commissioner and David Purrington surveyor to lay out the lands and run the lines. The court at Boston, in February, 1795, accepted Davis's survey in part and Southgate and Purrington's in part, and confirmed so that "the lines of Bakerstown as laid down by S. & P.'s plan be the true line of Bakerstown," and there being a line marked on the north part of their plan (as run by Davis within their line) by which about 900 acres were cut off, the court then declares that "this line run by Davis shall be the north bounds of Bakerstown *provided* the proprietors release all claim of right and interest to such lands within these bounds as were actually settled upon them before Davis run his line.

In March, 1814, Josiah Little petitioned the court on behalf of the Bakerstown proprietors claiming compensation for "a loss of more than 2,000 acres of their most valuable land, given to those who were only trespassers or parole tenants," etc. The court appointed a committee on the claim, which reported "that the Supreme Judicial Court in the decision made in October, 1793, exceeded the authority given by the act of June 18, 1791, and the proprietors of Bakerstown are thereby deprived of 2,253 acres." The Commissioners of Land Office were then ordered to examine into the facts, and they reported that "the proprietors have had their land reduced 2,255 acres and 65 rods below what was understood by all parties at the original inquest, and that those having the interest should be compensated by the Commonwealth for said quantity of land as in a state of nature at the time when the judgment was rendered." The selectmen of Minot, Asaph Howard, Nicholas Noyes, and Charles Moody made an estimate of the lands "as they would be worth in a state of nature." The legislature accepted their valuation, and, in 1823, allowed Mr Josiah Little's claim of \$22,073 on 2,453 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. None of his expenses in litigation (\$2,124.83) were allowed. The persons holding these lands, the lots, number and value of acres were:—

Capt. Daniel Bucknam, lots 12 and 13, 135 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, \$10 per acre; Gideon Bearce, lot 14, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, \$12 per acre; Capt. John Bridgman & Brothers, lots 17, 18, 19, 20, and 38, 300 acres, \$14 per acre;

David Rowe, lot 37, 100 acres, \$8 per acre; David Millett, lot 72, 100 acres, \$8 per acre; John Millett, lot 90, 100 acres, \$9 per acre; Benjamin Clifford, lot 73, 100 acres, \$9 per acre; Isaac Allen and John Row, lot 89, 100 acres, \$7 per acre; John Coy, lot 91, 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, \$12 per acre; Joseph Clifford, lot 124, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, \$8 per acre; Elijah Hackett, 113 acres, \$13 per acre; Isaac Bearce, lot 28, 25 acres, \$6 per acre; Asa Bearce, lot 27, 60 acres, \$7 per acre; Asa Lowring, lot 26, 50 acres, \$5 per acre; James Hodgkins, 100 acres, \$15 per acre. 900 acres above Davis's line (in Hebron) were estimated at \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.

CHAPTER XLII.

Incorporation—Surface and Soil—Early Settlers—Hackett's Mills—Poland Corner—West Poland—Early Traders, Etc.—Early Taverns—South Poland—Poland Spring—Mechanic Falls—Paper-Making—Poland Paper Company—Other Business Interests—Mechanic Falls Ledger—Physicians, Etc.

POLAND was incorporated, the 95th town, from Bakerstown and the Bridgham & Glover purchase, February 17, 1795. It is three-fourths surrounded by New Gloucester, Raymond, and Casco in Cumberland county, and Oxford in Oxford county. Minot and Auburn bound it on the northeast. It received its name, it is said, not from the Indian chief Poland, but the old hymn tune "Poland," so great a favorite with Moses Emery, the agent to the General Court to secure incorporation. In 1827 part of Thompson Pond plantation was annexed. Minot was set off in 1802, and in 1852 a small portion was set off to Danville. The important sections are East Poland, West Poland, South Poland, Poland (Corner) or the Center, Mechanic Falls. *East Poland* includes Marston Corner, The Empire, Minot Corner, Hackett's Mills, Bailey and Harris hills, etc.; *South Poland*, The Range, Ricker and Shaker hills, etc.; *West Poland*, Megquier, Johnson, Allen, and Black-cat hills, Herrick valley, and The Ridge or "Promised Land," etc. *The Center* embraces Poland village, White-oak hill, Pigeon hill, etc. The surface is diversified; in the east level and uninteresting; in the west partaking of that charming blending of hill, valley, and lake scenery so lovely a feature of the Oxford Hills, and calling up visions of the White Mountains. A dreary sand strip of varying width passes through the middle of the town, formerly covered with one of the finest white-pine growths in Maine, from which before the Revolution were cut many masts and spars for British men-of-war. Beautiful lands or "ponds" add attractions to the landscape of the western part. The most picturesque are the three Range ponds. Thompson's pond on the west border is eight miles long, two wide, and stocked with fish. Tripp pond is in a charming rural section, and a fine "horseback" ridge extends along its west shore. Quaker Bog pond is in the south, and the gem-like Worthley further east. Little Androscoggin river winds on the north and

separates the town from Minot, and, by its unusual amount of water-power, is a great natural source of wealth.

The great trail of the Indians between the Sebago Lake region and the lower Androscoggin passed across Bakerstown, and in aboriginal days quite a village probably occupied permanently the country around Thompson and Tripp ponds, and Poland Spring was quite a famous resort. Their places of sepulture have been discovered in various localities, and many weapons and implements have been found.

From the first Poland has taken high rank as a farming town and many of the farmers have been clear-headed, intelligent, successful men. The attractions of the town have brought into existence the model farms of N. Q. Pope (White Oak Farms), and James S. Sanborn (Elmwood Farm), which not only add to the beauty and prosperity, but are really experimental agricultural stations, from which the earnest farmer gathers useful information to be turned to account on his own domain. The Grange has a large membership and is doing a good work. The soil is very fertile; an admirable quality of apples is raised; other fruits and crops flourish. Dairying is profitably conducted; fine horses and blooded stock are remunerative branches of husbandry. Many farm-houses have been arranged to accommodate the summer visitors that the charm of the scenery, and that leader of Maine watering-places, Poland Spring House, attract here in annually increasing numbers. Railroad communication is afforded by the Grand Trunk, running along the eastern and northern side, with stations at Danville and Lewiston Junctions (Auburn), Empire, and Mechanic Falls, and by Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad at Mechanic Falls.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Nathaniel Bailey was the first settler. He came to The Empire in 1768. John Newman came in 1769. (A daughter of his is said to be the first child born in town.) Moses Emery with his wife and infant child came from Newbury, Mass., in 1769, and located at The Empire. In the summer he built a log-house a few rods east of the bridge at Hackett's Mills and lived there for some years, when he removed to the falls where has grown the village of Minot Corner. He was, by seven years, the earliest of the settlers of the town north of the river, but was a man well adapted for the wild and hazardous life of a pioneer; loved to hunt the animals that frequented the wilderness, and made boon friends of the few Indians who still kept their home in the vicinity. Moose, bear, and deer abounded, and many were the adventures of this hardy man. He moved across the river in 1772, and built saw and grist mills at Minot Corner about 1776, which were carried off by high water and soon rebuilt. He was an active, energetic man, just the one to advance a new settlement, kept a ferry across the river until the bridge was built, and was agent for the settlers to the General Court to secure the incorporation of the town of Poland. He died April 28, 1836, aged 92. His son, Moses, born September 20, 1772, received a grant of 50 acres of land from

the proprietors in consideration of his being the first white male child born in their township. He died in Auburn, November 4, 1861. Hon. Stephen Emery, was son of Moses Emery, and the first native of the town to receive a liberal education. He filled many positions with ability, was state attorney-general in 1839, and died in Auburn, November 18, 1863, aged 73. Daniel Lane was an early settler. During the seventies and eighties there were many newcomers; among them we find the names of Bray, Willcome, Safford, Hawkes, Bucknam, Dwinal, Shaw, Varel (Verrill), etc. The first settler on Ricker hill was John Wooster, who built the first dwelling-house in 1779. About 1782 Philemon Parsons, Samuel Jordan, John Rowe, John Mathews, Josiah Holmes, Eliphas Ring, Barnebas Briggs, Ephraim Briggs, William Berry, Daniel Parsons, Nathaniel Maxwell, James Merrill, and Benjamin Chipman resided here. The last five were near Raymond. In 1793 Jabez Ricker, then residing at Alfred, Me, exchanged lands with the Poland Shakers, and with his sons, Samuel, Wentworth, and Joseph, moved to the Range. Joseph Ricker was the first blacksmith in the town, and Wentworth Ricker opened the first public house, in 1797, now the Mansion House at South Poland. [For settlers in 1783 see page 720.] Between 1768 and 1795, Josiah Dunn¹ (died about 1825, aged 93), David Pulsifer and sons, Captain Davis, John Rollins, Captain Farrington, Henry Bray, Benjamin Coombs, and a Mr Woodward made settlements in East Poland, cleared farms, erected buildings, and this section became one of the most fertile and productive in the town. David Pulsifer came with his wife, Hannah, and family in 1790, and made his home on Elmwood farm, owned by James S. Sanborn since 1886. David Pulsifer, son of Jonathan Pulsifer, was born in Essex, Mass., about 1730. His children were: Jonathan, Ephraim, David, Samuel, Solomon, Sally (Mrs Dunn), Hannah (Mrs Knowlton). All settled in Poland; their descendants are respected citizens. David and Hannah Pulsifer lived over a century. Hon. John R. Pulsifer, who occupied the homestead until his death, was the largest farmer and one of the prominent men of the

¹ *Hon. Josiah Dunn*, his son, was born September 8, 1779, and died February 3, 1843. As his father was disabled, the care of the family fell upon him from the age of 14. He married before he was of age, and in a few years was a farmer, lumberman, real estate dealer, and a man of great activity. He sometimes would cut down the trees and make a wagon load of shingles in a day. In 1804 he erected a saw-mill on Worthley Brook, and later built a saw-mill and a fulling and carding mill at Minot Corner. He purchased this privilege in 1820. He was representative in 1803, and was most of the time in that office until 1820; he was deputy-sheriff, and seven years high sheriff of Cumberland county; representative to the Maine legislature many years; senator for some terms, and was one of the Executive Council of Gov. Parris. He married Sally, daughter of "Father" Barns. Children: *Mary S. m. Dr Moses R. Pulsifer, Reuben B., Josiah, Elvira m. Rev. Alvan Dinsmore, Thomas B., Rachel m. Horatio G. Bridgham, Joseph E. F., Martha m. 1st a Willard, 2d Amasa Crafts, Rosina, Sebastian S., Sally B., Lucy A. m. Rev. N. C. Clifford. Charles Wesley Dunn*, son of James and Ruth H. (Strout) Dunn, was born in Poland. He married Sarah Amelia Pendexter, of New Hampshire. [For Pendexter family, see History of Carroll County, N. H.] Mr Dunn has been a prosperous farmer for 25 years. His farm, "Pleasant View," is beautifully situated at East Poland. He is a Republican in politics, a Methodist in his religious preferences, and is a member of the U. O. G. C. Mr Dunn furnished a three-years' substitute for the Union Army in the Civil War.

town. D. W. Pulsifer is a prosperous farmer, resides at East Poland, and is a member of Excelsior Grange, P. of H. The first house at Hackett's Mills was built by Moses Emery, Jr. From 1785 to 1790 many located at Marston's Corner; among them were: Nathaniel Nason, Thomas Frank, Robert Starbird, Aaron Bray, Samuel Bailey, Jonathan Emerson, Benjamin Coombs, and David Libby. Mr Emerson was a large land owner.

In 1792 Captain George Waterhouse, a Revolutionary soldier, emigrated here from New Hampshire, and Samuel Lane and Deacon Brown soon made homes on Waterhouse hill. Tradition says the first settlement at West Poland was made by Edmund C. Megquier in 1790, on Megquier hill, at the William Jordan farm. He married Sally Merrill in 1791. William and Mark Emery soon came; William to the place now occupied by Alpheus D. Keene; Mark settled on the farm owned by his grandson, Anthony B. Emery. They moved their families in March, 1796. Asa Loring settled on the lot now owned by Orin S. Keene; Percy Loring on the place now occupied by Leonard Foster. Richard Tripp settled south of Tripp's pond, Joseph Hall east of Tripp's pond. John Fernald was a very early settler at the foot of Megquier hill. Joshua Strout was an early settler of The Empire. He came from Portland. Among his children were Jacob, Jonas W., Nehemiah, Joshua, Sarah. Of Nehemiah's children were Nehemiah, Jr, Joseph, Deborah. *Charles Sherburn Strout*, son of Jonas Weston Strout, and grandson of Nehemiah Strout, was born in East Poland, October 16, 1855. The family have been Methodists since Rev. Jesse Lee preached at the house of Nehemiah Strout in 1793. Mr Strout is a trustee and steward of that church. He married Emma L. Collins, of Mexico. He has a farm of 100 acres, a fine orchard, keeps about 100 hens and 12 cows, and does a prosperous milk business. Mr Strout is a Democrat, and was the only acting postmaster of Worthley P. O. He is a member of the U. O. G. C., and of Excelsior Grange of East Poland."

John Wooster, the first inhabitant of Ricker's hill, in 1779, very soon moved to Johnson hill. Samuel Jordan cut the first tree at South Poland on the Dockum farm. His sons, Samuel and Josiah, erected many buildings, and took active part in town affairs. Samuel, Jr, married Isabella Stinchfield, of New Gloucester. Robert Snell, an early settler here, came from Hebron. Thompson Pond plantation was owned by Captain Jesse Partridge, of Portland, who gave a lot to each of his four brothers. David and Joseph Partridge settled on the place now owned by Edward Hanscom. David, brother of Captain Jesse, and David, son of Jesse (David senior and David junior), came in 1798 from Saccarappa. They built a rude camp. After clearing and planting in 1799, David built a log house, and in January, 1800, David, Jr, brought his family. Next came Joseph Partridge, Joseph Jeremy, and William Johnson from Gorham; Moses Hodgdon from Windham. Curtis Walker came to his claim and General Smith to the Captain Waite place and made potash.

at Potash brook. About 1820 William and Charles Brooks came from Pigeon hill to the Ridge and felled an opening in the Promised Land, but, seeing no chance of title, they abandoned it. About 1830 John and Daniel, sons of Israel Herrick, occupied it for a time. The first house was built by Simeon Denning, who left for want of a title. Reuben Blair about 1835 built a log house on the spot now occupied by his grandsons, L. C. and F. M. Blair. Next came John Emery, soon followed by William M. Perkins, William E. Lunt, and Jasper Haskell; and then came Joseph Emery and Sprague Keene, 2d. The Ridge is now one of the finest farming sections. The first settler on Black-cat hill was Luke Staples. He was followed by Jacob Barton, Benjamin Bailey, William Knight, and one Cox, who manufactured hair combs. The first settlement in Herrick Valley was by Aaron and Josiah Dunn. They were followed by John Herrick, from Minot, in November, 1823, accompanied by his sons, Moses and Azar, who settled on the same lot. Israel Herrick came from Greenwood in 1825 with six sons and one daughter, all of whom married and settled in the vicinity. Allen hill was first settled by James Walker and Isaac Knight. The land was owned by Edmund Megquier and his sons. Moses Megquier, Joseph Allen, and Ezra Fickett afterward settled here. The south slope was purchased by Nathaniel Schellinger, whose descendants live there. One Rand settled here early.

The first settlers on Pigeon hill were Jabez True and Captain Day, of New Gloucester, who made the first opening on the farm now owned by A. C. Denison, where his buildings stand. Until 1783 they were the only people that cleared much on the hill, but about 1790 a number came from The Empire and New Gloucester and took up farms, and soon came the Dennings, Davis, Strout, Marble, Captain Ripley, and Dr Peter Brooks. Captain Ripley, from Plympton, Mass., took the lot above the Trues, and built a house on the farm now owned by S. N. Haskell. Captain Ripley sold to Alden Chandler in 1802 or 1803. Jacob Strout came from The Empire and cleared land and built a log house on the lot that Captain Ripley had taken up. His house was on the east corner of the lot. His wife was Sally Bray. Their children were Sally, Joshua, Nabby, Jacob, Joseph, Nathaniel, Cyrena, Hobart, Adoniram, Cynthia, and William. Mr Strout was a kind and good neighbor. Eben Marble came from Marblehead in 1790, and bought the farm west of the Ripley farm, now owned in part by Frank D. True. He built a house east of where Hackett's house now stands, and the farm was owned by some of the name until 1859 or 1860. He married Sarah Cash in 1790. Their children were Eben, Jr, Daniel C., David, Sally, Oliver, Lucinda, Benjamin, Lovica, Samuel F. Eben Marble lived on the hill until 1812; he enlisted and died in service. George Denning came to the hill with his brother, Simeon, in 1791 or 1792. He died on the hill in 1833. In 1791 he married a Rollins, of New Gloucester. Their children were Samuel, Stephen, Hannah, Ruth, Bathsheba, George, Job, Moses, Rhoda, James,

and Jacob. George Denning, Jr, first cleared land and built a log house on the hill lot and lived there a number of years. He then bought the lot next west; his buildings were on the corner near J. K. Denning's. He died in 1883. His farm is now owned by his grandson, J. K. Denning. Simeon Denning married Rebecca Chickering, of Hebron. Their children were Simeon, Peter, Frederic, John, Levi, Lyford, Elena, Rebecca, Lydia, Joseph, Lois, Otis. Simeon Denning cleared on the same lot as his brother, George, near the east corner. He lived there two or three years, and bought the place now owned by E. A. Faunce. He lived on this farm until about 1830.

Jabez True was born in New Gloucester, in 1771; married Hannah Jackson, of Poland, in 1796. In 1796 he purchased the west half of the Eben Marble lot, and built a small house near where the old True house stands. Their children were Sally, Jabez, John, Elizabeth, Hannah, Moses, Rochsyllania, Miriam, Abigail, Otis, Rebecca, Daniel W.¹ Jabez True and his wife died in 1841. Jabez, Jr, was United States paymaster in 1862 and 1863. John, the second son, was in trade in Portland with his brother, under the firm name of J. & D. W. True. Jabez True was one of the independent farmers of the town. The house now standing on the farm was built by him in 1802. Dr Peter Brooks, an Indian doctor, came, as early as 1792, from Plympton, Mass., and purchased 25 acres on the west side of the Ripley lot, and his farm is now included in the farm of Andrew Russell. Dr Brooks built the first framed house on the hill, opposite Mr Russell's house. He resided there till his death in 1807 or 1808, when the farm was purchased by Seth B. Hilborn. Dr Brooks married Betsey Bryant. Their children were Lucinda, William, Charles, and Betsey. John Cousens came from Wells in 1795 or 1796, and purchased the farm now owned by Hon. A. C. Denison. He married, first, Lucy Hatch, of Kennebunk. He married, second, Sarah Cushman, of Hebron. Their children were Samuel, William, Sarah, Eliza C., Lucy, Thomas, Susan C., Abigail D., Humphrey, Mary J., Adeline, Harriet N., Jacob T., James D. Captain Samuel lived to be 85. William was a prominent citizen, and for years was the principal trader. He died in 1869. John Cousens, Esq., died in 1841. He accumulated a large property. Alden Chandler came in 1800 from Plympton, Mass., and purchased the farm now owned by S. N. Haskell. He married Priscilla Cushman, of Hebron, in 1805. Their children were Priscilla, Harvey, Alvin, Josiah, Lydia, Christania, Benjamin F., Gaius, Jacob, Rachel T. Alden Chandler married, second, Hepzibah Cooledge, of Livermore. Samuel Denning, a Revolutionary soldier, and wife

¹Daniel W. True was born in Poland, August 20, 1821, and died September 16, 1888. In 1855 he became a member of the firm of J. & D. W. True, wholesale grocers in Portland. He was a man of great business capacity, amassed wealth, held various civil and financial positions of importance, and always kept his love for the old Poland home and the town. He married, in 1847, Mary F. Milliken. Their only son, Frank D., succeeds to his father's interest in the Portland firm, which still is conducted as D. W. True & Co., and is a director of the Poland Paper Co.

came from Salem, Mass., to Poland Empire, about 1770, and settled on the farm now occupied by Moses McKnight. They had two sons, George and Simeon, and three daughters. Sarah married Thomas Moore, of Paris; Hannah married Reuben Chandler, of Minot; Mary married Alexander Campbell, of Minot. Mr Denning died in 1798. Nathaniel Bray moved to the hill from The Empire in 1818. In 1817 he married Deborah Keene. Their children were Mary, Xoa, Stephen, James, and Eliphalet. Mr Bray died in 1857. Stephen Bray served in the Union Army nine months in 1863, and nine months in 1865, and is a member of A. A. Dvinal Post, G. A. R. He married Mrs May (Titcomb) Merrill, of Cumberland, and has one son, Augustus. Augustus married Lizzie Stoddard, of East Weymouth, Mass., whose great-grandfather, Thomas Penney, was an early settler of New Gloucester. Both are Democrats in politics, and Augustus was a charter member of Osceola Tribe of Red Men. The Bray farm is on the West Poland road. It has 95 acres, and a prolific orchard of eight acres. Over 40 tons of hay are cut yearly, and 20 cows are kept. The milk is sold in Portland. In 1888 S. Bray & Son built a steam grist-mill of 15 horse-power at the railroad junction in Mechanic Falls. The mill is equipped with improved machinery. Daniel Bray moved to the hill in 1820 from The Empire, and built a house near Nathaniel. He married Xoa Keene. Their children were George W., Sullivan A., Emeline, Daniel J., and Jefferson. Daniel Bray died in 1860.

Harris Hill.—Daniel Waterman came to New Gloucester from Halifax, Mass., and married Abigail True, November 7, 1793. They first settled in Minot on Pottle hill, where their first child, Jabez, was born, July 28, 1794. Mr Waterman afterwards located on Harris hill. He had a large family. Jabez married Rebecca Downing and engaged in lumbering for many years. He died April 2, 1877. Abigail married Barnabas Hackett; Daniel married Anna Harris; Hannah died unmarried; Benjamin married Irene Emery; Anna married John Bailey; Henry died in infancy; Rebecca T. married Nathaniel Pulsifer; Sally died in infancy; Sarah T. died when 18; Ruby N. married Benjamin Dunn, and Charles F. died unmarried. Mr Waterman died in 1845. He was for years deacon of the First Congregational Church. Mr Waterman was followed by William and David Harris, William settling on the place now owned by M. E. Grover, and David near Bailey Mill on the place now owned by George Rowe. John Waterman, brother of Daniel, settled on Harris hill. Of his sons, Tilson was for years a trial justice of ability. Daniel Waterman, Jr, was for many years a prominent man. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812, enlisting at the age of 16. He was born May 24, 1797; died December 16, 1882. W. W. Waterman, his son, is an enterprising and public spirited citizen. Horace James Brown, one of the industrious, progressive, and successful farmers of this section, is a native of Raymond, and a son of Elison and Lucinda Brown, and a descendant of Daniel Brown and Daniel Chipman,

early settlers of Raymond. He married Mary E. Schellinger, a descendant of William Schellinger, one of the early settlers of Poland. In 1872, Mr Brown bought the Daniel Atwood farm on Harris hill, settled by Samuel Atwood from New Gloucester in 1810; this farm is pleasantly located, contains 80 acres, 35 of which are tillable. By his diligence and proper cultivation of this land Mr Brown has increased its fertility fourfold, and now keeps 4 horses, 18 cows, 1 pair oxen, and has a surplus of 6 tons of hay, where at first he could only winter 4 cows and 3 horses. Virgil D. Waterhouse is a leading farmer.

Bailey Hill was settled by Thomas Bailey in 1794. Mr Bailey first came to Nason's Mills, Auburn; he afterward settled on the place now occupied by Sylvanus Bailey, which has remained in the family. He had four sons, Thomas, Josiah, Levi, and John, who settled near the old homestead. Mr Bailey was followed by Robert Waterman, on the Zenas Lane place near Hackett's Mills. He owned the saw-mill at Poland Corner. These two hills constitute one neighborhood. The soil is deep, rich, and productive, except the easterly slope, where it is sandy. The inhabitants are thrifty and industrious. Many of them keep large herds of cows, and send their milk to Portland. The breeding of fancy stock and poultry has received much attention.

The Shakers felled the first trees on White Oak hill, but the first settler was Jonathan Fickett in 1797, who built a log house on land owned by David Waterhouse. The next settler was Paul Stanton, from Barrington, N. H., settling on the farm of N. Q. Pope. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He had four sons, John, Paul, Benjamin, and William, who settled in that vicinity. They were all worthy and highly respected citizens, and occupied the self-same spot until their decease. The land has been in the family name until the south lot was sold to F. J. Strout, and the remainder was sold to N. Q. Pope. Hannah Stanton married Benjamin Haskell. Betsey married William Estes. Mr Stanton was followed by Richard Garland, Isaac Hayes, and others, on the northern part of the hill, while the southern part was settled by Daniel and Porter Putnam, Edward Parsons, and Lazarus Rand. The Putnams sold to William Haskell and William Pierce, and Mr Crosby. A tiny church, a school-house, and two or three dwelling-houses on the very summit constitute the most thickly settled portion of the hill. On all sides lie broad, green fields, with here and there a cozy-looking farm-house. Several of the original farms now form part of the fine stock farm of N. Q. Pope.

Mills.—[For water-powers see pages 43 and 44.] As early as 1770, Moses Emery built mills on the south side of the Little Androscoggin at Minot Corner and established a ferry.

Hackett's Mills.—Moses Emery, Jr, built the first mills here and operated them for several years. He was succeeded by Daniel Waterman, he by William Harris, James and Barnabas Hackett, and other Hacketts. Levi Hackett ran the saw-mill for more than 40 years. The leather-board mill of the *Mousam*

Manufacturing Co. was moved here from Oxford in 1884. It employs over 30 men, is owned by Emery Andrews of Kennebunkport, and is under the supervision of W. W. Dennen. Mr Dennen has a handsome residence on the site of the first house built by Moses Emery, Jr. He is a native of Oxford, commenced work here in 1870, and has been agent since 1876. He is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Patron of Husbandry, and a Methodist. He has been representative.

Poland Corner.—In 1792 Capt. George Waterhouse built a mill at the outlet of Range pond; this was sold to Robert Waterman, and soon carried away in a freshet. Jacob Rowe later owned it. A grist-mill was built by Michael Little and sold to Isaac Barton. In 1874 this privilege was sold to A. C. Denison & Co., and the water was held in reserve for Mechanic Falls. In 1870 a steam-mill was built by John S. Briggs for a stave-mill, and large quantities of shooks were manufactured. In 1875 Mr Briggs put in saw, shingle, clapboard mills and a planing machine. In 1877, two years later, he put in a grist-mill, grinding all kinds of grain. The power is given by a 125-horse-power engine. In 1884 Mr Briggs made additions to his mill for the butter factory of *Poland Dairy Association*, of which he is president, and for which he furnishes steam and power. In 1888 he put in a threshing machine. Mr Briggs is a native of Poland, son of Cyrus and Ruth P. (Sanders) Briggs. He is a Universalist, a Democrat, was representative in 1883, is agent for several large manufacturing firms, and does a large business in the sale of agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. He is also proprietor of Poland Highland Spring on one of the highest hills of the town. This water has wonderful curative properties, and has kept sweet and pure for a year in Cuba.

Poland Dairying Association makes an average of 300 pounds of "gilt-edge" butter daily, which brings large prices. It supplies Poland Spring House, and sells in Boston and Portland.

The lodge of Good Templars here has done good work. Mr Briggs and Charles Rowe are the traders. The village attracts summer visitors yearly.

West Poland.—The first blacksmith was Jonathan Holmes. His shop stood near the residence of Edwin Emery. He was followed by Moses Megquier, who carried on the trade until about 1864. In 1822 Reuben B. Dunn kept a store where the mills road intersects the main road. Hiram Hilborn had a blacksmith shop near here; Joseph Perkins had a pottery where J. A. Russell lives. Hira Keene had long ago a small shingle-mill operated by Potash brook during the spring floods. The "19 foot" fall on Taylor brook was occupied in 1834 by a small mill with an "overshot" wheel built by Solomon Knight and later run by Daniel and David Brown. Jesse Partridge built the one now standing in 1861. He sold to O. S. & S. H. Taylor, and they to S. H. Dudley. In 1891 the place was quite a hive of industry. Fernald & Keene Bros's corn-packing (*Poland Packing Co.*) enterprise was begun

in 1888. It is a model establishment and distributes much money to the farmers. Stover Bros's carriage factory was built in 1871. Other industries prosper. G. O. Goodwin & Co. have a general store, and deal extensively in lumber, etc. Silas A. Megquier has been in trade since 1867. H. A. Gerry has kept a jewelry store for 10 years. Several temperance organizations have existed here, a cornet band is maintained, and Lake Grange (see page 291) is flourishing. The pure air and water, with lovely scenery, have attracted many visitors, and O. S. Keene's pleasant home offers a good summer resting place. B. M. Fernald, Moses Archibald, and Ronello Herrick are leading farmers.

Early Traders, Etc.—William Cousens was one of the early traders. In 1847 Thomas Lane was in company with him. They also manufactured potash and barrels. Jefferson Dunbar, R. B. Dunn, Freeland Marble, James Dunn, and others were in trade here for some time. The first store at West Poland was kept by Eben Smith near Potash brook. [George and Daniel Lovering had an "ashery" here and made potash.] Smith was succeeded by Captain Hodgdon, who built a store between West Poland and the Corner. Eliphalet Dunn built a store near Herrick Valley, where he traded several years. He died in 1832. Soon after, Jasper Haskell built a store at the lower corner. He was succeeded by Francis Rounds for several years, and he by Captain Joseph York. After him came J. H. Fernald, who had James S. Gerry and Daniel Hutchinson for partners for a time. This was about 1848. Since that time various parties have been engaged in trade, among them C. F. Jordan, Jesse Partridge, Capt. William Perkins, Francis Storer, and O. S. Keene.

East Poland.—At Empire Station is the store and steam-mill of Bailey Bros. This store was built by Gilman Martin about 1849. The present proprietors erected the mill in 1884. This is furnished with a 16-horse-power engine, and, in addition they have an extensive manufactory of barrels. The Mousam Manufacturing Co. is spoken of elsewhere. Excelsior Grange is well supported. [See page 290.] Among the representative farmers are Chas W., L. D. and B. F. Cobb, Waterhouse Bros, and D. W. Pulsifer.

During the War of 1812 a minimum company was raised for service by Capt. Robert Snell, a soldier of the Revolution. This company served in the Lake Champlain campaign.

Early Taverns.—Captain George Waterhouse, who came in 1792, built a tavern on the Isaac Barton place. James Hackett kept a hotel and store at the Corner many years. He was succeeded by Josiah Jordan, he by Simeon Lane, and he by James Dunn. Mr Edgecomb was the next proprietor and he sold out to George Bridgham, who was a trader at Poland Corner in 1841. Dennis Hayes also built a hotel, which he sold to S. M. Marble. Josiah Jordan kept it as a temperance hotel from 1830 to 1844. The "Square House," one of the first framed buildings in town, was kept as a tavern for several years

This was between the Shaker villages, near the New Gloucester line. In 1797 Wentworth Ricker opened a public house at South Poland. In 1800 Daniel Jackson opened a public house near the foot of Range pond.

South Poland.—This place so blessed by Nature is now of world-extended fame. The healing waters from Poland Spring have relieved many apparently hopeless cases of disease in nearly all countries under the sun, and its reputation has gone throughout all the earth. From the magic virtues of the water, the loveliness of the scenery, and the purity of the air at its elevation of over 800 feet above the sea, has been developed one of the wonders of modern time, a second Saratoga, where beauty, wealth, and fashion fill the halls and grounds of the palatial Poland Spring House during the charming summer season. Year by year the throng is larger; year by year the capacity of the immense hotels is more and more inadequate to accommodate the guests, and additions and extensions (colossal buildings in themselves) are erected to provide room for the ever-increasing demand. Here has grown up in 40 years, from a small country inn, as a result of the merits of Poland Spring water and the acumen and business ability of the Ricker family,¹ one of the leading watering places of this land of famous summer resorts and hotels. In 1793 Eliphas Ring (the former owner of the Ricker farm, who, in joining the Shakers, had placed his property in the "common stock,") and the other Shakers exchanged their property for lands in Alfred, Jabez Ricker, of that town, becoming owner of the Poland lands, and with his sons, Samuel, Wentworth, and Joseph, moved here. Joseph Ricker was the first blacksmith of the town, and in 1797 Wentworth Ricker opened the first public house, now succeeded by the Mansion House. Wentworth Ricker died in 1837, his son, Hiram, succeeded him until 1872, and his sons are proprietors, 95 years after the opening of the house. It is doubtful if there is another instance in New England of so long a career of hotel-keeping in one family. The *Mansion House*, remodelled and refitted, is a thoroughly modern hotel. The *Poland Spring House* was built in 1876, changed and enlarged in 1881, 1884, 1887, 1889, and to its gigantic proportions large additions are now in progress. The

¹ The Rickers of the United States sprang from George and Maturin Ricker from the Isle of Jersey. George was brought to this country, in 1640, by a minister (Rev. John Reyner). After repaying his passage money, George in a few years earned enough to bring his younger brother, Maturin. They married, had large families, built garrison houses at Dover Point, N. H., and both were killed by Indians. The Poland Rickers are of the Maturin branch. Maturin had a son Joseph, the father of Jabez, who was born 1742, and when 19 married a daughter of Deacon Samuel Wentworth of Berwick, Maine. They settled in Berwick, then in Sanford or Alfred, and in 1793 came to Poland. They had four sons and six daughters. They settled with their son, Wentworth, on the place upon which the famous spring is located; the sons, Samuel and Joseph, settling on adjoining farms. Joseph made all the nails used in the original Mansion House, in 1796. They moved into this house in the spring of 1797, and it was opened as a public house by Wentworth Ricker, the sign bearing only his name. Wentworth married Mary Pottle. Children: Mary, Wentworth, Sophronia, Hiram, and Albert. Hiram Ricker, born November 17, 1809, married Jeannette W., daughter of General Alvin Bolster, of Rumford. Children: Edward P., Alvin B., Cynthia E., Hiram W., Sarah L., and Jeannette M. Mrs Ricker died in 1883.

high altitude, the excellent drives and walks, the extensive and beautiful groves, the charming prospects, all add to the attractions of this lovely spot, and it is no wonder over \$1,000,000 are now invested in this headquarters of summer tourists. The three sons of Hiram Ricker conduct the massive establishment as Hiram Ricker & Sons. E. P. Ricker, the manager, is one of the leading business men of the country. *Poland Spring*.—Range hill, formerly Ricker hill, is an elevation of gneiss belonging to the Laurentian divisions of azoic rock [see page 22], and with its mingling of porphyry and granite represents the primal rock of the beginning of the continent. From a fissure in the bed of original gneiss, filled with an intrusion of this porphyritic rock, boils up from an unknown depth the pure and healing waters of Poland Spring. The aborigines knew of their virtues. Indian relics bespeaking different eras and different tribes have been found in proximity to the spring. The merits of this boon to humanity were discovered by Hiram Ricker in 1844, when by the use of the water he was cured of dyspepsia. In 1827 Wentworth Ricker had been cured of gravel while drinking freely of this spring, but never dreamed of the water being the curative agent. Even so far back as 1800, Joseph Ricker, while lying “hopelessly,” as the physicians said, ill of a fever, was given water from this spring, and in a night his fever vanished, and “he lived 52 years afterwards.” In 1859 other cures attracted attention, Dr E. Clark prescribed it with wonderful success in kidney diseases, and from that time its efficacy has been proven in thousands of cases. Its consumption is now nearly 400,000 gallons annually, double that of all the springs of Saratoga. The first barreling and bottling house was built in 1877, and now one of the largest and best-equipped establishments of the kind in America is in operation. Poland water is powerfully diuretic, mildly cathartic, tonic and restorative; is a most efficient remedy in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, stone, gravel, and all diseases of uric acid origin, Bright’s disease, diabetes, etc., while as a table water it is unsurpassed. The spring is owned by Hiram Ricker & Sons.

The Shakers early introduced improved agriculture here, and the intelligent farmers were quick to follow their examples. Among the farmers of this part are A. G. Thurlow, J. I. Chipman, F. B. Shackford, and Charles G. Morrill.

MECHANICS FALLS,¹ one of the loveliest and busiest of Maine’s villages, is blessed not only with fine water privilege but with the best of rail connection. On the direct route of a great railroad line, and on the exact path of the trend of that line’s traffic from the west to the seaboard, it is blessed with shipping facilities that cannot be secured in many other sections of the state. Since the Grand Trunk Railway pushed its great thoroughfare of travel, in 1848, directly through the heart of this village, its growth has been constant and steady, and cannot but help being so as long as the present live, earnest business men, or others like them, wield a controlling interest in the affairs.

¹ See history of Mechanic Falls in Minot history.

The river as well as the railroad has been a great stimulator of growth for the town, and the rich soil and unsurpassed mercantile and manufacturing privileges have together worked in harmony to produce continuous and rapid expansion of business interests. These interests are paper manufacturing, corn packing, shoe-shops, machine-shops, brick-yards, manufacture of steam engines and boilers, carriage building, novelty turning, tool works, canned-goods establishments, clothing making, besides other lines of work. They disburse monthly and weekly large sums of money to the inhabitants, and are sources of great prosperity. They are the nucleus around which the life and enterprise of the village center. These industries are constantly stretching out their arms in inducement for other business enterprises to locate in the village, and in this attempt they are ably seconded (and many times led) by the citizens. The fine water-power is of a character to admit of large development beyond the present utilization, and this fact gives reason for an increase of manufacturing. The Poland side is incorporated, the charter being adopted February 29, 1891, by 140 votes in favor to 55 against. The village officers elected were: A. E. True, C. L. Hackett, S. I. Jewett, assessors; A. W. Butler, clerk; D. B. Waterhouse, collector; James Stanton, treasurer; E. W. Jordan, Fred C. Chaplain, fire wardens.

PAPER-MAKING.—The first paper-making here was done by Ebenezer Drake and Ezra Mitchell, in their mill built in 1851 on the Minot side. Oliver B. Dwinal soon bought Mitchell's interest, and, with W. C. Dwinal, formed the firm of Drake, Dwinal & Co., which was sold to A. C. Denison & Co. in 1865. In 1851 Adna C. Denison & Co. (E. W. Fyler) bought one-half of the privilege at Upper Dam of Messrs Perkins, Dunham, Moore, and Waterhouse, and commenced Eagle mill, the first paper mill in Poland. This mill cost \$45,000 and made a ton of paper of fine quality from rag pulp in 24 hours. In October, 1862, A. T. Denison bought out Fyler, and in 1863 machinery costing \$65,000 was added to prepare and use straw stock. An enormous increase in product was made of this cheap paper, which was largely used by the *Boston Herald*, and soon the land and privilege at Lower Dam was bought, a dam and Star mill built (completed in 1865). In 1865, also, a new mill was built on the site of the Drake, Dwinal & Co. mill, and started up January 1, 1866. The "waste" made at the Lewiston cotton mills was here made into paper. In 1866 the Poland pulp-mill on Lower Dam, and the stone dam and flumes on Upper Dam, were built; the mills and privilege at Range pond, with right of flowage, were purchased, and a stone reservoir dam constructed, and a legislative charter obtained granting control of the water. The calender mill was also built, and machine, carpenter, and other shops. In 1873 the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated with \$500,000 capital; Adna C. and Adna T. Denison and Mrs C. M. Cram, stockholders. In 1879 and 1880 the chemical pulp mill in Canton was built to furnish its product of

10 tons of wood pulp daily for the Poland mills. This company was the first to make paper wholly from wood, which it first did in 1880. The Denison Paper Manufacturing Company ceased operations in 1887 and its extensive works passed into other hands who formed a new corporation—Poland Paper Company.

Poland Paper Company.—This corporation, under the personal attention of Charles R. Milliken,¹ one of the leading financiers of Maine, has a gigantic industry in operation here. The plant consists of the entire water-power of the Little Androscoggin (over 2,000 horse-power every 24 hours), supplemented by that of Range pond; several large paper, calender, and other mills, machine shops, hotel, tenement houses, and other buildings, in all covering five acres of ground, and a large pulp mill at Canton. From 175 to 200 people are employed, from 18 to 20 tons of rag and pulp are used daily, and average monthly shipments made valued at \$50,000.² The bulk of the business of the Grand Trunk at this place comes from this company, causing its revenue to be larger here than at any other point between Portland and Montreal. In 1891 over half a mile of railroad was built from the Grand Trunk below the village into the yard. The stock of the company is capitalized at \$300,000. Officers: Arthur Sewall, of Bath, president; C. R. Milliken, of Portland, clerk and treasurer; Arthur Sewall, James Munroe, George C. Wing, W. S. Dana, W. G. Davis, W. H. Milliken, Frank D. True, directors; C. H. Milliken, superintendent.

Evans Rifle Co.—In 1871 this company commenced operations, and in 1873 the Denison Paper Manufacturing Co. owned the stock and made several thousand rifles and carbines. The Russian Flying Squadron, organized in America, was entirely armed with these arms. A. T. Denison and G. F. Evans exhibited the arms before a military commission in St Petersburg, which advised their adoption by the Russian government. In 1878 the plant was moved to Massachusetts.

"*The Elms*" was built by A. C. Denison & Co. in 1859 as Eagle Hotel, cost \$7,000, and is owned by Poland Paper Co. Its first landlord was Davis. He was followed by one Pierce. Prescott R. Cobb kept it from 1866 to 1868; others then kept it for brief times; later, A. C. Denison occupied it as a residence. In 1887 H. S. Jordan opened it as The Elms. He was succeeded in 1891 by A. V. Edie.

¹ Hugh Milliken, the Scotch emigrant, came to Boston about 1650. His son, John, settled in Scarborough in 1690, and had sons: John, Edward, Samuel, Nathaniel. Benjamin, a descendant of this family, lived in North Yarmouth and Buckfield. His son, Josiah, lived in Buckfield, Minot, and Poland, and had sons: Weston F., William H., Charles R., Seth M., George. Weston F. was in trade in Minot from 1852 to 1856, and later was prominent in public, commercial, and financial positions in Portland. With his brother he formed the firm of W. F. & C. R. Milliken. C. R. Milliken is treasurer of the Portland Rolling Mill and proprietor of the Glen House, White Mountains, N. H.

² The paper for this volume was made by the Poland Paper Company.

Mechanic Falls Driving Park Association.—For many years an interest has been felt in the improvement of horses in Poland, and a track was made and used before the Civil War. No organization was made until 1883 or 1884, when this association was formed “to encourage husbandry, fairs, and improvement of stock.” There were ten original members: C. H. Dwinal, F. E. Dwinal, J. M. Libby, P. A. Jordan, S. D. Jordan, M. H. Nelson, James M. Nason, Thomas Marcotte, P. R. Cobb, William Greenleaf. C. H. Milliken soon took the place of the latter, and N. Q. Pope, John Hanscom. Luther Perkins, and others have been made honorary members. Twenty acres of land below the village, where the old track was made, was leased and a good half-mile track made, and stalls, etc., erected, and exhibitions and fairs have been held. The officers are C. H. Dwinal, president; P. R. Cobb, secretary and treasurer; F. E. Dwinal, S. D. Jordan, Luther Perkins, directors.

Denison Block was built, in 1870, by A. C. Denison & Co., cost \$12,000, and is owned by the Poland Paper Co. D. B. Holt, Son & Co. at once commenced trade. In 1873 Mr Holt sold his interest to A. C. Denison & Co. McCann Bros followed them in 1874, and from July, 1875, until 1891, Isaac A. Denison was in trade as a grocer here.

M. N. Royal & Co. manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in confectionery, stationery, etc., do an immense business. The chocolate manufactory was established in 1884 by M. N. Royal. It is the only one in Maine. He began to make candy the same year. His first factory was in the buildings of the Evans Rifle Co. In July, 1885, he removed to Lincoln Block.

Poland Packing and Manufacturing Co.—This company was inaugurated by J. W. Jones near the “red bridge” in 1873. He conducted it until 1886. In 1890 John Hanscom purchased the property, put up suitable buildings, introduced improved machinery, and is doing an extensive business, with a capacity of packing 25,000 cans daily.

The Mechanic Falls Ledger.—(See page 286.) The publishing, electrotyping, and printing establishment of Poole Brothers is one of the enterprising houses of the county. The business was originated in 1874 by Henry A. Poole. In 1885 George W. Poole became a partner, forming the present firm. They are of Scotch descent, sons of Albion and Eliza (Gould) Poole, and natives of Waterford. Henry A. married Ida M. Goodrich, of Eliot; George W. married Addie E. Hanson, of Brentwood, N. H. Poole Bros have a fine plant, with facilities for a large business, print books for city publishers, and, in 1890, published a finely-illustrated “History of Poland.” To their courtesy we are indebted for a liberal use of its contents.

Edward F. Edgecomb has a model job printing office in one of the Poland Paper Co.’s buildings. He makes specialties of fine commercial printing, elegant novelties, and artistic job work.

Physicians.—Dr Moses R. Pulsifer¹ was the first to locate, and remained until Dr J. M. Eveleth came in 1858. Dr D. W. Sawyer came in 1862, and in 1865 was succeeded by Dr C. L. Holt, who sold to Dr E. F. Bradford in 1870. Dr Ayer was here in 1872, H. D. Torrey in 1875. In 1873 Dr Henry Waters came, and at his death (1875) was succeeded by his brother, Dr William Waters (homœopath). From 1875 to 1888 Dr A. L. Gaubert was in practice. Dr E. C. Heath (homœopath) came and was in practice until his death in 1889. Dr A. D. Bowman (homœopath) is now in practice.

Photographers, Etc.—Dimon B. Perry had a gallery here from 1862 to 1871. C. S. Gurney succeeded him, and was followed by others. In 1886 the present artistic photographer, O. C. Bridge, became proprietor.

Watches and Jewelry.—Zenas Lane has been in trade from 1865.

S. S. Waterhouse has kept a general store in the Railroad Store, west of the Grand Trunk, since January, 1889. This store was built and opened as a flour and feed store in 1860 by Isaac D. Cushman. In 1862 Frank Danforth bought it for a dry goods and grocery store. He sold in 1865 to Pulsifer & Lane; the latter sold in 1867 to D. B. Waterhouse, and in 1870 Pulsifer sold to Edward Thurston. *Thurston & Waterhouse* traded until 1880, when D. B. Waterhouse became sole owner until he sold to S. S. Waterhouse.

Cabinet making was conducted from 1841 by Lowell Valentine, Nelson Valentine, R. L. McPherson, William Eldredge, D. S. Perkins, Perry & Merrill, and from 1868 to 1883 by D. B. Perry. From 1865 to 1880 quite a business was done in brick-making a short distance out on the Poland road, first by Fessenden & Morrill, and later by Thurston & Waterhouse.

Andrew J. Weston commenced business as contractor and builder in 1878. He employs several men and deals largely in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc.

George O. Goodwin & Co. erected a lumber mill on the Orrin Dwinal lot in 1887. Their power is a 40-horse-power steam engine. They cut dimension, long and short lumber, etc., and produce from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet annually.

¹Dr Moses Rust Pulsifer, grandson of David and son of Jonathan, was the first young man of Poland educated as a physician. He was born in Poland, October 9, 1799; died at Ellsworth, January 27, 1877. He married, first, Mary S., oldest child of Hon. Josiah Dunn. Of their 12 children eight survive: Maj. Josiah D.; Dr Nathan G. H., president of People's Bank, Waterville; Reuben D., farmer, Stetson; Augustus M., Auburn; Dr Horatio B., Auburn; Dr Thomas B., Yarmouth, Mass.; Caroline (Mrs B. F. Crocker), Hyannis, Mass.; Ella D. (Mrs Frederic Matthews), Yarmouth, Mass. Dr Pulsifer married, second, Mary L. Berry, of Ellsworth. Children: Georgia (who married Dr Charles Porter), and Charles L. Dr Pulsifer was educated at Hebron Academy, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1822. He practiced at Eden, Sullivan, Minot, Poland, Mount Desert, and St Stephens, N. B. He later attended medical lectures in New York and Philadelphia, and practiced homœopathy in Ellsworth. He was devoted to his profession and had a large practice; was an honest and earnest man, an enthusiastic advocate of abstinence from liquor and tobacco, and lived a long, laborious, and useful life.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Congregational Churches — Universalist Church — Methodist Episcopal Church — Free Will Baptist Churches — Adventism — Shakers — Baptist Church — Gleanings from Town Records — Civil List.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Poland Corner.¹ November 1, 1825, a council of Congregational ministers and delegates assembled at a school-house to organize a Congregational church. Rev. Edward Payson, D.D., of Portland, Rev. Percy Chapin of Pownal, Rev. Elijah Jones of Minot, Rev. Elisha Moseley of New Gloucester, Rev. J. G. Merrill of Otisfield, were present with delegates. After the reading of the confession of faith, etc., the church was organized with these members: George Waterhouse, Jabez Ricker, Daniel Waterman, Zenas Cobb, Mary Ricker, Elizabeth Bailey, Dorcas Cobb, Abigail Waterman, Elizabeth Lane, and Hannah Allen. Public services were held in the afternoon at the town house at the Corner. The first services were at the meeting-house on the Plains. The Lord's Supper was first administered November 8, 1825, by Rev. Elisha Jones. 25 persons were admitted to membership the first year. Zenas Cobb was the first moderator. James P. Richardson was ordained August 16, 1826. During the first six months 35 persons were received into the church. Among them were Moses Harris, Daniel Harris, Levi Bailey, Ephraim Harris, Edward Ross, Daniel Pierce, John Cousens, John Nevens, and Jacob Rowe. In May, 1827, Daniel Waterman and Levi Bailey were chosen first deacons. May 30, 1827, the new meeting-house at Poland Corner was dedicated. Sermon by the pastor. Rev. Messrs Greely, Stowe, Jones, Peckham, and Long assisted. The building was a substantial one. The pews were made of the finest pine lumber; were unpainted, and remained so until the renovation in Mr Emrich's time. The pulpit was "fearfully and wonderfully made." It was high, with a door to shut in the minister. The years 1830-31 were memorable for a revival. September 14, 1833, Rev. Mr Richardson resigned. Rev. Charles R. Fisk next received a call from this church, with a salary of \$350. Mr Fisk was installed May 27, 1834. He remained a year. Rev. Thomas Williams was next pastor; salary \$400. He was installed October 18, 1835. May, 1837, Dr Eleazer Burbank and Daniel Pierce were chosen deacons. 1839 was blessed by a "gracious revival." In 1840 a branch church was organized at Mechanic Falls. At this time, according to Rev. F. E. Emrich, "through the perseverance of John Cousens,

¹ Condensed from sketch in Poole Bros' "History of Poland."

Edward Little, of Auburn, gave to the First Congregational Church of Poland a piece of land, which was sold for \$1,000, the interest of which was to be appropriated for the support of the Congregational parish in the town of Poland. The wise foresight of the fathers has helped their children in perpetuating the institutions of a Congregational society." Mr Williams continued pastor here until his death. In 1847 Rev. Stephen Gould became pastor, and remained until his death. Mr Gould seems to have been the latest settled pastor, Rev. L. W. Harris supplying in 1860 half the time. Since that date the Congregational ministers of Mechanic Falls have supplied here, the Rev. F. E. Emrich doing efficient service. Several united with the church through his labors. By his active services the meeting-house was remodelled, the old pulpit replaced by a modern desk, new pews, a steeple and bell added, and the church re-furnished. Rev. C. A. White, the latest acting pastor, was faithful and earnest in his work.

Mechanic Falls Congregational Church.—W. W. Waterman says, in "History of Poland," that this church was organized as a branch of the "Congregational Church in Poland" by an ecclesiastical council at the house of Mr John Valentine, June 15, 1840, with these members: John Valentine, Charlotte Valentine, Joseph H. Hall, Sophia Hall, Salmon Hackett, Laurana Hackett, Samuel Chandler, Lowell and Nelson Valentine, Mrs Pamela Foss, and Mrs Nancy P. Alden. This branch of the church was to be under the care of Rev. Thomas Williams, then pastor of the church in Poland, and could preach alternate Sabbaths at Poland Corner and Mechanic Falls. The first preaching service was held at the old school-house on the Minot side of the river, July 12, 1840. About this time a few individuals joined in erecting the vestry on the south side of the meeting-house lot, which was a gift to the society by Mr John Valentine. The vestry was dedicated December 30, 1841. It was used for high and singing schools, lectures, etc., until about 1850, when it was moved away. November 9, 1842, the branch church became an independent society, and Rev. Nathan Cobb became its first pastor, and continued to be the nominal pastor of the church (not preaching all the time) up to August 12, 1847, when he was dismissed at his request; and on the same day and by the same council, Rev. Enos Merrill was installed. Mr Merrill was dismissed, at his own request, August 10, 1855. He was noted for faithfulness as a pastor and fine scholarship. Rev. William N. Jordan came next, remained till January, 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. Horatio Illsley, who preached till July, 1862; he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Kyte. Mr Kyte was installed September 25, 1862, and remained till 1864. The pulpit was then supplied by Revs George W. Campbell, E. T. Borchers, F. M. Davies, A. C. Herrick, E. S. Jordan, H. Witcher, R. J. Langradge, and Professors Stanley, Hayes, and Angell. Rev. F. E. Emrich commenced preaching April 1, 1874, was installed July 25, 1877, and dismissed August 27, 1882. Rev.

C. A. White succeeded him December 31, 1882, and resigned April 1, 1888. Rev. S. H. Woodrow preached one year, and was followed by Rev. Frederick Newport, the present pastor. The number of persons connected with this church from commencement until May, 1890, is 228. The present church building was completed and dedicated in the autumn of 1848. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Enos Merrill. In 1886 the house was remodelled, repaired, and furnished with a furnace, and a basement vestry added.

*The Universalist Church.*¹—The first sermon by a Universalist in Poland was preached on Monday, September 17, 1798, by Rev. Thomas Barns²; his text was: "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." At the conclusion of the service, Rev. Mr Merritt, a Methodist, made some remarks according to his doctrinal ideas, to which Mr Barns replied, and "we shook hands and parted in peace." In 1799 Rev. Mr Barns removed his family here. January 6, 1802, he was ordained at Gray. In May, 1802, Rev. Mr Hubbard, Methodist, arranged with Rev. Mr Barns and Rev. Mr Williston, Methodist, to hold a public discussion in the meeting-house near Minot Corner. The audience was large, mostly Methodists, and there was an interesting discussion. In 1807, the Congregational church of New Gloucester exercised the right to tax other denominations, and in default of payment sold their stock at auction. The Universalists, Baptists, and Methodists sent a petition for redress to the legislature by Mr Barns, who was representative, which was successful. He fulfilled his appointments to preach until his death. [See note.] Father Barns was the first man ordained to the Christian ministry of universal salvation in Maine. Many of the prominent families became interested and earnest laborers in the cause, and soon after his death, they, in company with the Methodists and Baptists, built a meeting-house at Poland Corner, in which they held meetings and had preaching by itinerants, until it was burned about 30 years afterward. The prominent men in Poland then Universalists were James and Charles Chipman, William Jackson, Samuel and Job Atwood, Nathaniel Lane, Benjamin Garland, and later, Stephen and Free-

¹ Condensed from sketch in Poole Bros' "History of Poland," written by J. A. Bucknam.

² Rev. Thomas Barns, born in Merrimac, N. H., in 1749, became a Baptist in 1771, married Mary Fletcher in 1772, and was a farmer of Jaffrey, N. H. In 1783 he heard a Universalist preach, and soon became a preacher of Universalism. He resided in Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, preaching in those states and Rhode Island, from 1786 to 1796, when he came to New Gloucester and traveled extensively in Maine as a preacher of his faith. In 1799 he came to Poland. He was ordained January 6, 1802, pastor of the united Universalist societies of Falmouth, Gray, New Gloucester, and Norway, and his spare Sabbaths he preached in Freeport, Danville, Poland, Turner, and Livermore, and for some years was the only Universalist preacher in Maine. He died in 1816, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was often representative, was of blameless character, and as a speaker possessed wonderful magnetism and oratorical powers. His children were: Polly, Rachel, Thomas, Reuben, Lucy, Lydia, Sally, Levisa, Mary Fletcher. Sally married Hon. Josiah Dunn, and it was said that he would lose his soul because he married the daughter of a Universalist minister.

man Marble, Z. Weston, Benjamin Waterhouse, and Joseph Harris. After the burning of the church, only occasional preaching was had until at Mechanic Falls Rev. Messrs Blacker, Hitchens, Quimby, Gaines, and Father Thompson frequently preached in halls and school-houses from 1851 to 1857, when Father Thompson was engaged to preach one-half the time in Thayer's Hall. The Congregationalists and Freewill Baptists refused to let him preach in their churches, even when they were unoccupied, as they regarded Universalism as a very dangerous doctrine. The Universalists, however, built a commodious church of their own, in which they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, completed in December, 1863.

A *Universalist Society* was organized April 8, 1862, with officers: Moderator, J. A. Bucknam; clerk, Charles H. Dwinal; treasurer, William Moore; trustees, John Winslow, William Moore, J. A. Bucknam. This society was merged into a new organization, March 24, 1863, composed of citizens of Poland, Minot, and Hebron, and named the *First Universalist Parish of Mechanic Falls*. The charter members were J. A. Bucknam, Charles H. Dwinal, F. H. Cobb, John Winslow, Mark D. Curtiss, O. W. Hawkes, F. A. Danforth, and B. F. Haskell. At this first meeting, S. F. Waterman, Adna C. Denison, A. K. Bickford, Solomon Atwood, Edward M. Thurston joined the parish. The parish was organized by the choice of F. H. Cobb, moderator; Charles H. Dwinal, clerk and treasurer; J. A. Bucknam, John Winslow, S. F. Waterman, trustees; A. C. Denison, E. M. Thurston, F. A. Danforth, assessors. Voted to raise \$500 to complete the sum of \$3,000 for the purpose of building a church. Hon. A. C. Denison, J. A. Bucknam, S. F. Waterman, E. M. Thurston, William Moore, and A. K. Bickford were chosen building committee. The church was built, and an organ valued at \$2,600 was placed in it before January, 1864, when the church was dedicated by Rev. Zenas Thompson, who probably preached the first Universalist sermon ever delivered in Mechanic Falls in 1840, and who, from 1851 to the building of the church, labored zealously, and was largely instrumental in the erection of the church. He delivered the dedicatory address with great ability and power. He was a wonderful speaker on great occasions. The singing was under the direction of S. F. Waterman, Esq., who served the church with much ability for many years. January 24 Rev. R. A. Ballou was engaged to fill the pulpit. December 24, 1864, Rev. A. G. Gaines was called at a salary of \$800. He resigned January 1, 1870. He was a learned man, a humble and devout preacher, gaining the respect of all the community, and enlarging the parish to 80 members.

The church organized in 1842 as the Hebron and West Minot Church, and in 1858 reorganized as the West Minot and Mechanic Falls Church, was reorganized as the Mechanic Falls Church, November 11, 1866, and it retained all the old members, residents of Minot, Poland, and Hebron. These names were transferred from the old church to the new: John Winslow and wife,

Calvin Whitman and wife, Solomon Atwood and wife, Calvin Bucknam and wife, Charles V. Jacobs and wife, James Jacobs and wife, William Moore and wife, William Cobb and wife, Tristram Durelle and wife, Benjamin Waterhouse and wife, Jacob McCollister and wife, Cyrus Bridgham and wife, Ara Cushman and wife, Thomas Cushman and wife, Ephraim Stinchfield and wife, Smith G. Bailey and wife, Albert Valentine, Lloyd Andrews, Samuel Bumpus, S. A. Bennett, Adam Richardson, Josiah A. Bucknam, Rufus Thurlow, Matthias P. Sawyer, Zenas Weston and wife, Benjamin F. Haskell and wife, Sarah D. Clark, Rachel C. Richardson, Sarah Moore, Cynthia DeCoster, Sarah A. Parsons, Elizabeth O. Ryerson, Hamlin T. Bucknam. These were added at the formation of the Mechanic Falls Church: Adna C. Denison, George Sholes, Edward M. Thurston and wife, Rev. Absalom G. Gaines, Abraham A. Waldron. 60 members constituted the Mechanic Falls Church, December 2, 1866. Since then 83 members have been added, 39 have died, and the present number is 60. Calvin Bucknam served as deacon from 1842 to about 1872. Lysander Dunham served from 1842 until 1858. Since then George Sholes, Albert Valentine, E. M. Thurston. Andrew J. Weston and Alvin Reed are the present deacons. Josiah A. Bucknam, E. M. Thurston, Albert Valentine, Charles S. Allen, Nathaniel Gammon, A. J. Weston, George Sholes, and E. F. Bradford have been clerks. The business department is in the hands of the parish. [For the creed see Auburn.] Rev. Zenas Thompson succeeded Rev. Mr Gaines and began his service in March, 1870. A bell was purchased and rung for the first time December 4, 1870. 13 members were added to the parish February 20, 1871. On account of impaired health Rev. Mr Thompson resigned December 3, but remained the balance of his year. The parish was increased to 99 members, and several added to the church, and during his last winter the average of the Sabbath-school attendance was 175. He was unanimously invited to remain two years longer, but his ill health, brought on by exposure as chaplain in the army, rendered it impossible. The church and parish, with other friends where he had preached, in grateful remembrance of his unselfish labors for a life-time, at the suggestion of his friend, J. A. Bucknam, purchased a pleasant little homestead in the village and presented it to him, so that he could rest from his active duties of pastor and yet be helpful in many ways to the church and community. He gave his life-work for temperance and humanity as embodied in the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ. Thus he lived, honored and loved in the last years of his life by people of all religious faiths. He died December, 1882, in the town of Deering, aged 78 years. May 6, 1872, Rev. S. S. Davis, a graduate of Canton Theological School, N. Y., was the next pastor. He remained nearly one year. Rev. Martin J. Steere accepted a unanimous call of the parish to become its pastor at a salary of \$1,500, and began his services November 30, 1873. May 11, 1875, on motion of Hon. A. C. Denison, the parish unanimously voted to enlarge the church and put a vestry under it at a

cost of about \$6,000. The Congregational church kindly invited them to occupy their meeting-house while repairing, without charge, which was thankfully accepted. October 28, the building being completed, the vestry was dedicated and named Murray Hall. May 14, 1876, Bro. Steere read his resignation and it was accepted. Many members were added to the church while he was pastor. He came to the Universalists from the Free Baptists. He wrote a theological book, entitled "Footprints Heavenward," giving his reasons for his change of belief, and it was very popular. [See page 374.] From June, 1876, to June, 1877, the pulpit was supplied. Rev. Harrison S. Whitman was installed pastor of the church June 22, 1877. October 9, 1882, Rev. Mr. Whitman resigned. He was a talented writer and preacher, and a very pure-minded and exemplary man. During his pastorate many joined the church and parish. For nearly a year services were held every Sunday, then Rev. W. W. Hooper commenced his service as pastor. He labored earnestly and faithfully, but under very unfavorable circumstances; the parish had a heavy debt and could not make much progress. May 6, 1886, the parish accepted his resignation. Mr. Hooper was an interesting preacher, a beloved pastor, and endeared himself to the whole community. Rev. W. S. Perkins, of Lewiston, filled the pulpit from 1886, to June, 1889. He was an able and eloquent speaker. One very important movement was begun in 1887 by him, and Bros. Whitman, Hooper, and Hayden, to relieve the parish of its debt by inducing the state convention to pay \$500 for three successive years, if the parish would pay in the same sum. This was consummated May 1, 1890, when the ladies got up a supper. 150 persons generously paid \$2.50 a plate and raised the money. Mr. Bucknam says if the noble women of the parish had not, during the darkest days, worked with untiring energy, the parish property must have been lost to the denomination. Great honor is due to them. From July, 1889, to July, 1890, Rev. R. F. Jhonnot, of Lewiston, ministered to the church on Sundays.

The parish and church now extended a unanimous invitation to Rev. George G. Hamilton, of Oakland, who began his work October 5, 1890. He came here by a personal sacrifice, hoping by the help of God's spirit to do a large and glorious work. Since Mr. Hamilton came, the audience at church and Sabbath school has doubled in attendance. At this writing, November 1, 1890, the church and parish are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for years, are free from debt, with church property valued at \$10,000, a church membership of 60, a parish membership of 80, Sabbath school of about 85. There are 120 families in the vicinity; some of each attend the meetings and contribute to its support.

The parish is the business branch of the church, yet its creed, constitution, and by-laws are in substance the same as the church, but not subject to its ordinances. The board of trustees is the executive force and business and financial management. These persons have served as trustees: J. A. Bucknam,

John Winslow, S. F. Waterman, A. C. Denison, E. M. Thurston, William Moore, A. T. Denison, F. C. Whitehouse, A. Reed, Calvin M. Cram, E. B. Gammon, D. B. Holt, A. J. Weston, James S. Gerry, E. F. Bradford, C. H. Dwinal, Fred E. Dwinal, George L. Reed, Mrs A. T. Denison, Mrs Charles H. Dwinal. The present officers are: Alvin Reed, moderator; Dr E. F. Bradford, clerk; A. J. Weston, treasurer; James H. DeCoster, Herbert E. Thurston, L. W. Mason, trustees. These persons have served in their respective offices longer than any others: George W. Sholes, as clerk of church, Sabbath school, and parish; A. J. Weston, treasurer of parish; J. A. Bucknam, trustee of parish; A. C. Denison, superintendent of Sabbath school and its most efficient supporter. The ministerial fund is about \$5,000. In 1890 the Methodists received 30 per cent., the Universalists 23 per cent., the Free Baptists 21 per cent., the Congregationalists 14 per cent., the Adventists 10 per cent., the Calvinist Baptists 2 per cent. The Mechanic Falls church is the only Universalist organization in town. Its average running expenses since 1863 have been \$1,500 per year. These sums, with what has been paid for buildings and formation, will exceed \$50,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Poland was at first in the Portland circuit. Jesse Lee preached here, in 1793, in the house of Nehemiah Strout, and Nehemiah Strout, Josiah Dunn, and William Davis were converted. This house was the preaching place of Methodist itinerants for years. In 1795 there was a church organization, and in a record of the quarterly conference, in August, 1797, it is stated "that Moses Emery, Jr, of Poland was chosen steward of the money matters, in Asa Robertson's stead." This quarterly meeting was held at Poland. In 1802 Portland circuit was divided into Falmouth and Poland circuits. Josiah Dunn and John Caldwell were stewards of Poland circuit. Prior to 1800 Timothy Merritt became a laborer here, and his work brought a great revival. In 1802 Philip Munger was preacher in charge. In 1803 Joshua Taylor was presiding elder. Joel Wicker appointed to Poland. The years 1816 and 1817 were blessed under the labors of John Adams. Many of Poland's representative people were converted to Methodism, and many of their descendants have been prominent workers. Moses Emery and several of his family became Methodists. His oldest son, Moses, was a local preacher, and for more than 40 years and while his health continued, preached every Sabbath. His life gave the impression that religion made this life happy and the future glorious. He died at Livermore Falls, November 4, 1861, in his 90th year. *Rev. Nathan Emery*, son of Moses Emery, was born in Poland, August 5, 1780. In 1795 he was converted to Methodism, and when 16 was appointed class leader; in 1799 licensed to preach; in 1801 ordained deacon; in 1803 removed from Maine, and until 1821 he was appointed to prominent circuits in New York Conference. In 1816 he organized the first Sunday school in Brooklyn. In 1804 and 1816 he was a member

of the General Conference. He afterward removed to Ohio and resumed itinerant labors. He died May 20, 1849. Mr Emery's ministrations were characterized by good sense, great zeal for God, and a deep concern for the salvation of souls. *Rev. William Freeman Farrington* was born near Worthley Brook in Poland, September 7, 1800, and died in Auburn, December 26, 1888. He was converted when 14, and preached his first sermon in Poland in 1826. In 1829 he joined the conference and preached in Durham. In 1856-58 he was presiding elder of the Portland district. He was a natural orator, and one of the sweetest of singers. His life was a useful and an unblemished one. The descendants of Josiah Dunn have largely identified themselves with the Methodists; among them, Hon. William Dunn, and Reuben B. Dunn, who was born in Poland, December 23, 1802, and was one of the strongest supporters of the Methodist church. He acquired wealth and gave largely to the cause he loved. Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Waterville Methodist Church, Boston University, and many other churches had in him a most generous benefactor. Poland circuit has been much reduced, and now embraces only Poland and Minot. In 1886 East Poland and Minot Corner had one church organization, with a membership of 41, two church edifices valued at over \$4,000, and a parsonage valued at \$800. Rev. J. F. Keith served this charge two years; his pastorate commenced May 1, 1888. Rev. George G. Powers succeeded him April 28, 1890. The church membership is 56. There are three Sabbath schools with 89 pupils and 12 teachers. The superintendents are: Howard M. Dunn, C. F. King, and R. J. Everett. The Empire Grove camp-meeting is held annually. The grounds are improved each year, and they are among the finest and most convenient in New England. The grounds were leased, in 1858, for 99 years, and are near Empire station.

The First Free Will Baptist Church was organized October 8, 1798. The first members were William Emery, Mark Emery, Edmund Megquier, and John Fernald. They met at the house of William Emery; Elder Zachariah Leach, of Raymond, and Elder Joseph Hutchinson, of Turner, assisted in the ceremonies. During the year Jonathan Fickett, Zudy Fickett, Edmund Megquier, and John Fernald were received by baptism. Meetings were held in houses, barns, and groves. Elder Z. Leach, the first pastor, preached from 1798 until 1824. Hubbard Chandler preached in 1825. During his ministry the church was reorganized and joined to the Gorham yearly meeting. Rev. Hubbard Chandler, born in Wilton, January 11, 1798, was son of Henry and Mehitable Chandler, early settlers of Poland. He was ordained January 9, 1822, and united with the Freewill Baptists. He preached in 120 towns, averaging not more than \$50 a year for his services. He was a very persuasive speaker and a most successful missionary. He died November 5, 1866. In 1831 Rev. James Libby was settled as pastor, maintaining that relation until 1865. Rev. James Libby, son of Deacon James and Betsey Small Libby, was born in

Danville in 1796. In 1828 he entered the ministry; in 1831 moved to West Poland. The church prospered under his ministrations. He was one of the first four anti-slavery men in the town. Temperance was strongly advocated by him, and Sabbath schools. His remarkable memory and great conversational powers made him an instructive and agreeable speaker. He attended more than 1,000 funerals, baptized about 1,000 persons, and performed the marriage ceremony many hundred times. He died March 6, 1884. The pastorate has been since held by Elder C. Bean, Jerry Hayden, David Libby, Ebenezer Eaton, and J. S. Potter. The deacons have been Robert Snell, Stephen Cobb, Francis Rounds, Joseph Allen, Joshua Lunt, William Barton, Israel Herriek, Mark Emery, Joshua Jordan, William E. Morton, Lemuel C. Keene, and William E. Lunt. The membership since organization has been about 300; present number, about 80. The meeting-house was built in 1834 and dedicated January 1, 1835; dedication sermon by Rev. George Lamb. In 1840 a number were dismissed to form a church on White Oak hill, after which this became the First Free Baptist Church. For a few years the pulpit has been supplied by Revs J. S. Burgess, Wakeley, Gosline, and others. The first choir was under the leadership of William Stevens, and then Benjamin C. Megquier. This choir disbanded. In 1848 a new choir was formed under the leadership of Nathaniel Keene, who held that position for over 30 years. There is no resident pastor of the church at present.

The Second Free Baptist Church was organized on White Oak hill in 1840, with 40 members; the most had belonged to the First Church on Megquier hill. Among them were John Stanton, William Stanton, William McCann, Lorenzo Thurston, George Thurston, Joseph Trickey, David McCann, Betsey Stanton, Lydia Stanton, Lucy McCann, Rachel Stanton. Rev. George Haskell was installed pastor and in 1841 35 members were added. From 1841 to 1856 the pastors were Rev. Smith Fairfield, Rev. Thomas Kenniston, and one other. From 1856 to 1876 Rev. John Pinkham did great service, and since preaching has been supplied by students from Bates College, and various itinerants. The membership is about 40. The church was built and dedicated in 1870. William Stanton and William McCann were chosen deacons at the organization, and held office until their death. Deacon McCann died in 1878, and was succeeded by Leo F. Thurston. Deacon Stanton died in 1885, since which time no one has been elected.

Adventism was first preached at West Poland in 1842 by Elder E. Crowell, Joshua V. Hines, and others. A large number embraced this doctrine, and for several years the Adventists and Baptists occupied the same house of worship. In 1855 the Adventists erected a chapel, which was dedicated free to all sects and denominations. Deaths and removals have reduced this once large society, and no church organization or regular meeting is maintained. The elders who have resided at West Poland were Joseph Turner, Luther L. Howard, O. R.

Fassett, Jesse Partridge, Joseph T. Jordan, Jared Whitman, and Rev. James Albert Libby, who is son of Rev. James and Nancy Fulton Libby, a descendant of John Libby, the English emigrant, and born in West Poland, July 3, 1832. He had a common school and academical education, and has been a teacher. When 26 he became a preacher and was ordained by the Adventists in 1859. He has labored in eight different states and in Canada. In 1869, accompanied by his wife, Mary (Chandler) Libby, he went to South Carolina, and preached and taught among the freedmen. From 1884 to 1887 he was settled in Castleton, Vt, and 50 members were added to the society. He now resides in Poland, and ministers to churches in the surrounding towns. He has devoted much time to literary work, and has published many poems. He is president of the Androscoggin Camp-Meeting Association, and Androscoggin County Conference. He is a Republican and a prohibitionist.

An organized church of some 50 members holds regular meetings at Mechanic Falls. In 1890, the Camp-Meeting Association began to hold yearly meetings on its grounds of 15 acres, situated on the Lewiston road. The lovely location, the waving groves, the splendid scenery, combine to make the natural features peculiarly adapted to the designed purpose of a religious summer resort.

THE SHAKERS.—In November, 1783, Elisha Pote, Nathan Freeman, and Enoch Waite came into Thompson Pond plantation and held meetings. They were gifted speakers and singers, and many embraced their faith. A meeting-house was built, also mills in New Gloucester. By industry and prudence the Shakers acquired much real estate. For a while they retained their property as before conversion, but soon after it was held in common. They were joined by others from Buckfield; they exchanged the lands on Ricker hill for lands in Alfred. J. M. Libby says of the Poland or Upper Family, in 1872: "They came in 1819, exchanged their lands in Gorham for those they own in Poland with Andrew Twombly and Josh. Berry, and bought other lands. The family at first numbered 50, but at present something less than 40. Of the original 50 only five are now living. Elder Samuel Pote came with the family to Poland. The present elder is Nehemiah Trull. Their chief reason for leaving Gorham was the scarcity of wood and timber, large quantities of which they found here. The stone mansion begun 12 years ago, but not completed, has cost \$15,000, and when finished will cost \$20,000. They value their property in Poland at \$30,000. Agriculture forms the chief occupation, and is carried to a high degree of perfection. Gardening, grape-culture, and orcharding each receive considerable attention." In recent years this society has not flourished and their farm has been abandoned and sold.

Poland Baptist Church.—Many of the early residents became Baptists, and united with the church in Paris. In 1824 they were embodied into a church, with 21 members. But they were few in numbers, and, after several years,

they united with the church in Oxford, which became "Poland and Oxford" church. This union continued until the membership and influence was mostly confined to Oxford, when the name Poland was dropped.

GLEANINGS FROM RECORDS.—*The First Town Meeting* of which there is record was held at the "Centre School-House" June 5, 1824. 1825, April 4, voted to lay out one-half of the interest of the ministerial fund, to be divided among the several denominations. 1826, November 14, voted not to annex Thompson Pond plantation. 1827, January 20, voted \$50 to build a bridge across the Little Androscoggin river at or near Bog falls. December 18 the division of the ministerial fund was: Methodists, \$12.90; Freewill Baptists, \$9.74; Congregationalists, \$6.88; Calvinist Baptists, \$5. 1832, March 5, voted to grant licenses to innholders and retailers of spirituous liquors. May 29, the limits of the two militia companies, commanded by Captain Snow and Captain Rufus Haskell, were defined by the selectmen. 1833, March 13, voted not to grant licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors. 1834, March 31, Joshua Thurlow and Tilson Waterman were chosen to petition the legislature for liberty to sell the school lands for a school fund. 1835, March 2, voted Wentworth Ricker, James Dunn, Nehemiah Strout, John Martin, and Sprague Keen pound-keepers, and their yards to be pounds. 1836, December 10, a meeting was held on the banks of the Little Androscoggin and chose David Harris, Samuel Atwood, and Samuel Lane to meet a committee from Minot to draw plans for a bridge across the river, on the road leading from Poland Corner by Samuel Cousens's to "Bog falls." Plans were reported and accepted, and contract for building the abutment awarded to Simeon Lane for \$175. 1837, March 13, voted that each school district choose its own school agents; voted to receive the surplus revenue money; William Dunn chosen agent to receive it, and Josiah Dunn, John Cousens, and Jonathan Pulsifer to loan it, the interest to be appropriated to pay town charges. 1838, April 9, voted to fence the public burying-grounds.

1840, September 14, for governor, John Fairfield had 359 votes and Edward Kent 119—the largest vote yet cast. 1841, March 6, the representative was instructed to oppose the petition of Samuel Jordan and 79 others of Raymond, Poland, and New Gloucester, for incorporation, and Benjamin Waterhouse, Stephen M. Marble, and Tilson Waterman were appointed to draft a remonstrance. 1844, March 25, voted to purchase a poor-farm at a cost not exceeding \$1,500. 1846, April 18, voted to build a town house on the land owned by the proprietors between the Methodist meeting-house and Amos Cummings's land. John True, Jr, contracted to build it for \$375. Alden Chandler was appointed to see that the work was done according to contract and the house finished by March 1, 1847. 1854, September 11, voted to buy, build, or hire a house for sufferers from small-pox or other contagious diseases. 1857, September 14, Joseph Freeman, William Schellinger, and Joseph Strout were chosen to sell the poor-farm and purchase a "new one." October 24, voted that the town purchase George Fickett's farm for \$2,800. 1858, one vote cast for the liquor license act of 1856; 187 for the prohibitory act. 1859, February 19, resolutions were adopted denouncing the petition of the Poland Shakers to be set off from Poland and annexed to New Gloucester as "unreasonable, oppressive, and unjust." 1860, September 10, for governor, Israel Washburn, Jr, had 324 votes, and Ephraim K. Smart 263.

The Civil War.—Poland sent 216 enlisted men, 41 citizens furnished substitutes, and \$45,230 was expended during the war. May 25, 1861, the town voted to hire \$5,000 for aid of soldiers' families, to assist those only having a legal residence here, to appropriate (out of the above sum) one-half of a sum sufficient to supply the Mechanic Falls company with revolvers when Minot shall furnish the other half. July 22, 1862, voted to hire \$2,250, and to pay each soldier (not exceeding 30) enlisting within six days \$75 bounty. August 27 voted to pay a bounty of \$100. September 9 voted to hire \$5,000 to pay volunteers of the last quota \$100 bounty. August 6, 1863, voted to hire money to relieve all conscripts from service. November 6, 1863, to hire money to pay each volunteer \$300; November 13 to raise \$250 for each volunteer under the last call. September 5, 1864, voted to pay \$300 bounty under the present call. December 24 voted \$450 bounty to fill the quota. January, 1865, voted to pay \$200 for one year, two years \$300, three years \$450. A. A. Dwinal Post, G. A. R., assisted by the town, erected a beautiful monument (dedicated May 30, 1887,) in the little park in front of the Poland Paper Company's mills at Mechanic Falls.

1865, August 23, Stephen C. Atkins and Daniel F. Ayer were appointed special police at the East Poland camp-meeting. 1867, voted 111 to 8 in favor of an amendment to the existing liquor law. October 12 voted to exempt from taxation for ten years property exceeding \$5,000 when expended for manufacturing purposes. 1868, September 26, the school committee of Minot and Poland adopted textbooks for the public schools. 1869, December 11, George B. Dunn and Charles Lane agreed to repair

the town house for the use of the hall for five years (when not in use by the town) for festivals, meetings, parties, singing schools, concerts, dances, etc., but December 31 it was "voted that the town house shall not be used as a dance hall," and to pay Lane & Dunn their expenses for repairs.

1871 it was agreed that Poland should send representatives in 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880, and Minot in the other years between 1870 and 1880. 1872, June 22, voted to raise \$3,100 to pay the rent of a shoe factory, provided the citizens of Mechanic Falls take care of the loan and provide the building with machinery. 1874, March 9, voted to raise \$500 for a free high school, and A. T. Denison, J. M. Libby, S. S. Littlefield, David Dunn, and John S. Dunn were chosen to locate the school and expend the money. Voted to set off the Shakers from school district No. 12 and the Shakers's property in No. 1 to district No. 9 in New Gloucester. 1876, November 7, voted to build, with Minot, an iron bridge at Mechanic Falls. 1877, May 1, voted to fund the town debt by issuing 5% bonds. 1878, November 9, line between Poland and Oxford perambulated.

1883, March 12, voted \$25 for Memorial Day. Voted to abolish the school district system. 1884, September 8, vote on the prohibitory amendment, "yes," 306; "no," 103. September 29, Alfred G. Thurlow, Orren S. Keen, and Charles W. Dunn were appointed to sell the town farm and buy another. 1887, March 14, voted to build (and \$800 appropriated) with Minot, an iron bridge at Minot Corner. September 3, voted to establish free high schools at West Poland and Poland Corner. 1888, December 9, voted to oppose the incorporation of Mechanic Falls village, and the annexation of that part of Poland lying east of the Grand Trunk to Minot. 1890, March 10, voted for a uniform course of study in the schools, and \$1,000 appropriated to buy school books. \$1,200 was raised to protect Mechanic Falls against fire, provided the Poland Paper Co. give bond to furnish water. 1891, money appropriated at annual meeting, schools, \$3,000; high school, \$250; highways, labor, \$2,500; roads and bridges, money, \$2,000; poor, \$1,200; other purposes, \$3,925. The valuation of the town is \$958,428.

*Schools.*¹—Poland has ever had a good character of district schools and late years has sustained free high schools in various parts. November 26, 1887, the town voted to change from the district to the town system. This terminated the union of districts No. 20 in Poland and No. 1 in Minot, leaving 224 scholars in Poland to be provided with educational facilities. March 12, 1888, the town voted \$5,000 for suitable school-buildings at Mechanic Falls, which were at once built. A. J. Weston was contractor for the wood work. These buildings are on Elm street, on commanding ground. There is a well-kept lawn in front, with walks and young shade trees, and large play-grounds, and all the spacious, well-lighted, and perfectly ventilated rooms are heated with steam. It is supplied with four teachers, and the most progressive methods are employed. Number of pupils attending in each department, from 40 to 50. The school is free to all Poland scholars, and the way is open for them to graduate here. The course covers three years in the primary department, four in the grammar, and four in the high. The high school has elective courses, English and classical. The classical comprises a preparation for college. The English gives more thorough drill in English branches and allows substitution of natural science, book-keeping, English and American literature, for the languages. Among those who have done good work for

¹ *Ruel J. Everett*, son of David R. and Harriet E. (Cobb) Everett, is one of the sons of Poland who has successfully devoted himself to teaching. He was born here December 8, 1852; his father being a native of Norway. Mr Everett was fitted for his educational work at Hebron Academy and Bates College, where he was graduated in 1876, and for nine years was principal of the Oxford Normal School at South Paris. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Mt Mica Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1878 he married Annie L., daughter of James and Lucretia Curtis, of South Paris. They have a son, Philip R. Everett.

Poland schools are F. A. Millett,¹ E. F. Bradford, M.D., J. K. Denning, B. M. Fernald, F. E. Hanscom, W. W. McCann, F. D. Shackford, and C. J. Cheney.

CIVIL LIST.—*Town Clerks:*² 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, Josiah Jordan; 1829, 1830, Timothy Waterhouse; 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, Amos Cummings; 1836, Daniel Harring; 1837, 1838, Sampson Soule; 1839, David Dunn; 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, Amos Cummings; 1845, 1846, 1847, Freeland Marble; 1848, 1849, George Bridgham, Jr; 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, David Dunn; from September, 1853, to March, 1854, Cyrus Briggs; 1854, Stephen Gould; 1855, 1856, 1857, David Dunn; 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, Andrew J. Weston; 1862, 1863, 1864, Thomas Hillman; 1865, 1866, A. C. Denison; 1867, 1868, A. T. Denison; 1869, Charles Lane; 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, Zenas Lane, Jr; 1876, I. W. Hanson; 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, Charles Lane; from October, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, Zenas Lane.

Selectmen: 1824—John Cousens, James Twitchell, Wentworth Ricker; 1825—Josiah Jordan, Daniel Waterman, Jr, William Stevens; 1826—William Stevens, John H. Bartlett, Jabez True, Jr; 1827, 1828—John H. Bartlett, David Harris, Nathaniel Dunn; 1829—John H. Bartlett, Daniel Waterman, Jr, William Dunn; 1830—Daniel Waterman, Jr, Reuben B. Dunn, Benjamin Waterhouse; 1831—Reuben B. Dunn, Benjamin Waterhouse, Daniel Herring; 1832, 1833—Benjamin Waterhouse, Zenas Lane, Moses Snell; 1834—Zenas Lane, Joseph Freeman, Jedediah Pratt; 1835—Benjamin Waterhouse, Daniel Waterman, Jr, William Maxwell, Jr; 1836—Daniel Waterman, Jr, William Maxwell, Jr, Stephen M. Marble; 1837—Stephen M. Marble, Joseph Freeman, William Stanton; 1838—Stephen M. Marble, William Stanton, David Dunn; 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842—Benjamin Waterhouse, Eliphalet Davis, Joseph H. Snell; 1843, 1844—Benjamin Waterhouse, John Megquier, Samuel Cousens; 1845—Benjamin Waterhouse, Joseph H. Snell, Samuel Cousens; 1846—Joseph H. Snell, Robert Martin, William Dunn; 1847—Joseph H. Snell, Robert Martin, Samuel Cousens; 1848—Robert Martin, Samuel Cousens, Rufus Haskell; 1849—Robert Martin, Stephen M. Marble, Daniel W. True; 1850, 1851—Daniel W. True, William Cousens, James S. Gerry; 1852—Daniel W. True, George Bridgham, Jr, Benjamin Waterhouse; 1853, 1854—George Bridgham, Jr, Benjamin Waterhouse, Whitney Frank; 1855, 1856—Thomas Lane, James H. Fernald, William A. Tobie; 1857—Thomas Lane, James H. Fernald, Lewis Perkins; 1858—Benjamin Waterhouse, John M. Allen, E. W. Fyler; 1859—Thomas Lane, William Cousens, Luther Perkins; 1860, 1861—Thomas Lane, Luther Perkins, William A. Tobie; 1862—Benjamin Waterhouse, William A. Tobie, A. J. Weston; 1863—Luther D. Cobb, William A. Tobie, A. J. Weston; 1864—Luther D. Cobb, Isaiah Wentworth, A. J. Weston; 1865—John R. Pulsifer, Thomas Lane, A. J. Weston; 1866—Thomas Lane, A. J. Weston, James S. Gerry; 1867—A. J. Weston, Joseph McDonald, W. W. Waterman; 1868, 1869—A. J. Weston, J. S. Gerry, J. C. Davis; 1870, 1871—John R. Pulsifer, Simon Libby, Peter R. Tileston;

¹*Frank A. Millett* was born in Hartford, April 28, 1844. He was the son of Lemuel T. (born in Peru) and Mary A. (Milliken) Millett (born in Scarborough). His grandfather, William Millett, was a resident of Auburn. He was the son of John, a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in (Bakerstown) Minot. This John was son of David, who settled in New Gloucester. David was the son of John, one of the proprietors of New Gloucester, and died in North Yarmouth, about 1785, and John was the son of Thomas, and Thomas was the oldest son of Thomas, the English emigrant, who came over in the ship "Elizabeth," of London, in 1635, and Thomas was the son of Henry Millett, Gentleman, Attorney at Law, of Chertsey, Surrey county, England. Frank A. Millett married Lucy A. Faunce, November 29, 1866. In politics he is a Democrat, and has for many years been recognized as a prominent factor in the councils of his party. In 1866 he was entrusted with the management of the State campaign. He has been identified in many popular movements in his village and town; conspicuous among which are the improvements in schools, the organization of the G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F., having received the highest honors in the G. A. R., and the three branches of the I. O. O. F. He is a Knight of Pythias. He attended the district schools of Hartford, Auburn, and Minot, where his parents resided. He also received an academical education at Kent's Hill and Hebron Academy, and when taking a college preparatory course at the last named place, he visited Stoneham, Mass., in the summer of 1864, and while there enlisted in Co. I, 4th Mass. H. A., and served until the close of the war. He has twice held a commisison of trial justice, resigning that office when he became postmaster of Mechanic Falls, March 24, 1887, which office he held until April, 1891. He resides on the Poland side.

²No record is attainable giving town officers before 1824.

1872—John R. Pulsifer, Simon Libby, W. W. Waterman; 1873, 1874, 1875—A. J. Weston, Luther D. Cobb, Jabez T. Waterman; 1876—A. J. Weston, Luther D. Cobb, Jesse B. Stanton; 1877—Thomas Lane, John R. Pulsifer, V. P. Waterhouse; 1878—Thomas Lane, V. P. Waterhouse, Charles L. Hackett; 1879—V. P. Waterhouse, Charles L. Hackett, Orrin S. Keen; 1880, 1881—V. P. Waterhouse, Orrin S. Keen, A. G. Thurlow; 1882—A. J. Weston, L. D. Cobb, Leonard C. Herrick; 1883—V. P. Waterhouse, L. C. Herrick, James H. Stanton; 1884—V. P. Waterhouse, William M. Megquier, S. L. Littlefield; 1885—L. C. Herrick, A. E. True, James D. Downing; 1886—A. E. True, O. S. Keen, James I. Chipman; 1887—V. P. Waterhouse, James I. Chipman, Charles E. Stevens; 1888—James I. Chipman, S. I. Jewett, Francis Storer; 1889—James I. Chipman, S. I. Jewett, John G. Davis; 1890—James I. Chipman, J. G. Davis, E. W. Jordan; 1891—John G. Davis, E. W. Jordan, William Blair.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ADNA CURTIS DENISON.

ACCORDING to Burke's "Book of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain," "The Denison family is unquestionably ancient, the name appearing in the Charter of King Malcolm I, who died in 1165. The English Denisons are said to have sprung from a cadet of this ancient house, who went from Scotland in the time of Charles I, who fought at Marston Moor." The family is undoubtedly of Norman origin; members of this family fought in the Crusades, and were entitled to bear a "coat of arms"; the motto of the Denisons is *Domus Grata*. The American Denisons are descendants of William of England, who came, in 1631, in the Ship Lion, with his wife Margaret, and sons, Daniel, Edward, and George, and John Eliot, afterwards apostle to the Indians, who was a tutor to his sons. William Denison settled in Roxbury, Mass., was deacon, and died in 1653. George had two children born in Roxbury. His wife died in 1643, and he returned to England, served under Cromwell, was wounded at Naseby, and nursed at the house of John Borodell, whose daughter, Ann, he married. He returned to Roxbury, and subsequently settled at Stonington, Conn., where he was almost constantly placed in important public positions. His wife was always called "Lady Ann." They were remarkable for magnificent personal appearance and force of mind and character. Capt. George Denison was distinguished in the military movements of the times, and also active in civil affairs. He has been described as "the Miles Standish of the settlement." His oldest son, Capt. John Denison, held a high position and was a man of mark in Stonington. He married Phebe Lay. Of their children, William, the fourth son, resided in North Stonington, married Mary, daughter of John Avery. Avery Denison, their son, was born in 1712, married Thankful Williams, in 1734. Elisha, the oldest child of this marriage, married Keturah Minor; their children were born in Stonington, but they eventually removed to Ludlow, Vt. Isaac, son of Elisha, was born in



Ad Seneca



1778. The descendants of Capt. George Denison intermarried with the Palmer, Cheseboro, Stanton, Williams, Babcock, Avery, and many other prominent families in Stonington and vicinity, and his posterity is numerous and honorable. Isaac Denison married Electra E. Newell, of Farmington, Conn., October 21, 1798. He was a pioneer settler of the town of Burke, Caledonia county, Vt, going there when a young man, and by his industrious labors developing a fine farm and a pleasant home from the forest wilderness. He died in Norway, January 9, 1867. His children were Nancy C., Almira, Lucius, Maria, Rev. Nathan, Rebecca N. (married Alonzo Bemis), Minerva C., Adna C., Oscar A., Isaac A. (married Laurestine Bemis, resides at Mechanic Falls), and Rosalie S.

Hon. Adna Curtis Denison, son of Isaac and Electra E. (Newell) Denison, was born in Burke, Vt, November 15, 1815. He had common school and academic education, and when fifteen years old became a clerk in the store of Morrill & Denison, at Sutton (his father being a member of the firm), and remained twelve years, manifesting a peculiar aptitude for mercantile life. In 1842, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Titus O. Brown, he moved to Norway, Me, opened a store at Steep Falls with E. W. Fyler and Clark W. True as A. C. Denison & Co., and in a short time wrought a revolution in the mercantile business of the Androscoggin Valley. He carried on trade in a different manner from former merchants, bought everything a farmer had for sale, inaugurated cash payments, transacted a vast business for years, and had a store at Auburn from 1845 to 1848. He was also largely engaged in supplying contractors on the Atlantic and St Lawrence R. R., at the head of firms at South Paris, Bethel, Gorham, and Northumberland and North Stratford, N. H. He continued in this business until 1853. In connection with Dr Asa Danforth, Mr Denison built one of the first paper mills in the state at Norway, in 1848. He also had saw-mills, and every industry felt his influence. In 1851 Mr Denison turned his attention to Mechanic Falls, bought the old mill owned by Isaiah Perkins and others, and built the paper mill, now No. 1 of the Poland Paper Company. In 1855, with Sewall Danforth, he erected a paper mill at Duck Ponds, which he later purchased and removed to Mechanic Falls. From 1856, when he made this place his home, he was the leading business element. In the development of paper manufacturing, in trade, in the erection of buildings, in the encouragement of other manufacturing, Mr Denison, more than all others, added to the growth and importance of Mechanic Falls, and continued the manufacture of paper until four mills and two auxiliary mills were in operation on the three dams here, with a daily production of 15 tons. About 1880 his company was among the first to manufacture chemical wood-pulp to use in paper making, building a large mill at Canton for this purpose, having a daily production of 12 tons. Mr Denison's son, Adna T., was associated with him in 1862 and thereafter in his various enterprises, as was

also his son-in-law, Calvin M. Cram, for several years prior to 1883. Mr Denison was also prominent in the stock company that purchased and remodelled the large paper mill on the Farnsworth privilege, in Lisbon, which was burned shortly after its completion.

Mr Denison married, September 13, 1838, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kennedy) True. She died March 23, 1881. Their children are Adna True and Fannie M. *Adna T.* married (1st) Sarah C. R. Welch; they had one child, Frank W.; (2d) Sarah W. Gunnison. They have three children: Ansel T., Adna C., Hannah A. Mr A. T. Denison resides in Portland. *Fannie M.* married Calvin Morse Cram, now president of Fowler Manufacturing Company, of New York City. Their children are Agnes Denison and Fannie Warren. Since 1872 Mr Denison has owned the Cousens farm, said to be the finest on the old stage road between Norway and Portland, and in 1880 he made his home here with his nephew, Adna D. Bemis, who conducts the farm. (Mr Bemis married Ellen M. Young.)

Mr Denison has been an active Universalist in religion, and a Whig and Republican in politics. His extensive business operations prevented him from giving much time to public positions, but he has served with credit in both houses of the state legislature. He has won the respect and esteem of an extensive acquaintance; while his courtesy and benignity, beaming from a face of kindliness, have made Lowell's lines as true of him as they were of Agassiz, that

"Where'er he met a stranger,
There he left a friend."

Luther Perkins, son of Oliver and Sarah (Elmes) Perkins, was born in Oxford, May 9, 1817. He married, in 1841, Mary L., daughter of Captain Jonathan Waite, a retired sea-captain of Portland, who had purchased a farm on Johnson hill. Mr Perkins then made his home at West Poland, and at once commenced to deal in cattle and real estate, in which he has extensively engaged for many years. In May, 1888, he removed to Mechanic Falls. He has been much in public life; was selectman three years; representative in 1871 and 1872; county commissioner in 1876, 1877, and 1878, and has been a justice of the peace for over 40 years. He has been prominent in society organizations—Masonic, Odd Fellow, Pythian, Patrons of Husbandry, etc., and is a public-spirited and generous citizen. He has two children, Alice (Mrs I. W. Hanson), and Kittie E. (Mrs J. M. Libby).

MINOT.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Incorporation—Boundaries—Name—Physical Features, Soil, Population and Valuation—First Settler—Captain Daniel Bucknam and Descendants—Early and Other Settlers—Incidents of Pioneer Life—Voters of 1800.

MINOT was incorporated as the 129th town February 18, 1802, and was set off from the northern part of Poland with these bounds: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the town of Turner, at a place called the Crooked Ripples, in the Great Androscoggin River; thence by a line drawn on the middle of said river to the Great Falls; thence by the line in the act which incorporates the said town of Poland, until it strikes the Little Androscoggin River; thence by a line drawn on the middle of said river, until it strikes the Little Androscoggin River; thence by a line drawn on the middle of said river, until it strikes the southerly side-line of Hebron, commonly called Davis's line, to the southwest corner of Turner; and thence by the line of said Turner to the bounds first begun at." It is said that the name selected by the petitioners for the new town was Raymouth, but the agent (Dr Jesse Rice) caused Minot to be inserted in the act of incorporation, in honor of Judge Minot, a member of the General Court, who rendered effective assistance in the passage of the bill incorporating the town. Nathaniel C. Allen, Esq., was empowered to issue a warrant to some suitable citizen requiring him to call the first town meeting, and the act of incorporation specifies that all future taxes are to be levied on the two towns until a new valuation shall be assessed, in the proportion of one-third to Poland and two-thirds to Minot. February 24, 1842, that portion of Minot east of the "curve line" was set off and incorporated as Auburn. The Minot line was "to commence four miles from the Androscoggin river and run parallel with that until it struck the Little Androscoggin river."

Physical Features, Soil, Population, and Valuation.—Minot has no high elevations, but the surface presents an attractive series of undulations, making a variety of hill and dale, while along the many bends of the Little Androscoggin bits of scenery come out that would please and gratify an artist. From the higher hills views of more than ordinary beauty are presented. The soil in most parts is a strong, rich loam, with proper care giving good returns to the agriculturists. It has many good water-powers that have been largely improved and brought capital and developed a large manufacturing centre at

Mechanic Falls, where Minot shares with Poland in the increased advantages brought by manufacturing operations. Notwithstanding this, however, the increase of population has not made good the losses. In 1850 Minot had 1,734 population; in 1860, 1,799; in 1870, 1,569; in 1880, 1,763; in 1890, 1,355. The valuation has largely increased, from \$297,184 in 1850 to \$752,146 in 1890.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Moses Emery, the first settler of Minot, moved to the north side of the river at Minot Corner in 1772 and was the chief adviser and aid of the later settlers, and it is quite evident that had not his home afforded them a temporary stopping-place, and his ferry the means of crossing the Little Androscoggin, the settlement of Minot would have been much retarded.

*Captain Daniel Bucknam and Descendants.*¹—In May, 1778, Capt. Daniel Bucknam, Jr, with wife and eight children, moved from Sutton, Mass., and made a temporary abode with Moses Emery. Taking his two daughters, Phebe and Ruth, aged 22 and 18, they traveled five miles north into an unbroken wilderness, locating upon the interval made at the junction of Bog and Matthews brooks, at Hawkes pond, where he had purchased a square mile of land. Here, against a large, square rock, near a little brook, by the road from Mechanic Falls to West Minot, on the Hawkes farm, they erected a covering of trees, beneath which they camped two weeks, while they built a log house between the two brooks on the extreme southerly end of the high interval. He then moved the remainder of his family. The youngest were Shephard and Calvin, twins, six weeks old. His two stalwart girls built the first bridge across Bog brook, and helped him fell the trees, and clear the lands, and raise grain enough to meet the bare necessities of life. The next spring, exceedingly high water, surrounding his building, compelled him to build a house on higher ground, near the junction of the Oxford, Hebron, and Minot roads, where he subsequently built good, substantial farm buildings.

He was the second inhabitant of Minot, and was 56 years old when he came. His nearest neighbor was Moses Emery, five miles away, through a dense forest, not even a path between them. The only living beings about his home were Indians, bears, and wolves. The corn and grain that he raised had to be pounded in a mortar, or be carried on his back 15 miles to New Gloucester to mill. At one time, not returning at the usual time, nor even late in the night, Phebe and Ruth took his trail through the woods in search of him. When they arrived near Pottle hill, they found him fallen down, with the bag of meal lying across his neck, unable from exhaustion to extricate himself. He must have died where he had fallen had not his brave and faithful daughters rendered him timely aid. (It was years after this when Gen. John Bridgham built the first grist-mill at West Minot.) Continental money becoming worthless, he was unable to pay for all his land, but retained four

¹By J. A. Bucknam.

farms, known as the Shephard and Calvin Bucknam, and Hawkes and Bearce farms, which a change of town lines places in two towns, Minot and Hebron. During the Revolutionary War, Daniel Bucknam (being too old to enter the regular army) was chosen captain of a company of minute-men. He was a very large and muscular man, brave and loyal to his country, a great lover of jokes, and teller of stories. It was customary in those early times, about once a year, to "tackle up the horse and go to the west'ard" (Massachusetts), and pay a visit to their old neighbors and report what had transpired in the "District of Maine," and on their journey. At noon of the first day of his trip, he called at a country tavern (it might have been at Rickers) to bait his horse and eat his lunch. On entering the large bar-room, the big wood fire was entirely surrounded and every chair filled. No one moved to give him a place. He was terribly cold, so he said, "Gentlemen, I have in the shed a very wonderful horse. His head is where his tail ought to be, and his tail is where his head ought to be." All left their seats and rushed to the shed and found the horse turned exactly around in the shafts, contentedly eating his provender from the front end of the cart. They immediately saw the joke and returned and found the joker comfortably seated before the fire. They were so well pleased that they passed the grog freely.

Captain Bucknam was a famous farrier and horse breaker, and a great lover of horses. When on his death-bed he requested that his favorite horse be led before the door that he might bid him farewell. He married, first, Miss Gould, by whom he had 16 children; all died in youth except Phebe and Ruth. He m., second, a Miss Boyden; he had three sons and three daughters. His oldest son, Daniel, 18 years old, was killed while felling a tree, leaving him dependent for help on his two oldest girls who could wield an ax equal to the best of men. They were gigantic in size, and it was said that Phebe could lift a barrel of cider into a cart, and raise it up on her knees and drink from the bung-hole. Phebe m. a Johnson, and was given a farm in Hebron for being the first white woman to live in the town. She m., second, a Tucker, of Dixfield, and third, a Seavey. Her children were enormously large and bony men and women. Her descendants are numerous in Dixfield, and are among its most respectable citizens. *Ruth* m. Mr Hawkes and settled on the original square mile in Minot. They had 11 children attaining maturity. They were very large and strong, and all, save one, raised large families. *Shephard*, the oldest twin, about 1800, m. Betsey Randall; they had eight children; all except one lived to old age. About the same time, *Calvin*, the other twin, m. Judith Bearce, by whom he had a daughter. He m., second, Zilpha, the oldest daughter of Deacon William Barrows, of Hebron, who was the founder of Hebron Academy, and one of the main pillars of the Calvinist Baptist Church. He spent his life fostering these institutions, and died at a ripe old age of 83, poor in purse, but rich in character. This is true riches—

he could take it with him; the other is always left for children to quarrel over. Calvin Bucknam had, by his second wife, Zilpha Barrows, Calvin, Sarah, Hope, Eleanor, Joseph, Worthy, Zilpha, William B., Rebecca, Josiah A. [See sketch.] *Calvin* m. Laurinda Twitchell; they had one son and two daughters. *Sarah* m. Deacon Joseph Barrows, of Hebron; they have one daughter living, Mrs S. C. Howe. *Hope* m. Lorenzo Merrill; they had five boys and four girls; four of the boys helped put down the Rebellion; one gave his life; all but two are now living. *Eleanor* m. Lewis Monk. *Joseph* m. Eunice Harris; they had two boys and four girls; all but one now living. *Worthy* m. Lucy Howard. *Zilpha* m. Ezra Mitchell. *William B.* died, unmarried, in Missouri. *Rebecca* m. C. C. Cushman; they had nine children; four are living. Calvin's third wife was Mrs Olive Hathaway, by whom he had one son, Hamlin, and one daughter, Olive Elizabeth, who married, first, Col Alexander Ryerson, of Sumner; second, Leavitt Hanson. The son was the first volunteer from Mechanic Falls in the Civil War. He returned a captain, but maimed for life. He married Rachel Brown and has two children. Nearly three per cent. of the present citizens of Mechanic Falls on the Minot side are descendants of Calvin Bucknam, Sr. He had 83 descendants; 56 are now living, and mainly in the vicinity of Mechanic Falls. Capt. Daniel Bucknam's younger daughters, Rebecca, m. Mr Dudley and had three children; Judith, m. Levi Beard; they had three children. Daniel Bucknam had 22 children, 56 grandchildren, and the probable number of his progeny now living is more than 500. All of his family that he brought to Maine, and his grandchildren, with very few exceptions, lived to a good old age. He died in 1809, aged 87 years. His wife died 10 years after at about the same age. At one time they had 40 grandchildren living on the original mile square, the children of Ruth, Lucy, Shephard, and Calvin. The farms owned by Shephard and Calvin are now owned by their descendants.

In the immediate vicinity of the Bucknams, settled the Dwinal, Crooker, Pottle, Currier, Woodman, Bridgham, Moody, Atkinson, Lowell, Atwood, Harris, Chase, Hawkes, Bearce, and other families. Nearly all had numerous children, and have many descendants now in the town, among the most reliable and enterprising citizens.

EARLY SETTLERS.—*Samuel Shaw* made a clearing about two miles above Emery's settlement, in 1776 or 1777, built a log house, to which he brought his wife, in 1778, from Hampton, N. H. He died, June 4, 1827, aged 78. His brother Levi soon settled on an adjoining lot, and in quick succession many others located. According to S. W. Shaw, Henry Sawtelle settled on the Jackson place, Israel Bray, Jr, on the Emery place, Israel Bray on the Littlefield place, John Herrick on the Quimby place, and Edward Jumper on the Rice place. In 1777 John Hodge located on the J. W. Hodge place, Job Tucker on the Nathan Downing place, Solomon Walcott on the Wm Hackett

place, Edmund Bailey¹ on the A. M. Pulsifer place, James Toole on the G. P. and W. B. Merrill place, Stephen Yeaton on the place where C. D. Jasper lives, Stephen Yeaton, Jr. on the place now occupied by George H. Butler. Bradbury hill was settled this year by Moses and Benjamin Bradbury, Amos Harris, and David Dinsmore, each felling an acre of trees on four adjoining lots at Ross's Corner. In 1778 John Leach settled on the S. G. Pulsifer place, and Edward Hawkes near Hebron line. In 1780 John Coy, John and David Millett, who had made clearings and built houses in 1779, on Bradbury hill, brought their families for a permanent settlement. Coy settled on the Wells place, David Millett across the road, and John Millett where John M. Harris now resides. Benjamin Clifford on the Poole place. John Rowe and Zebulon Harlow on places adjoining. Mr Shaw says that nearly all these settlers had large families, making a much more densely populated neighborhood at its first settlement than in later years. All were originally from Gloucester, Mass., but later from New Gloucester. In 1780 also was made the first settlement on Woodman hill by John Allen from Gloucester, and Ichabod King from Kingston, Mass. With the close of the Revolution came hither many officers and soldiers, and settlements were made much more rapidly, and in various parts of the town. In 1781 Captain John Bridgham and his sons, Ensign John, Joseph, and Willard, came from Carver, Mass., and located at West Minot. Ensign, later Captain, John settled where L. B. Atwood lives, Joseph on the Joseph Crooker place, and William where the brick house stands on the William Lowell place, his father making his home with him. In 1782 Pottle hill was settled by Joseph, Noah, John, and Robert Waterman, from Halifax, Mass. Noah² located on the Abner Chase lot, Joseph across the road, John near by, and Robert, the place now owned by M. M. Pottle. Aaron, Amos, and Jacob Dwinal came the same year, Aaron locating where G. W. Currier lives, Amos where S. R. Pottle passed his life, Jacob on the place where John Ridley lives. Isaac Currier, Abner Chase, Moses and William Pottle came in 1782 or 1783,

¹ *Edmund Bailey* was a sea-captain, who came from Cape Ann. His son, Samuel, and Jane (Landers) Bailey were both natives of Minot, and their son, Edmund L. Bailey, was born in that town in 1827, and was brought up on the farm, and has been in business as a butcher and cattle broker for many years. He is a Universalist in his religious preferences, a Republican in politics. He was one of the selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor of Minot in 1867-68-69, 1871-72-73-74-75-76, 1884-85-86, and 1888; has been a member of the Masonic order for 30 years, and is one of Minot's prominent and respected citizens.

² He was a Revolutionary soldier and married Mary Ellis. He removed to East Hebron; in 1810 came to the northeast corner of the town, and with his sons, Jonah, Lodowick, Noah, and Ellis, bought lands of Wm Francis and Wm Allen. The place is still called the Waterman neighborhood. Jonah m. Pamela Record; Alvan, of East Auburn, is their son. Lodowick, who bought of Allen, died in 1860, aged 71. He m. (1) Prudence Dillingham (daughter, Prudence, m. Simeon Fitz, and the last makers, Ira W. and Amos, of Auburn, are their sons); (2) Mary Shaw, of Plymouth Mass. (Ira T. Waterman, their son, inherited the home place, m. Mary A., daughter of Noah and granddaughter of Alpheus Drake. Children: Charles E., Herbert B., Elbert D., Willard H., George W.); (3) Polly Larrabee.

the two latter settling where is now the poor-farm. Elias Davis and William Harris settled the Patch place, from which they were ejected, in 1789, by the Bakerstown proprietors. In 1784 came Joseph Leach to the J. E. Washburn place, and William, Davis, Samuel Verrill, and Samuel Verrill, Jr, all settling not far distant. Hither also, in 1785, Dr Jesse Rice, the first physician, came, an educated and useful citizen. In 1785 came True Woodman to Woodman hill, whither soon followed him, from New Gloucester, Isaiah and John Woodman. This has been one of the strong families of the town, many of the later generations holding prominent positions in society. Seth Sampson, Eliab Washburn, and others from Bridgewater came later. The early settlers in the Hersey hill section were Samuel and Chandler Freeman, who came from Duxbury in 1783. They built a log house on what is still called the Freeman place, and were joined, in 1784, by their father, Joseph Freeman. Jonathan and Peabody Bradford came, in 1783, with the Freemans, Peabody locating on the H. C. Briggs place, and Jonathan on the W. F. Perry place, where, it is said, he built the second framed house in Bakerstown. The young settlement was soon increased by Jonathan Chandler, his sons, Nathaniel, John, Reuben, Ichabod, Avira; Enoch Freeman, Samuel Paul, Major Nathaniel Nash, Thomas Gurney, Zebulon Davis, James, Noah, and Amos Hersey, and others, making a strong and compact settlement. Most of those last mentioned were from Abington, Mass. The settlement by 1790 was so well advanced that the various neighborhoods were no longer isolated and separated from each other, but were connected by roads and communication was easy. The fertile soil of the new land yielded abundantly, vacant lots were rapidly taken up, schools and religious meetings were established, log houses were being exchanged for commodious frame houses, in some cases by brick ones, and wealth and prosperity were following the poverty and hardships of pioneer life. The county roads, opened between 1785 and 1790, one from Buckfield to Portland over Hersey and Centre hills, and another from Paris to Portland over Pottle hill, brought good communication for all parts of the town with the sea-coast, and by the opening of the nineteenth century all the requisites of a fully-developed civilization were in existence, and the wild animals and aboriginal inhabitants had given place to herds of cattle and sheep, and decorous, industrious Christian people.

Samuel Verrill, of Welsh ancestry, came from Cape Ann to New Gloucester about 1760, and later to Bakerstown, locating near Centre Minot. He was an eccentric man in many ways; one was in being strictly free from debt. His favorite and oft-repeated motto was, "Owe no man anything, but love one another." He died in 1821, aged 90. He had four sons, Samuel, Davis, William, Daniel, and six daughters. *Samuel*² m. a Prince, according to tradition was town clerk 27 years, and on his final settlement with the town could give no explanation of an apparent deficit of three cents. He had 11 children

and has descendants in Minot. *Davis* settled where Dr Saunders now lives. He had Samuel³ (lived on west side of Taylor Pond), Ezekiel, Davis, Eunice, Lucretia, Emma, and Elizabeth. *William* lived in Hardscrabble. Among his children were William, Stephen (m. Louisa Haskell. Dexter W. and Jabez are their children), Ebenezer, Hiram, Reuben, Davis, Levi, all of whom have descendants in Auburn and Minot. Samuel³ has children now living, Charles, Alden J., Lucretia (Mrs Charles Terrill).

John Millett, fourth in descent from the emigrant, the line being Thomas,¹ Thomas,² John,³ married Mary Woodhouse, and resided in Gloucester, Mass. He was born in 1730, and was a ship-master, and was accidentally killed on board his ship at the West Indies. His family moved to Minot, where many of the children married. Molly m. John Coy; Eunice m. Deacon Moses Bradbury; Susannah m. first Adam Royal, second, Peter Buck, of Norway; Elizabeth m. Deacon Chandler Freeman; John m. Martha Sawyer, of Gorham; Solomon m. Elizabeth Dinsmore; Nathaniel m. first Susannah Parsons, second, Martha Merrill.

Hon. William Lowell was born in Buckfield, October 30, 1803, and died in Auburn, September, 1889. His parents settled in West Minot in 1804. His older brother, James, was a prominent early merchant of Lewiston. His brother, Stephen, was a leading citizen of Sangerfield. All three were active Whigs and later Republicans, and served in the state senate in 1853-4. Children of William were: S. A. Lowell (see Bench and Bar); W. G. Lowell, a member of the firm of Atwood & Lowell, in Auburn; a daughter, Mrs Perkins, resides in Minot.

The Cary family of this county descend from John Cary, who came from Somersetshire, England, to Duxbury as early as 1639. Ephraim Cary, born at Bridgewater, married Anna Hill in 1809, and soon after came to Minot with his father, Ephraim, who died in 1828, aged 80.

Captain William Ladd was born in Portsmouth, and was graduated from Harvard College with distinction in 1791. He was a merchant, commanded his own ship, carried on trade with Russia, and accumulated wealth. In June, 1814, at the age of 36, he removed to Minot Corner, and became a farmer. He delivered addresses, lectures in behalf of the Peace Society, and published essays and numerous books for children to counteract the military spirit. Though the advocacy of the doctrines of peace was his life-work, yet his money and his voice were always ready to promote the good of the community in which he lived. He died in Minot in 1841, aged 63, universally lamented and respected. William Willis says of him, "He possessed an ardent and sanguine temperament, indomitable courage and perseverance, while his spirit was so calm and self-poised that no sneer, or sarcasm, or bitter reproach could ruffle it, no opposition disturb or divert him from the course of duty and philanthropy he had prescribed himself."

Eliab Washburn,¹ son of Capt. Joseph Washburn, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 15, 1740. He married, in 1762, Anna, daughter of Elijah Edson. In 1789 they came to Minot, where they bought 100 acres of one Rowe, the place where Joshua Sawyer now lives. Of their ten children Joseph (born December 3, 1769, died March 30, 1858), Anna (born 1774, m. Wm Childs), Olive (born 1777, m. John Coy), Marshall (born 1780), and Ruth (born 1782), were some time residents of Minot. About 1814 Mr Washburn and wife became members of the family of their daughter, Ruth (Mrs James Murdock), on Brighton hill, Hebron, where he died May 27, 1818, and his wife November 2, 1821. Mrs Washburn was one of the original members of the First Church of Bakerstown, and one of the original members of the Second Congregational Church of Minot. Mr Washburn was a soldier in Capt. James Allen's company in Col John Bailey's regiment in the Revolution.

Joseph, son of Eliab Washburn, was the fourth child in a family of ten. The two oldest died young, and as the father was in the Revolutionary army and received no pay (like so many soldiers at that time) Joseph was early taught the value of labor. He went to school but three weeks after he was old enough to study arithmetic, but acquired its knowledge by his own reasoning and calculating powers. He was apprenticed to a carpenter in Bridgewater and did not come to Minot until 1790. He remained over a year, then worked at his trade in New York and Georgia. He was married in Stamford, now Darien, Conn., to Polly Waring, in 1796. (She died November 10, 1862.) A year later they came to permanently reside in Minot. Joseph found his father in trouble. Like many other early settlers, he must pay \$6 per acre for the farm which he had supposed he already owned, or lose it. Joseph helped his father pay for the land, and influenced Mr Little to procure for him a deed of another 100 acres in consideration of having paid for an *improved* farm. This land extended over Goff Hill, Perryville, Fossville, etc., in Auburn. July, 1802, Joseph received of Josiah Little a deed of a lot where Joseph Leach had made improvements, and adjoined his father's farm. He paid Mr Leach for his improvements, and lived in the Leach house until November, 1807, when his new house, now standing, was occupied. A few years later he came into possession of the 100-acre lot in Auburn, which he sold about 1818 for \$6 per acre. He received pay in money for 70 acres, and for the rest was paid only 12 chairs, a bureau, and a table, which served as a part of the wedding outfit of one of his daughters. Joseph Washburn and his brother, Marshall, married sisters and lived on adjoining farms, Marshall on the S. J. M. Perkins place, and as they were both housewrights they used often to work together. They built the Edward Little house in Auburn, the John Harris and S. J. M. Perkins houses in Minot, and others in various localities. Joseph

¹ We are indebted to Miss Lizzie E. Washburn for these interesting incidents and family history.

often walked 12 miles with his tools on his back, and then did his day's work. He made the greater part of the pumps used in town, and many in the towns around. He made every wheel and the wooden parts of nearly every farming tool used on the place, and many for the next generation, and when a marriage was to take place "Uncle Joe" was the one most often called upon to make the bride's furniture. He was a Congregationalist, a staunch Whig, and a pensioner of the War of 1812. He was a man of good principles, great industry, and considerable sternness, but could appreciate a joke and always had a good story to fit the case in hand. He had his own style of argument, illustrated by this incident. A neighbor had brought a sleigh to his brother, Marshall, to be repaired. When he came to take it home he cried in dismay, "You've sp'ilt my sleigh! You've cut off the hind studs so they're no higher than the forrard ones!" "Well, they ought not to be higher," said Marshall. "Yis, they had; it makes a sleigh go a *good deal* easier to have the hind studs the longest." They were in the midst of the argument when Joseph came in. "I'll leave it to Joe if 'tain't so!" cried the neighbor. "Yes," said Uncle Joe, with his moderate emphasis, "you make the hind studs half as high again as the forward ones and the sleigh will go as easy again, and if they are as high again the sleigh will go itself." "I swear 't don't make ner diff'rence!" exclaimed the neighbor, and went home satisfied.

James Edward Washburn (son of Joseph) lives at Minot Centre, in the house in which he was born October 10, 1810, and on the farm formerly owned by his father.¹ At the age of 16 he went to Massachusetts to learn the carpenter's trade of his brother Charles. He remained eight years, and came once with his brother and others of the family on a visit to Minot. They rode in a covered carriage, but snow coming before they started back, the brothers went to the woods, and, finding a young birch with the right curve at the root to fit their wheels, they split out some runners, had them shod, and fastened them under their carriage wheels. This arrangement worked well with one exception,—other travelers on catching sight of it would forget to turn out. In December, 1834, he came home and remained, taking care of his parents until their death, and giving his attention to farming. Once on a part of the farm which had not before been cultivated he raised 75 bushels of the finest rye from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. One kernel fell among the corn near by and produced 90 heads. In politics Mr Washburn has been Whig and Republican. He is a Congregationalist, and has been deacon since 1854. May 12, 1838, he married Martha Howard, daughter of Deacon Charles Briggs, of Auburn. They had five daughters and one son: Mary, Martha, Nancy Maria, Elizabeth Edwards, Adelia Lockwood, and John Marshall. The latter died at the age of seven years. Mary married Edgar H. Deering, of Portland, May 10, 1882. Nancy

¹ His sister Mary (Mrs Ebenezer Ayer) also settled in Minot.

Maria married Charles Henry Moody, of Minot, November 19, 1865, and died November 28, 1876, leaving two sons, John Marshall and James Edwards.

In 1810 Eliab Washburn, of Belchertown, Mass., came to Minot in the first wagon ever seen in this vicinity. About 1817 Joseph Washburn made one for himself, and some for sale. No wheels were used here before that date. James E. remembers hearing old Mr Sampson say: "Some men will tell how much they can mow; others how much they can rake; but the main thing is to get the hay on to the sled." In January, 1811, at the age of three months, James W. Washburn rode to New York City, with his parents, in a sleigh which his father had made the previous year, and on which he had put a canvas top, painted black. This sleigh is still in use, though the canvas top was laid aside on coming home from that journey. They were two weeks in reaching their destination, and three weeks coming home. The sleighing was poor on the way home, and one set of steel runners was worn out and another procured on the way. In 1820 David Lyon, with his wife, a sister of Mrs Joseph Washburn, came from New York City to Minot in a chaise. It was the first covered wheeled vehicle seen in this locality, and attracted much attention. Mrs Eliab Washburn, of Minot, was a woman of some education, and wrote for publication. She was good at drawing and possessed of considerable ingenuity. When the color of figures in her dress offended her taste she painted them over, and when Joseph's hat gave out, and there was no money to buy another, she made him one of paper and blackened it with soot. In pleasant weather Joe hoed his corn in as good looking a hat (at a little distance, at least,) as any boy wore, but when a rain came on he tucked it under his arm and ran for the house.

Minot was early found on the side of temperance. April 7, 1828, Rev. E. Jones, William Ladd, and Josiah Little were appointed a committee to draw up some resolutions on the subject of temperance, but even the foremost in the cause for a time went feeling their way along. At a temperance meeting held in Minot Centre meeting-house in 1829 the president, Rev. Elijah Jones, stated that he had not fully made up his mind that total abstinence would be best. It was not long, however, before he did arrive at that conclusion. Another minister used to say that he "thought men ought to have a little rum when mowing on a wet meadow." At one time when Esquire Noyes was about to raise a small farm building he sent for Joseph Washburn and his sons to help. When they reached the place he said: "I've bought some rum, and it's generally customary to take it after the building is raised; but there are only a few of us, and it'll make us a little stronger to lift, so I guess we'll drink it now." Still another neighbor, while making a speech at a Fourth of July temperance meeting, said: "I think cider does me good. My blood is naturally sluggish, and cider kind of enrages me."

Voters in 1800. — John Allen, John Atkinson, Peris Andrews, Daniel and John Alden, Capt. John, John, Jr, Samuel, Joseph, Willard Bridgham, Stephen and Ichabod Benson, William B., Israel, Israel, Jr, Daniel Bray, Edmond and David Bayley, Jonathan Bartlett, Gideon Bearce, Benjamin Butler, Daniel, Calvin, Shephard Bucknam, Benjamin Clifford, Merrill and Edmund Chase, John Campbell, Squire and Job Caswell, William Child, John Carr, William Chipman, Joshua, Isaac, Thomas Crooker, William Cordwell, Joseph and Cushing Daws, Zadoc Dean, Jacob, Aaron, Amos, and Jonathan Dwinal, Lt Samuel, Samuel, John, Thomas Downing, Zebulon, Jr, Davis, Simeon Dennen, Moses, Moses, Jr, Emery, John and Samuel Glover, John Gowel, John Goodwin, James Goff, Moses and Elijah Hackett, William and Nathan Haskell, John Hodge, Hatevil Hall, John and Joseph Herrick, Benjamin, Joshua, Joseph Hutchins, Nathan Hanson, Edward Hawkes, James and James, Jr, Hodgkins, James Hill, Moses and Joseph House, Henry Jackson, Job and Benjamin Lane, Michael Little, Joseph and John Leech, Abiel Lapham, Ichabod King, John Q. and Seth Keith, Reuben Merrow, Samuel and Samuel, Jr, Morgan, Elias and Jabez Merrill, Isaac, Uriah, Nathan, John, Richard Nason, Nicholas Noyes, William Numan, James Perkins, Levi Perry, James and Alpheus Packard, James Parker, Moses, Moses, Jr, Richard, William, William, Jr, Pottle, Samuel Pulsifer, Diminick Row, Jesse Rice, Dennis Ryan, Samuel and Levi Shaw, Samuel and William Swett, Jacob Stevens, David and Nathaniel Small, Lt Nehemiah Sawtell, Stephen Safford, Seth Sampson, Benjamin Toms, David Trull, John True, Samuel, Samuel, Jr, Davis, William Verrill, Solomon Woolcott, Michael Wilcome, True, John, Isaiah, William Woodman, Eliab, Manasseh, Joseph Washburn, Davis Woodward, Stephen, Stephen, Jr, Samuel, Joseph Yeaton, Christopher Young, John Coy, George Erskine, James Jewett, Isaac Britt, Moses Snell, Moses Judkins, Thomas Brown, Aaron and James Bird, John and George Townsend, Thomas Knowlton, Nathaniel Daily, Samuel Andrus, Ichabod Runnels, Joseph Currier, Samuel Knight, Benjamin Peterson, Simeon Noyes, Benjamin and Philemon Hubbard, Nathan Cutler, James Harlow, Jonathan and Lemuel Nash, Benjamin, Parker, Alpheus Drake, Thomas Lombard, Charles Ford, John Gardner, Robert Hillburne.

The early settlers had great trouble in securing titles to their land, not knowing of whom to obtain it. Some were ejected from their holdings, some after long and expensive litigation held under the homestead act, others again bought peace and possession by paying a high price. For full statement of the controversy, see Bakerstown.

CHAPTER XLV.

Town Records, Happenings, Etc.—Minot in the War—Civil List—Churches—Schools—Physicians.

TOWN RECORDS, HAPPENINGS, ETC.—1802, April 5, the first town-meeting was held in the school-house near Levi Shaw's, warrant issued by Nathaniel C. Allen, Esq., of New Gloucester, to Nicholas Noyes, of Minot. First selectmen, Nicholas Noyes, Wm Briggs, and John Chandler; first treasurer and town clerk, Chandler Freeman; committee to settle accounts with Poland, Doctor Jesse Rice, Ichabod King, and Samuel Shaw. May 3 meeting was held at the house of Deacon James Perkins. Voted to raise a sum of money for the use of the destruction of the crows; 12 cents and 5 mills on the head; the selectmen shall receive the heads and burn them, and give orders on the treasury for the bounty. Voted to buy two palls to cover the dead. Voted to raise \$50 for the use of the town. 1803, May, voted to build a pound near Nicholas Noyes's; that the poor shall be put up at vendue; not to build a meeting-house, and not to send a representative. 1804, April 6, at the Congregational society's meeting-house, "Voted to build a bridge near Nason's mills with Poland."

1806, December 29, First town meeting in the Centre meeting-house. Samuel Verrill was chosen to succeed Chandler Freeman as town clerk. 1809, at the first meeting to choose representative, there were 34 candidates. Doctor Seth Chandler had 112 votes out of 308. There seems to have been no political division. The town was almost wholly Democratic. 1812, political divisions begin between Democratic and Federal parties. 1814, April 4, Jacob Hill, Esq., (the first lawyer) was chosen town agent. "Voted to choose a committee to go to Dr Snell (then living at Winthrop), for advice for the disorder (typhus fever), increasing in the town." In May, Godfrey Grosvenor removed to Minot from New Gloucester, and in June William Ladd removed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Minot. About this time, many influential men changed their politics from Democratic to Federal. July 4, an oration at the Centre meeting-house by Wm Ladd, and a public dinner in a grove near Marshall Washburn's. 1816, May 20, voted on separation of Maine from Massachusetts, ayes 89, noes 108. September 16, chose Godfrey Grosvenor and Wm Ladd delegates to the constitutional convention at Brunswick, if there should be five-ninths of the voters of Maine in favor of a separation. 1819, July 26, voted on the separation question, ayes 100, noes 95. Chose Chandler Freeman and Asaph Howard (Democrat) delegates to a convention for forming a constitution for the State of Maine. December 6, voted to accept the constitution of Maine, ayes 57, noes 13. 1820, April 3, Asaph Howard (Democrat) chosen representative to new General Court at Portland. May 26, a remarkable snow-storm, apple trees in blossom, sleighs out. August 24, a fast on account of the extraordinary drought. October 9, first hard frost this year. 1825, May 5, a violent snow-storm. 1826, May 15, heat at 90 degrees at 5 P.M. 1827, June 23, Universalist Society formed. 1828, December 9, ground open and ploughing done.

*Statistics of Minot, 1825.*¹—School-houses 20. Grist-mills 6. Fulling mills 2. Bark mills and tanneries 3. Carding machines 2. Number of inhabitants (by census of 1820) 2,525. Number of families 402. Social libraries 4. Number of acres of land 34,760. Meeting-houses 4. Post offices 4. One Congregational society, Rev. Elijah Jones. One Baptist society, Elder G. Ricker. One Methodist society, Rev. Moses Emery. One other Congregationalist, partly in Hebron, destitute. One other Baptist, partly in Hebron, Elder G. Tripp. One or two Free Will Baptists. One tract society, one missionary society, Congregational. One tract society, Baptist, two associations, auxiliary. Two foreign missions, one Sabbath school society. One lodge of Free Masons. One lawyer, three ministers, four physicians, and four or five men of liberal education, three tavern keepers, about ten shop keepers. 1830.—Taxable polls 494. Inhabitants 2,908. 25 paupers; expense of their support \$530.07. Dwelling-houses 392. Barns 424. Stores for sale of merchandise 8. Tanneries 3. Work-shops and out-buildings over \$20 value 169. School districts and school-houses 22. Grist-mills 6. Saw-mills 9. Clapboard machine 1. Shingle machines 5. Sugar-box machines 1. Clothing mills 2. Acres of tillage land 1,211. Tons of upland hay cut 2,652. Acres of pasturage 4,061. Barrels of cider made 892. Horses and colts 477. Horned stock over 1 year 2,802. Sheep, native, merino, and mixed, 1 year old 6,686. Meeting-houses 4. Over 200 members of the United Congregational church. There has been another Universalist society formed since the first. There is no regular Universalist preaching. About 80 male members, including those out of town. About 85 members of the Methodist church. A number of Free Will Baptists. No Quakers or Roman Catholics, no professed infidels.

1836, April 23, the selectmen fixed the territory of the several militia companies. Hiram Churchill, Robert Martin, William B. Merrill, and John Townsend were the commanders. 1837, voted Daniel Briggs, Jr, agent to receive the surplus revenue, and Nathan L. Woodbury, Daniel Briggs, Jr, and William Lowell, Jr, to loan in sums not exceeding \$100. William Ladd, Daniel Briggs, Jr, and Moses Emery were chosen to remonstrate against the admission of Texas into the Union. 1841, April 20, dividing the town on the "curve line," the vote was yeas 226, nays 222. September 20, the representative was instructed to oppose the division of the town. 1842, January 10, at a special meeting called to consider the division of the town, a motion to procure the formation of a new town from the eastern part of Minot and a part of Danville was voted down, 157 to 111. Voted to oppose the annexation of a part of Minot to Danville, and action was taken to oppose the division. February 12, one more attempt was made to gain the town's consent but defeated 305 to 216. 1843, November 26, "voted to insist upon prohibiting the sale of all ardent spirits in violation of the laws of this state."

1844, November 24, the line between Minot and Auburn was perambulated. November 11 voted to build a town-house near Atkinson's Corner, the selectmen to purchase a site and make contract to build the house inside of one year, and to use the old town-house in any way they might think best. 1845, March 7, the selectmen were instructed not to license any persons to sell spirituous liquors except for medical and mechanical purposes. Voted to receive Jabez C. Woodman's books for a town library, the town clerk to keep the library and lend out one book at a time to any voter, to be returned in five weeks. 1846, March 30, Daniel Freeman, Asa Bearce, Jr, and Isaiah Woodman were chosen to purchase a town farm. 1847, March 1, \$600 was voted toward paying for the town farm. 1848, March 13, \$500 raised towards the town farm. 1849, March 12, voted to enforce the law in regard to the sale of liquors and the maintenance of bowling alleys. 1851, April 7, a vain

¹ Given by William Ladd.

attempt was made to move the town-house to Mechanic Falls. 1853, February 15, "Voted to instruct our representatives and request our senators to oppose the petition for a new county. 1854, October 2, for shire-town Auburn had 255 votes, Lewiston 27, and Danville 2. 1856, September 8, Hannibal Hamlin had 260 votes for governor, Samuel Wells 129, and George F. Patten 11. 1858, June 7, Minot gave 156 votes (all cast) for the prohibitory law. 1859, October 24, the line between Minot and Hebron was perambulated. 1860, March 12, the selectmen were instructed to sell the town farm and property connected therewith, at a fair price.

1865, September 11, voted to fund the town debt, payable in equal installments from one to ten years with annual interest. 1867, June 3, Minot voted unanimously, 114 votes, for another amendment to the liquor law. 1869, March 8, the selectmen were authorized to sell the town house. 1872, March 11, voted to exempt manufacturers' buildings costing \$5,000, whose annual production shall be \$25,000, from taxation for 10 years. 1873, September 8, S. W. Shaw, Marshall Jordan, and L. B. Attwood were chosen to co-operate with the supervisor in establishing a free high school. September 8, Nelson Dingley, Jr, had 192 votes for governor, Joseph Titcomb 105, Benjamin F. Butler 2. 1879, March 10, voted \$25 for Decoration Day expenses. 1880, November 4, the Hebron and Turner lines perambulated. November 13, Oxford town line perambulated. 1883, William Lord, aged 93, died. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812 and the oldest man in town. 1884, September 8, voted 241 for, 51 against, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. 1888, March 5, the selectmen were instructed to build a lock-up at Mechanic Falls, either alone or in connection with the town of Poland. 1891, voted to raise \$3,000 in money for highways, \$2,000 for schools, \$500 for culverts and bridges, \$25 for Memorial Day, \$1,500 for poor, \$600 for town officer's bills, \$500 for text-books, \$800 for a free high school, \$1,000 to pay indebtedness, \$800 to pay interest, \$1,000 to build a bridge at Hackett's Mills in conjunction with Poland.

Minot in the War.—The call to arms met with a prompt response. The 212 men credited to the town come from 206 men, six re-enlisting; 133 were residents of the town. Nearly \$50,000 was paid out for expenses, \$43,590 going to pay bounties. 1861, June 1, the town voted \$50 to defray expenses of raising a company at Mechanic Falls; also to aid families of any citizens of Minot who enlist in the company, and that if any soldier from Minot die in service, his body be brought home at the town's expense. 1862, July 23, voted \$100 additional bounty to the state bounty to fill quota. August 23 voted a bounty of \$20 to fill the town's quota of nine-months' men, and \$80 additional bounty if the quota be filled by enlistment. September 8 voted to furnish supplies to soldiers' families, and to pay \$100 bounty to fill quota. 1863, March 2, voted \$500 to furnish aid to the families of volunteers; also to pay no more bills for bringing home deceased soldiers. November 21 voted to pay \$305 bounty, and to pay drafted men \$100 bounty. 1864, March 7, ratified the doings of the selectmen relating to bounties and recruiting. August 20 voted to give a town note for \$300 for the bounty in the last call for troops. 1865, January 2, selectmen were authorized to fill the quota for the town's best interest, and to hire the money, and February 14 they were authorized to pay the same bounties to drafted men as to volunteers—\$300 for one year, \$400 for two years, and \$500 for three years.

CIVIL LIST.—Among the early selectmen were Nicholas Noyes, Michael Little, Amos Hersey, Isaac Crooker, Enoch Perkins, Willard H. Woodbury, Otis Nelson, N. L. Woodbury, Edwards E. Hawkes. Chandler Freeman was the first town clerk. He was succeeded in 1806 by Samuel Verrill, and he in 1833 by John B. Lane. 1836—John B. Lane, clerk; Barnabas Hackett, Enoch Littlefield, Wm Crooker, selectmen. 1837—John B. Lane, clerk; Daniel Briggs, Jr, Barnabas Hackett, Asa Bearce, Jr, selectmen. 1838—John B. Lane, clerk; Calvin Bridgham, Asaph Howard, Enoch Littlefield, selectmen. 1839—Peter Noyes, clerk; Daniel Briggs, Asa Bearce, Jr, Wm Lowell, Jr, selectmen.

1840—Peter Noyes, clerk; Daniel Briggs, Wm Lowell, Jr, George Ricker, Jr, selectmen. 1841—Peter Noyes, clerk; Asa Bearce, Jr, George Ricker, Jr, John B. Lane, selectmen. 1842—Peter Noyes, clerk; John B. Lane (Wm Lowell from November), Asa Bearce, Jr, Albert Valentine, selectmen. 1843—Joshua Parsons, clerk; Asa Bearce, Jr, Peter Noyes, Wm Crooker, selectmen. 1844—Joshua Parsons, clerk; Asa Bearce, Jr, Isaiah Woodman, Ezekiel Verrill, selectmen. 1845—Joshua Parsons, clerk; Asa Bearce, Jr, Isaiah Woodman, Samuel F. Waterman, selectmen. 1846—Joshua Parsons, clerk; Wm Parcher, Gerrish Bridgham, Jacob Dwinal, selectmen. 1847—Wm Lowell, clerk; Peter Noyes, Nathaniel Cushman, Wm Dale, selectmen. 1848—Wm Lowell, clerk; Peter Noyes, Nathaniel Cushman, Joseph Bucknam, selectmen. 1849—Wm Lowell, clerk; Joseph Bucknam, Asa Bearce, Jr, Roscoe L. Attwood, selectmen. 1850—Albert Valentine, clerk; Asa Bearce, Jr, Sullivan Woodman, Alexander B. Dwinal, selectmen. 1851—Wm Lowell, clerk; Wm L. Bonney, Sullivan Woodman, George Deane, selectmen. 1852—Josiah Carr, clerk; Calvin Bridgham, Jonathan C. Hawkes, Cyrus King. 1853—R. W. Carr, clerk (J. A. Bucknam from July 18); Jason Hall, J. D. Pulsifer, Charles Moody, selectmen. 1854—A. B. Dwinal, clerk; Jason Hall, Charles Moody, J. E. Washburn, selectmen. 1855—A. B. Dwinal, clerk; Joseph Bucknam, Isaiah Woodman, William P. Bearce, selectmen. 1856—A. B. Dwinal, clerk; Joseph Bucknam, William P. Bearce, S. W. Shaw, selectmen. 1857—O. B. Dwinal, clerk; William P. Bearce, Stillman W. Shaw, William Moore, selectmen. 1858—O. B. Dwinal, clerk; Stillman W. Shaw, Joseph Bucknam, Jason Hilborn, selectmen. 1859—O. B. Dwinal, clerk; A. B. Dwinal, Jason Hilborn, Thomas Cushman, selectmen. 1860—Gideon Bearce, clerk; A. B. Dwinal, Joseph W. Chase, Samuel D. Hodgkins, selectmen. 1861—Gideon Bearce, clerk; Joseph W. Chase, Samuel D. Hodgkins, Edwards G. Hawkes, selectmen. 1862—Gideon Bearce, clerk; Joseph W. Chase, William P. Bearce, John W. Clark, selectmen. 1863—Gideon Bearce, clerk; William P. Bearce, Sullivan Woodman, Jason Hall, selectmen. 1864—Gideon Bearce, clerk; Sullivan Woodman, F. H. Cobb, Benjamin Verrill, selectmen. 1865—Gideon Bearce, clerk; William P. Bearce, Jacob T. Chandler, Luther B. Atwood, selectmen. 1866—Lyman M. Cousens, clerk; Joseph Bucknam, Stillman W. Shaw, Sullivan Woodman, selectmen. 1867—Lyman M. Cousens, clerk; Stillman W. Shaw, Sullivan Woodman, Edmond L. Bailey, selectmen. 1868—W. B. Bucknam, clerk; William Lowell, J. T. Chandler, Edmond L. Bailey, selectmen. 1869—Gideon Bearce, clerk; William Lowell, J. T. Chandler, E. L. Bailey, selectmen. 1870—Gideon Bearce, clerk; William Lowell, S. J. M. Perkins, William A. Tobie, selectmen. 1871—1872—1873—1874—Gideon Bearce, clerk; William Lowell, S. J. M. Perkins, E. L. Bailey, selectmen. 1875—Gideon Bearce, clerk; S. J. M. Perkins, Oliver B. Dwinal, J. W. Hodge, selectmen. 1876—Gideon Bearce, clerk; S. J. M. Perkins, E. L. Bailey, J. W. Hodge, selectmen. 1877—1878—Thomas B. Swan, clerk; Oliver B. Dwinal, Gideon Bearce, Marshall Jordan, selectmen. 1879—Thomas B. Swan, clerk; Marshall Jordan, Gideon Bearce, E. L. Bailey, selectmen. 1880—Thomas B. Swan, clerk; Marshall Jordan, John Richardson, George B. Atwood, selectmen. 1881—W. B. Bucknam, clerk; Gideon Bearce, P. R. Cobb, N. P. Downing, selectmen. 1882—3—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; Gideon Bearce, P. R. Cobb, N. P. Downing, selectmen. 1884—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; Gideon Bearce, N. P. Downing, E. L. Bailey, selectmen. 1885—1886—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; Gideon Bearce, F. M. Woodman, E. L. Bailey, selectmen. 1887—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; R. P. Rounds, O. N. Bailey, John H. Foss, selectmen. 1888—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; S. J. M. Perkins, F. H. McDonald, E. L. Bailey, selectmen. 1889—1890—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; S. J. M. Perkins, F. H. McDonald, A. R. Giddinge, selectmen. 1891—C. H. Dwinal, clerk; F. H. McDonald, S. M. Bean, A. C. Pulsifer, selectmen.

*Congregational Church.*¹—The first record we have of public worship in Bakerstown was in 1784, at the house of Chandler Freeman. His father, Joseph Freeman, and wife came that year and conducted religious services. The inhabitants of Minot generally attended. In 1786 Rev. Mr Foxcroft of New Gloucester, Rev. Mr Gilman of North Yarmouth, and Rev. Mr Williams of Falmouth occasionally preached. In 1791, through the efforts of Rev. Wait Cornwell, missionary from Connecticut, the first revival was promoted; and September 8 the first Congregational church was gathered, with 39 mem

¹We are indebted to Miss Lizzie E. Washburn for valuable assistance in preparing this article.

bers: Joseph Waterman, Joseph Freeman, Jonathan Chandler, James Shaw, Job Cushman, Isaac Cushman, Nathaniel Chandler, Samuel Pool, John Row, Noah Harsey, True Woodman, Jonathan Gurney, John Chandler, Chandler Freeman, Amos Harsey, Thomas Gurney, Joseph Bradbury, John Millet, Moses Bradbury, James Harsey, James Dunham, Benjamin Bradbury, Isaac Allen, Rebecca Chandler, Ruth Chandler, Olive Shaw, Anne Washburn, Mary Row, Mary Bradford, Mercy Harsey, Rebeckah Bisby, Caroline Freeman, Eunice Bradbury, Ruth Seabury, Elenor Bradbury, Mercy Chandler, Ruth Harsey, Abigail Pool, Salley Cobbet. The council met at Mr Jonathan Bradford's, Rev. Samuel Foxcroft and Peleg Chandler of New Gloucester, Deacon John Southworth of North Yarmouth, Rev. Alfred Johnson of Freeport, and Rev. Wait Cornwell composing it. 1791, November 30, the first church meeting was held at Chandler Freeman's. Joseph Freeman and Moses Bradbury were chosen deacons, and Noah Hersey "leader in the worship of singing." 1792, May 12, Deacon Joseph Freeman died, aged 65, and his son Chandler was chosen. 1793, December 11, Rev. Jonathan Scott came from Nova Scotia, and held religious services for some months, but went back in May, 1794. During his stay he persuaded the people to build a church, going from house to house, and into the forest to assist in felling the timber, and in June, 1794, a meeting-house was built near Reuben Chandler's residence, afterwards S. A. Thurlow's. In September Rev. Mr Scott came again, and in October promised the people in writing that he would settle among them. His salary was \$3 for each Sabbath's preaching, but nothing for expenses. In 1795, May 1, Rev. Mr Scott arrived with his family, and by a covenant dated April 18, 1796, 98 persons agreed to his support, and gave him a call to settle as pastor. This call, accepted May 28, was on a salary of £65 and the land allowed for the first settled minister. (The land was never obtained.) Mr Scott said: "Know for certainty that I never shall nor will enter any law process against you as a society, or any individual of you, on the strength or bond of that covenant, and I do hereby forever put it out of the power of my heirs, administrators, or assigns to do it while I live or after my death." He was installed July 27; council: Rev. Samuel Eaton of Harpswell, Rev. Tristram Gilman, North Yarmouth, Rev. Alfred Johnson of Freeport.

1804, September 8, the proprietors held a meeting "for building a meeting-house near the centre of the town of Minot." September 27 the town voted "not to build a meeting-house in the centre of the town, and not to build two meeting-houses." November 27 the town consented to the incorporation of a Congregational society; ayes 54, nays 29. 1805, May 29, the East meeting-house was raised, and July 3, the Centre meeting-house was raised. Mr Scott had always opposed the building of the latter, and it was only after repeated solicitation that he consented to make the prayer, which gave great offense to the proprietors of the house. In July Mr Scott requested a dismissal, and

made a request in writing, assigning as his reason the building of the Centre meeting-house by a part of his church and society, to which, especially the location, he urged strong objections. August 21 an ecclesiastical council was convened, and the next day, at the "West meeting-house," Mr Scott laid before it a long written memorial of his grievances, etc., and it was voted unanimously to dissolve the pastoral relations; nevertheless he continued to preach and acted as moderator of church meetings. 1806, June 26, fourteen members were set off to form a separate church [see Second Church]. July 7, and October 20, subscription papers were drawn up, promising Mr Scott \$145. August 15 the First Church gave Mr Scott a call to become pastor, which he formally accepted Sunday, October 26. November 12 an ecclesiastical council, consisting of Rev. Messrs Eaton, Herrick, Mosely, and Gillet, installed "Rev. Jonathan Scott over the First Congregational Church, worshiping in the East meeting-house." 1807, February 8, Rev. Mr Scott's house was burned with his youngest son. The parish then gave the old meeting-house to him, and moved it to the site of his former house. The church records were also destroyed. Dr Jesse Rice and John Staples Crafts were chosen deacons. (They both died early in 1815.) 1819, Rev. Jonathan Scott died, October 15, aged 75, in the 51st year of his ministry, and the influence of his strong and Christian nature yet lingers in the atmosphere of the homes where his pastoral visits so often brought comfort and consolation.

Efforts to reunite the churches were successful, and in the fall of 1821 it was unanimously resolved, "That it is expedient that the two Congregational churches in this town be united in one," and committees chosen to revise the articles of faith, and to draft new ones. October 18, at a meeting of the two churches, Rev. Elijah Jones present, "Voted, to accept the articles of faith and the covenant submitted by the committee," and adopt the name "United Congregational Church." 1822, January 1, the new society of 100 members, legally organized, gave Mr Jones a call to settle as pastor, with \$300 salary, without a parsonage; Mr Jones not accepting the call, William Ladd offered a small parsonage, and February 12, 1823, Mr Jones was ordained pastor at the East meeting-house. May 4 the "United Church" held its first communion, with 37 resident and 13 non-resident members, and 23 more members were received during the year. 1824, 17 members received. 1826, June 14, Cumberland Conference held its meeting in the Centre meeting-house. 64 persons were received into the church, 600 communicants sat down to the Lord's table, 1,500 were present. 102 persons were received into the church this year. 1828, April 7, the society chose a committee, of which Rev. E. Jones and Wm Ladd were members, to draw up resolutions on temperance, which were passed in church meeting June 2, the first public action of the society in sympathy with this great moral movement. December 1, Josiah Little, Esq., was chosen deacon in place of Chandler Freeman, resigned on account of age. The

United Society continued to flourish under the ministry of Mr Jones, until May 1, 1844, when the eastern portion, now having its interests in the new town of Auburn and numbering 86 members, was organized as West Auburn Congregational Church. [See page 665.]

Second Congregational Church.—In 1806 the dissensions in the church and society, on account of building the Centre meeting-house, increased, and seven males and seven females signed a request to be formed into a “distinct Gospel Church,” on account of their living in the west of Minot, and the inconvenience in attending worship in the east. These persons were of those who were engaged in building the Centre church. Their request was granted June 26, and communicated to them in a certificate signed by Mr Scott, as moderator, dated July 1. This church was formed October 15, 1806, by an ecclesiastical council composed of Rev. Jacob Herrick and James Hubbard, of Durham, Rev. Elisha Mosely, Moses Merrill, and E. Mason, of New Gloucester, Rev. Daniel Weston and Moses Humphrey, of Gray. It was voted to receive these persons as members: Moses Bradbury, Isaac Allen, Davis Variel, Samuel Variel, Jr, John Row, Benjamin Butler, Nathaniel Chandler, Eunice Bradbury, Anna Washburn, Ruth Seabury, Marcy Chandler, Keziah Chandler, Olive Chandler, Sarah Row, John Chandler, Ichabod Chandler, and “acknowledged them as the Second Congregational Church in Minot.” Moses Bradbury was chosen first deacon and moderator; Isaac Allen, second deacon; Samuel Varel (Verrill), clerk. Others were afterward dismissed from the First Church to join this one. In January, 1811, the church endeavored to effect a reconciliation with the mother church, but in vain. A meeting of committees from both churches was held January 9, with no apparent result. January 23 the second church invited the first church to reconciliation, but it was not effected. February 27, 1811, Rev. William Pidgin, the first pastor, was installed by a council, consisting of Rev. Messrs Mosely, Herrick, Weston, Miltimore, Smith, Creasy, and delegates. There had been but few additions to the church since organization. August, 1814, an unsuccessful effort was again made for a reconciliation of the churches. 1819, August 4, Rev. Mr Pidgin was dismissed, and, December 5, the church sent a communication to the First Church, on the subject of a union, which brought favorable results and a union. Rev. Mr Jones continued as pastor of the Minot Centre Church after the organization of the West Minot church (which left 121 members in the mother church) until his death in 1869, at the age of 78 years. He was a native of Wrentham, Mass., an earnest, discreet, and pure-hearted man, who labored intensely and continuously. During his pastorate of 46 years here nearly 500 members were added to the church. There has been no settled pastor since Mr Jones. From November 21, 1869, to November 21, 1870, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. John K. Deering. Rev. Joseph Smith, from October 8, 1871, to June 27, 1875. Rev. F. E. Emrich, during September and October, 1875. Rev. Ira G. Sprague,

from September, 1876, to July 29, 1877. Preston B. Wing, summer of 1878. John B. Carruthers, from June 8, 1879, to September 14, 1879. Rev. Lauriston Reynolds, from September 21, 1879, to July 26, 1885. Rev. Lewis J. Thomas, from September 20, 1885, to the present time. When without a preacher the house of worship has rarely been closed. The late Deacon S. W. Shaw rendered very efficient service in keeping the pulpit supplied. Sometimes the supply was from Bates Theological School. In 1876 the Y. M. C. A. of Auburn held several meetings here, and in the summer of 1885 the Praying Band of Auburn did the same. When nothing better could be obtained the people listened to the reading of a sermon by one of the church members — usually Deacon Shaw.

The deacons up to 1854 had been Chandler Freeman, Isaac Allen, Samuel Pool, Josiah Little, Harvey Stetson, James Dinsmore, and Peter Noyes. In the church books, under date of March 6, 1854, is this by Rev. E. Jones: "Church meeting at the pastor's house. Chose brethren John C. Rice and James E. Washburn assistant deacons. Dea. Allen now being 97 years old; Dea. Stetson lame; Dea. Noyes, moved out of town, and having no horse, is apt to fail us." J. C. Rice died March 4, 1864, but no steps were taken to supply the vacant deaconate until April 10, 1869, when James E. Washburn was chosen 1st deacon; Stillman W. Shaw, 2d deacon; Merrill Davis, 3d deacon. Deacon Shaw died January 11, 1888. J. E. Washburn and Merrill Davis are still in office. February 8, 1888, Deacon J. E. Washburn was chosen clerk and treasurer, and still acts in both capacities.

The West Minot and Hebron Congregational Church was organized October 8, 1802, with 13 members. Its first pastor was Rev. Henry Sewall, ordained October 12, 1802. The first deacons were Reuben Packard, and Isaac Cushman, succeeded by Moses Allen, Samuel Bradford, and Caleb Barrows. The first meeting-house at West Minot was built in 1811. It was taken down in 1855, and rebuilt as a union house.

Free Baptists. — The doctrines taught by Benjamin Randall, the founder of this faith were early brought to Minot. Its most prominent advocate in early days was Rev. Jonathan Tracy, eldest son of Rev. Christopher Tracy, of Durham, where he was born in 1782. He was converted when 16, and soon coming to Minot was active in Christian work. In 1812 he, with 12 others, joined the Danville and Poland F. W. Baptist Church. He was ordained in February, 1828, and thereafter labored extensively as an evangelist and was a settled pastor in Lewiston, Minot, Poland, Danville, Mechanic Falls, Auburn, Sabattus, and other places. He baptized nearly 800 converts, was an early advocate of temperance, and a denouncer of slavery. He was esteemed and beloved, and died at Wales, January 24, 1864. From his day the Free Baptists have been in existence, sometimes with a regular pastor, and often, as now, without one. About 30 years ago, many of the leading men of Minot were members of this

church. In 1847 this church joined in building the union meeting-house at Mechanic Falls. Its interest in it was sold to the Baptists in 1889.

*Baptist Church.*¹—The first Baptist Conference was held at Mechanic Falls in the autumn of 1855. During the following year preaching was sustained one-fourth of the time, Rev. A. K. P. Small supplying. The church was organized September, 1857, and Isaac C. Bumpus was chosen clerk. A council of recognition was called, October 27, 1857. There were 41 original members: Joseph Bucknam, Eunice Bucknam, Edmund Chase, Joseph W. Chase, Mary Ann Chase, Nabby Chase, Anna Chase, S. and L. B. Chase, Comfort Crooker, Judith Crooker, Russel B. Andrews, Isaac C. Bumpus, Benjamin Merrill, Nizalla Merrill, Sarah G. Moore, Nancy Woodman, Laura Record, Zilpha B. Mitchell, Elvira Merrill, Mary Bearce, Polly B. Hawkes, Ebenezer Drake, Harmony Drake, Lucy Chase, Alden Chandler, Peter R. Dennen, Clarissa Dennen, Sarah Dennen, Hannah Hayes, Lydia C. Holbrook, Patience Staples, Esther Knight, Sarah Holmes, Sarah J. Coy, Hannah Barton, Isaac Barton, Rebekah Barton, Sally Thayer, Elbridge G. Coy, Betsey Milliken; 40 have since been baptized into its membership, and there have been 138 members in all. In July, 1858, R. B. Andrews and Eben Drake were chosen deacons. Subsequently A. B. Dwinal, Joseph Bucknam, S. Woodman, Gilman Thayer, and S. U. Hawkes have served in that capacity. The first clerk has been followed by A. B. Dwinal and J. S. Merrill. The pastorates have all been short, and quite a portion of the time the church has been without a pastor, uniting in the support of other preaching. After Rev. A. K. P. Small, Dr Adam Wilson was pastor; then Bro. Sweat, who was followed in time by Rev. Abner Merrill. A. C. Herriek preached in 1866, L. P. Gurney in 1867, and J. R. Langridge in 1868–69. In 1872 Bro. R. Denham supplied, and June 28, 1878, J. S. Studley was ordained and served the church about one year. In 1886 Rev. C. E. Horden was called to supply for a while. Under his supervision the church bought out the interest of the Free Baptists in the meeting-house which the two churches had occupied together on Pleasant street, remodelled and repaired the old church at a cost of over \$3,000. It was re-dedicated June 2, 1888. In September, 1888, Rev. W. H. Clark was called to the pastorate, and continues in that relation. 12 have been added to the church since he came. The present membership is about 46. The church sustains a good Sunday school and regular religious services, and is interested in all the beneficent work of the denomination, as well as the great moral reforms of the day.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*²—Mechanic Falls was made a station by the Maine Annual Conference at the session held in Lewiston, April 27, 1859. Rev. J. C. Perry was appointed pastor of the charge. Before this the church had been a part of Poland circuit, and services had been held in the Union

¹By Rev. W. H. Clark.

²By Rev. Charles F. Parsons.

Church, owned by Free Baptists and Methodists. While Rev. Ezekiel Martin was pastor of the Poland circuit, in 1857 and 1858, he paid special attention to the church at Mechanic Falls, and an extensive and gracious revival resulted from his labors. When, in 1859, Rev. J. C. Perry became pastor, the society commenced the erection of a church edifice. In the following year, during the pastorate of Rev. Jas McMillan, the church was finished and the dedication sermon preached by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway. In 1861 Rev. Kinsman Atkinson was pastor; 1862-63, Rev. J. C. Perry; 1864, Rev. John W. Woodbury, 1865-66, Rev. Wm H. Foster; 1867-68, Rev. John Gibson; 1869-70, Rev. Joseph Hawkes; 1871, Rev. J. C. Fletcher; 1872-74, Rev. Daniel Waterhouse. The parsonage was built in 1872. In 1875-77 Rev. W. B. Bartlett was pastor. On April 1, 1877, the church was burned. Work was at once commenced on a new church building, and the next January services were held in the vestry. In 1878 Rev. J. H. Trask was pastor; in 1879-80, Rev. H. Chase. The new church was finished and dedicated in 1880, sermon by Rev. A. S. Ladd. In 1881-83 Rev. David Church was pastor; in 1884, Rev. W. S. Jones; in 1885-87, Rev. G. F. Cobb; in 1888-90, Rev. C. E. Springer. The membership of the church, May, 1891, is 104. Rev. C. F. Parsons is the present pastor.

Schools.—Private schools were kept in several places before any provision was made by the town. Of the early teachers were Samuel Shaw at the Centre, Master Bray on Bradbury hill, John Chandler and his sister on Hersey hill, where Abner Chase also taught many winter terms. The first public-school teacher was Nathan Hanson. In 1803 it was voted "to raise \$600 for schools," and April 6, 1804, "to number the children on the first day of May, and all over four years of age to draw an equal proportion of school money." The amount raised for schools was increased \$100 yearly until it reached \$1,000. In 1825 there were 20 school-buildings in Minot; five years after, 22 and as many districts. School district No. 1, located at Mechanic Falls, was organized in 1831. The first male teacher was George Tewksbury, who taught in the winter of 1831-2. A Mr Harris taught in the winter of 1832-3, and William A. Tobie in 1833-4. J. D. Pulsifer, in 1835-6, had 40 scholars. The school-house was then located on the site of the Pleasant street school-house. Morris B. Walker, Frank H. Hall, Miss Sarah Bucknam, and Miss Frances A. Millett taught a number of terms before the Union district was formed. March 22, 1867, E. G. Hawkes, A. C. Denison, A. T. Denison, O. W. Hawkes, William Childs, J. A. Bucknam, E. M. Thurston, D. S. Perkins, and J. S. Merrill petitioned Justice S. F. Waterman to call the first meeting for the Union school district (formed from No. 1 in Minot and No. 20 in Poland) for the transaction of business. The meeting was held March 30, at the Pleasant street school-house, and elected Joseph Bucknam moderator, and E. G. Hawkes clerk and agent. Voted that school districts No. 1 of Minot and No. 20 of

Poland be called the Mechanic Falls Union school district. Rev. A. G. Gaines, J. M. Eveleth, M.D., Alanson Briggs, and A. T. Denison were elected to grade the schools. At a meeting held April 15, 1871, A. T. Denison was chosen clerk, Rev. Zenas Thompson agent, and O. B. Dwinal, A. C. Denison, C. S. Richardson, George Moore, and D. B. Holt were chosen a committee "to see about building a school-house for the Union district that would accommodate 350 scholars." They reported April 27, and Nathaniel Cushman, J. S. Gerry, O. B. Dwinal, O. B. Moore, and Alanson Briggs were appointed the building committee. June 24 the site of the brick school-house was located by a vote of 94 in favor of present site and 83 for the pine-tree lot in Poland, and the school-house was erected at a cost of \$8,863.85. In 1873 S. W. Shaw, Marshall Jordan, and L. B. Attwood were chosen a committee to co-operate with the supervisor of schools in establishing a free high school in the town. The school was established, has been heartily supported, and it stands in the front rank of educational institutions of its grade. At the annual meeting, 1887, H. E. Thurston was chosen clerk, and Frank A. Millett agent, and it was voted to raise \$500 for high school. March, 1888, F. O. Purington was elected clerk, and F. A. Millett agent. On account of the vote of the town of Poland dissolving the Union district, this closed the affairs of this district, except to pay a debt of about \$2,000 on the brick school-house, which was raised at a special meeting, April 7, 1888. There are now 11 school districts. The number of different pupils registered in school from April, 1880, to April, 1891, was 295. F. H. McDonald was supervisor in 1890. F. O. Purington is the present supervisor. Lizzie E. Washburn, daughter of Deacon James E. Washburn, has been a prominent teacher, closing her fiftieth term of school in June, 1891. Official reports say of her: "By natural endowments and a good education Miss Washburn is happily adapted to her work as an instructor of youth. Dignified and kind in manner, decided though mild in government, she secures a good degree of studiousness and order among her pupils.

Physicians.—*Dr Jesse Rice* established himself in Minot in 1795, and was the first practicing physician. He died in 1816. *Dr Seth Chandler*, of Duxbury, Mass., was an early physician at the Centre, and had a large practice. He died in 1839. *Dr Joseph Keith* was in town prior to 1817. *Dr Jesse Miles* practiced medicine at Minot Corner several years. He was succeeded by *Dr Christopher Toby* for four years. *Dr Charles Millett*, an able physician, was his successor. He subsequently removed to Lewiston. *Dr Josiah Carr*, born in Hebron, February 6, 1814, was a resident physician at Mechanic Falls for nearly 40 years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School, and surgeon in the late war. He died August 12, 1873. *Dr Elijah C. Heath*, a native of Vermont, practiced in Mechanic Falls from 1885 to 1890, when he died, aged 70. He was a very successful homœopathic physician. *C. M. Cobb, M.D.*, is a son of *Dr Albion* and *Louise A. (Stockman) Cobb*. His father was

a skillful physician and surgeon; his mother, an eminently successful teacher, taught over 50 terms. Dr Cobb has an extensive practice, and is recognized as a physician of ability. *Dr Charles Tobie* is now located here.

CHAPTER XLVI.

BY J. A. BUCKNAM.

Mechanic Falls—Minot Corner—West Minot—Some of Minot's Principal Farmers from 1840.

M ECHANIC FALLS. [See page 736.]—About 45 years after the first white man came to Minot to make it his home, the second generation discovered that Bog Falls was a valuable water-power, and that it ought to be utilized, that the country adjoining needed an unfailing power to make its flour and meal and to saw lumber for building. It was in 1823 that Isaiah Perkins, his brother Luther, and Capt. James Farris, of Hebron, had the courage to enter that wilderness and to build a saw-mill on the Poland side of the river. In a few years this mill was burned, and another, with a box-mill attached, was built, owned in part by a Mr Smith from Portland. This, also, was soon burned. A double saw-mill was built on the same place, which remained until A. C. Denison and E. W. Fyler purchased it, in 1850 or 1851, with the water-power on the Poland side. It was run by them until 1867, when it was taken down and the brick paper-mill built on its site. Soon after the building of the saw-mill a shingle mill was built by Asaph Churchill, and a clapboard mill on the Minot side. A little later, Isaiah Perkins erected a grist-mill, much needed by the community. These mills called for mill men, and the first man to respond and build a house and move in his family was Dean Andrews. This house was built in 1823, very near, if not on, the spot where O. B. Dwinal's house now stands. His son, Isaiah, was the first child born there. Old Doctor Jacob Tewksbury, from No. 6 in Hebron (now Oxford), was called upon to introduce the young gentleman into the world. The night was stormy and dark, and nothing but a logging road to follow, so it took a brave man to force his way through, but the old doctor was a plucky old gentleman, and not to be cheated out of his \$5 fee, which was probably paid in refuse shingles. His bitter experience led him to name the town "Jericho," by which name it was for a long time called. Afterwards, in consequence of the large quantity of "grog" sold, it was called "Groggy Harbor," but the popular name was "Bog Falls," until a post-office was established in 1841, when, at the suggestion of S. F. Waterman, it was called

Mechanic Falls. Mr Waterman was the first postmaster, a prominent citizen, one of the first county commissioners, and died in 1876.

The next family that came was that of Azel Marshall, who purchased the land now used for the cemetery and built his house near where his son John's house now stands, and the first road from Minot crossed the river and passed through the cemetery into what is now Marshall street, and extending into Main street, near the old cemetery. The third family was Peter Thayer, who built a log house and blacksmith shop partly on the lot now occupied by J. A. Bucknam's brick store. He afterwards built a frame house, which was moved to Pleasant street, and now owned by Mrs Wallace, and replaced by the house now occupied by N. H. Nelson. Mr W. Thayer was the first blacksmith in town, and a very ingenious man. He continued the business in a small way through life. He left four sons; three, Gilman, Simon, and Leonard, resided here until their deaths within the last three years, and all lived to be over 75.

The first store was in one end of the first grist-mill and was run by Isaiah Perkins. He soon after built a very small store on the easterly portion of the lot where D. B. Perry's store stands. In those days it did not require much space to place all the goods that the people were able to buy. It was necessary to have enough for a hogshead of New England rum, several barrels of gin and brandy and kegs of other liquors, with molasses, salt pork, and fish, and a slight sprinkling of dry goods, such as a few pieces of calico (prints), factory cloth (sheetings and shirtings), and perhaps a piece of broadcloth. The circulating medium was largely shingles. Workmen were obliged to take them for labor, and they had to turn them for groceries and rum, and it has been said there is no doubt but the same bunch of refuse shingles has served the same man to buy several jugs of rum at several distinct times. The man that got the rum was the worst cheated.

The first barn was raised in 1823 by Isaiah Perkins, and is now standing nearly opposite the Methodist church. The next year he built near the barn the small frame house now owned by Mr Morton. These two buildings are the oldest in the village. It was said that it took an immense amount of rum and two days to raise the barn. In a few years Isaiah Perkins bought out his brother and Farris, and became almost the sole owner of the land around the Falls. The first dwelling on Poland side was built by Luther Perkins, about where the Grand Trunk station stands, but the first frame house was erected by Mr Merrill on the site of The Elms. It now stands directly north on Lewiston street, and is occupied by M. S. Andrews.

From 1823 to 1836 very few good dwellings were built. The people were generally poor, and the business was confined entirely to lumbering. The lumber was hauled to Portland and Yarmouth to market by ox-teams. About that time men of more means began to buy land and move in, and the place showed signs of life and growth. Capt. Jacob Dwinal, his brother, Isaac,

Nathaniel Cushman, Samuel F. Waterman, Deacon Joseph Hall, Salmon Hackett, John Valentine, Capt. Charles Alden, Albert Valentine were among the number, and they all built good, comfortable homes, and became permanent citizens, remaining here until they died, with the exception of Captain Alden, who moved to Bangor, Deacon Hall, who lives in Illinois, and A. Valentine, who now lives here. The most of them have children living in the village.

Albert Valentine came from Westbrook about 1838 and went into general merchandise near the depot. Within one year he moved to the Minot side, and in 1840 was married to Miss Hannah Foss, by Rev. Zenas Thompson, who remained over the Sabbath and preached, probably, the first Universalist sermon in the village. About that time William Cobb, from Hebron, joined Mr Valentine in trade until 1849, when Mr Valentine took the California fever, spent several years digging the yellow metal with fair success, returned, and was in the employ of J. A. Bucknam & Co. for more than 20 years. He was an honest, faithful man. He and his wife mutually enjoyed life and a well-earned, honorable reputation until her death in July, 1891.

Capt. Jacob Dwinal, a well-to-do farmer and speculator, moved from Dwinal hill about 1836, purchased a large tract of land, and built a nice house for the times, and a store, and went into trade, employing Samuel F. Waterman as manager. He also traded largely in lumber and cattle, and was financially the most successful man, up to his death in 1851 at the age of 58, of any man in the village; probably he was the wealthiest man in town. He left a wife and nine children. His widow died within the last year, over 90 years old. Three sons and one daughter are now residing in the village. Oliver B. and Charles H. are successful merchants and dealers in real estate¹; Major F. E. is postmaster. He earned the title of major in the actual service of his country. The eldest daughter married W. W. Waterman, Esq., of Poland, and resided here a large portion of her life, and died this year, greatly beloved and respected. Winfield C., the second boy, was a very successful business man. He was one of the proprietors of the cemetery, and, dying in 1879, was the first man to be buried in it. Isaac Dwinal, son of the early Jacob, came from Hebron about 1836, was a farmer and speculator, built a hotel, and opened a store where J. C. Walker's store now is, and was in trade until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Alexander B., who later exchanged merchandising for farming.

The Village and Its Business.—Mechanic Falls is located in Poland and Minot, on each side of the Little Androscoggin river, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Portland on

¹O. B. & W. C. Dwinal commenced trade soon after their father's death in the same store. The firm has been O. B. & C. H. Dwinal since 1882. They do an annual business of about \$20,000. From 1870 they have dealt in real estate, and own a large number of village lots, stores, shops, dwellings, etc. O. B. Dwinal has held many important positions and has been collector of taxes for 12 years. C. H. Dwinal has been representative, town clerk 10 years, and town treasurer for many years.

the Grand Trunk Railway, at the junction of the Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad, is from 200 to 300 feet above tide-water, and contains more than 2,000 inhabitants. It has over 400 scholars, seven schools, and three school-houses; six paper-mills, one shoe manufactory, with capacity of 40 to 50 cases per day, owned by citizens and run by J. Harris & Sons; one clothing manufactory, capacity of 100,000 garments a year, owned and managed by J. A. Bucknam & Co.¹ (E. A. Gammon); machine shop and foundry, owned and managed by J. W. Penney & Sons,² employing from 10 to 20 hands; one steam saw-mill and lumber yard, owned and managed by George O. Goodwin & Co., capacity one million feet per year; one corn factory with wood-working machinery, owned and managed by John Hanscom; two blacksmith shops, owned and run by E. A. Sanders and J. W. Whitman; two carriage shops, John Donham and L. Edgecomb; one laundry, F. H. McDonald; one toothpick factory, Ernest Harris; two hotels, P. R. Cobb³ and A. V. Edie, both temperance; one boarding house, Libby; four livery stables, Waterman & Jordan, James Nason, N. H. Nelson, Hiram Perkins; one confectionery factory and bakery, M. N. Royal & Bro.; two restaurants, Mr Pooler and Mrs Libby; one builder's and contractor's shop and lumber yard, owned and managed by A. J. Weston;

¹OLD EMPLOYEES.—*Frank R. Harmon*, when 32 years of age, in February, 1864, joined the cavalry force of the U. S. Army to put down the Rebellion, and did his duty as a faithful soldier. In 1872 he began work for J. A. Bucknam in his mills, near Mechanic Falls, and remained with him till he closed the business. From that time he has been a faithful workman in the clothing factory. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist. *George W. Robbins*, son of Calvin Robbins, was born in Buckfield in 1843, entered the military service in 1862 as a nine-months' man, and re-enlisted. He came to Mechanic Falls in 1874, and married Hattie, the third daughter of Joseph Bucknam. He has for many years been an efficient man in the clothing factory. He is a consistent Odd Fellow, Republican, a Universalist, and a worthy citizen.

²*J. W. Penney & Sons*.—Mr Penney came from Bangor to Poland about 1856, to work as a blacksmith. From 1859 to 1869 he was a carriage ironer at Mechanic Falls, and then, with E. M. Thurston, he manufactured a wrench of his invention. He then opened a machine shop, and later was in charge of the repairs of the Denison Paper Co. In 1875 he built a shop back of the factory and began to manufacture a scroll-saw of his invention, which was in enormous demand, and employed 6 or 8 men. In 1880 he built his machine shop of two stories, on Maple street (this is 33x80 feet in size, with a 15-horse-power engine and large boiler), and commenced to make stationary steam-engines, paper-making machinery, etc., employing six men, and adding a foundry in 1888. He was the pioneer of electric lighting, introducing it into his shop in 1889. In 1886 the firm of J. W. Penney & Sons was formed. His sons, Almont R. and Samuel R., have been proprietors since February, 1891. From 15 to 20 hands are employed, and an extensive business is done in buying and selling portable engines and mill supplies.

³*Prescott R. Cobb*, son of William, Jr, of Sumner, and Lovicy (Gurney) Cobb, of Paris, was born in Hebron. His grandfather, William Cobb, came from Carver, Mass., and settled in Carthage, then in Hebron. Mr Cobb's wife, Jeanie Donaldson, was born in Scotland. William Cobb, Jr, established himself in the hotel business at Mechanic Falls in 1847, and his son, Prescott R., has been a landlord here for many years. He is a temperance man of strong and sincere convictions, and points with pride to the fact that he has never sold a glass of intoxicating liquor. He is a Universalist in religious preferences, a Republican in politics, has been selectman for three years, and was representative in 1885. As Master of Tyrian Lodge, High Priest of Union R. A. Chapter, F. & A. M., and secretary of Mechanic Falls Manufacturing Company, he has shown executive and business ability.

two shoemakers and cobblers, John Noyes and John Cole; lawyers, F. O. Purington and J. M. Libby; four physicians, E. F. Bradford, Carolus M. Cobb, Charles H. Tobie (allopaths), A. D. Bowman (homœopath); two dentists, N. S. Marshall, A. W. Butler; one store with three departments (dry goods, groceries, and merchant tailor's shop), owned and managed by J. A. Bucknam & Co.; one dry goods store, by L. A. Moulton & Co. (John Curtis); two clothing and shoe stores, O. B. & C. H. Dwinal and A. G. Woodsum; one harness shop, George I. Folsom; three drug stores, John Walker, Merrill & Denning, Mrs Nancy Holt; four confectionery stores, A. W. Bridge, Lewis J. Morton, Ernest Harris, C. O. Cole; one hardware store and coal office, O. W. Hawkes¹ & Co. (William Whitney), two furniture stores, D. B. Perry² and J. S. Merrill; one boot and shoe store, Frank A. Golderman; two jewelers, Zenas Lane and E. C. Barnard; eight grocery stores, J. A. Bucknam & Co., F. H. McDonald, S. T. Rowe, A. G. Tinkham & Co., I. F. McCann & Co., G. G. Bridgham, I. A. Denison, S. S. Waterhouse; one millinery store, Sarah C. Thayer & Co.

The Masons' Mutual Relief Association was organized February 6, 1875. It had 27 charter members, and J. M. Eveleth, M.D., was chosen president, and J. S. Merrill, secretary. The association has paid more than \$300,000 to widows and orphans. The officers are: A. J. Weston, president; J. A. Buck-

¹*Orrington W. Hawkes*, son of Jonathan G. and Polly B. (Cushman) Hawkes, was born in Minot, November 17, 1824. His grandparents, Nathaniel and Ruth (Bucknam) Hawkes, were among the early settlers of the west part of the town. In 1865 Mr Hawkes entered the stove and hardware business at Mechanic Falls as a member of the firm of Hawkes, Thurston & Co. In 1872 the firm was changed to Hawkes & Whitney, and the store has been enlarged to equal anything in the county. Mr Hawkes married (1st) Annie A. K. Hall; she died in 1872, leaving five children; married (2d) Mary Ellen, a daughter of Cyrus S. Packard, of West Auburn. Mr Hawkes is a Republican and a Universalist, and has been clerk of the Mechanic Falls Maple Grove Cemetery Corporation since its organization, and one of its directors most of the time.

²*Dimon B. Perry* is grandson of Dimon Perry (see page 602), and son of David B. Perry, who married Betsey S. Curtis and settled in Minot. Children: Dimon B., Lorenzo G., Nelson, David B., Persis C. (Mrs E. W. Bird), Izora (Mrs David Thomas). Dimon B. Perry has been closely connected with the business interests of Mechanic Falls since the winter of 1861-62, when he engaged in photography here. Selling out in 1867, he went into trade on the Poland side, where Royal & Co.'s confectionery manufactory is now. He purchased the block he now occupies in 1883 and opened his present store. This block was built about 1850 by Dr Josiah Carr and Alanson Briggs as a dwelling and stores, and the second and third floors were occupied by Dr Carr as a residence until his death in 1873. Gerrish Bridgham traded for some time in one of the stores after it was built. J. A. Bucknam & Co. later traded there, and Golderman & Cummings had a clothing store here for a time. John C. Walker kept a drug store in this block for some years, and I. B. Cushman a flour and grain store for a time. The first hall in the village was in its upper story, and Tyrian lodge of Free Masons occupied it for fifteen years. A. A. Dwinal Post, G. A. R. later (and until 1884) occupied it. The Ladies' Chauteauqua Club has a reading-room in the fourth story. The building is 44x60 feet in size, with four floors, the three lower ones being occupied with the immense stock carried by Mr. Perry, except the law office of Hon. J. M. Libby. Mr Perry has a wide range of goods—furniture, carpets, crockery, fancy goods, toys, five and ten-cent goods in great variety, holiday goods in their seasons, and well provided undertaking and upholstering departments.

nam, vice-president; James H. DeCoster,¹ secretary; E. A. Gammon, treasurer; J. M. Libby, J. A. Bucknam, P. R. Cobb, finance committee.

The Poland & Minot Water, Electric Light and Power Co. is located at Mechanic Falls; capital stock, \$25,000; directors, J. Hanscom, Luther Perkins, A. E. True, N. Q. Pope, J. M. Libby. J. M. Libby, president; Luther Perkins, treasurer.

The Mechanic Falls Loan and Building Association, organized September 25, 1890, has leading citizens in its management and is doing a good work. D. B. Perry, president; F. H. McDonald, treasurer; J. H. DeCoster, secretary.

The Mechanic Falls Reading-Room and Library Association, recently organized, has these officers: C. M. Cobb, president; H. E. Thurston, Miss M. A. Hawkes, F. A. Millett, vice-presidents; H. A. Poole, secretary; Edith G. Perry, treasurer.

Mechanic Falls Manufacturing Company.—This was organized in 1883 to encourage the establishment of a shoe manufactory here. Oliver B. Dwinal has been president from organization, excepting one year (1889), when C. E. Stevens held the office. The other officers are: Prescott R. Cobb, secretary; O. B. Dwinal, C. E. Stevens, J. A. Bucknam, Dimon B. Perry, William N. Tobie, directors. The company built a factory south of the Grand Trunk Railway at a cost of \$15,000, which was leased to Joseph Harris & Sons, shoe manufacturers of Marblehead, Mass., who have occupied it from its completion. They employ 230 hands.

Harris & Lee, Toothpick Manufacturers.—E. A. Harris, a native of Minot, but who as a machinist in the shop of the Evans Rifle Manufacturing Company removed to New York when that company removed its plant thither, and who passed several years in working on fine machinery in Boston, New York, and Providence, returned to Mechanic Falls in 1886 and for two years devoted himself to inventing and making machinery to manufacture wood toothpicks. In 1888 he began the manufacture of toothpicks, cigar lighters, and other novelties in wood. The firm is now Harris & Lee. The power is given by a 15-horse-power steam engine, and the daily product is 25 cases of 100 boxes each containing 2,500 toothpicks. When in operation from 15 to 20 hands are employed, mostly girls.

Dirigo Steam Laundry.—This was established before 1885, when David B. Morse became proprietor; he was succeeded by J. P. Chaffin, who sold in September, 1890, to F. H. McDonald, who has enlarged the business and connected with it a fine bath-room. He receives work regularly from his

¹James H. DeCoster, son of Henry and Abigail (Irish) DeCoster, was born in Buckfield. Henry DeCoster was a native of Hebron, but moved to Buckfield early in life. James married Angela M. Shaw, of Buckfield. In 1861 he enlisted for three months, was not assigned, and with 19 others was discharged. In 1865, as a Republican, he was appointed postmaster at Buckfield, and resigned in 1877. In 1880 he came to Mechanic Falls, and is a popular citizen. He has been secretary of the Masons' Mutual Relief Association since May, 1886.

agencies in Oxford, Hebron, Buckfield, Canton, Dixfield, West Paris, South Paris, Norway, Bethel, and Groveton, Stratford and North Stratford, N. H. Mr McDonald is a public-minded citizen, has done good work in official positions for the schools and the town, and is now chairman of the board of selectmen.

There are four church buildings, all maintaining services every Sunday. Rev. George G. Hamilton is pastor of the Universalist church; preaching service in forenoon, Sunday school in the afternoon, lecture or social meeting in the evening; average attendance, forenoon, 250; salary, \$1,100. Rev. Wm H. Clark is pastor of the Baptist church; Sunday services same as the Universalists; average attendance, forenoon, 60. Rev. Charles F. Parsons is pastor of the Methodist church; Sunday services same as Universalists; average attendance, 100. Rev. Frederick Newport, pastor of the Congregationalists, holds the same Sunday services, and has an attendance of about 60. Rev. J. A. Libby and Mrs J. E. Jordan supply the Second Advent Church regularly on Sundays; average attendance, 40. They set no particular time (as they once did) for the second coming of Christ, but teach that it is to be immediate. They hold meetings in McDonald's Hall.

There are numerous society organizations. For Tyrian Lodge and Union R. A. C., F. & A. M., see pages 241, 244; Monami Lodge and Orion Encampment, I. O. O. F., see page 271; A. A. Dwinal Post, G. A. R., see page 178; A. J. Pettie Camp, S. of V., see page 182; W. C. T. U., see page 298. OTHER SOCIETIES. — *Knights of Pythias*, St Elmo Lodge, No. 55, J. W. Merrill, C.; E. F. Smith, R. R. S. *Knights of Labor*, Equity Assembly, No. 3912, Norris Greenwood, M. W.; O. C. Bridge, R. S.; *United Order of Golden Cross*, No. 245, Curtis Sawyer, N. C.; Fred Chaplin, K. of R. *I. O. G. T.*, Garfield Lodge, No. 266, A. S. Ellsworth, Deputy; D. S. Bailey, C. T. *I. O. R. M.*, Osceola Lodge, No. 24, D. B. Perry, S.; O. C. Bridge, C. of R.

Within the last three years an earnest effort has been made by the citizens of the village to be incorporated, in order to avail themselves of the modern improvements, of electric lights, and water supply to extinguish fires and for domestic uses, and a union of the schools. After a hard fought battle in the legislature of 1889, a charter was granted, but it was so arranged by the opposers of the corporation that it must be accepted by a majority of each side of the river separately, thereby defeating it by six votes on the Poland side; by the united votes of both sides, Poland and Minot, the charter would have been accepted by a majority of 81 votes.

Minot Corner. — This was early a central point. Moses Emery built saw and grist mills here soon after the Revolution. The first ones were carried off by high water, soon rebuilt and followed by others, mostly lumber mills. The power is good. [See page 43.] When the mills were busy in early days, Benjamin Butler added a tannery, Isaac Dufts a saddler's shop, and Daniel

Cash a store (the first in town) to the business interests. From that day this has been a place of successful trade. In 1815 came Godfrey Grosvenor, originally from Buffalo, N. Y., who was in large trade here for 15 years or more, giving the place the name of Grosvenor's Corner. Willard H. Woodbury was also in trade from 1820 for ten or more years. He was courteous and gentlemanly, and of great intelligence and ability. At a later date, Weston F. Milliken had a store in the Grosvenor store, but, removing to Portland, he was succeeded by his brother Seth, who is now a prominent merchant of New York City. Lyman Cousens succeeded Seth Milliken, and was followed by William Rounds, whose son is now in trade. In 1871 Jordan & Rounds and Z. I. Frank were merchants, Rounds & Littlefield were making barrels by the thousand, Lucius Hackett was "pulling" from 50,000 to 75,000 pounds of wool yearly, and there were two carriage shops and two harness shops. In 1891 W. Rounds has a grist-mill and store, Burnham & Morrill can corn and vegetables, W. H. True deals in carriages and lumber, Andrew R. Giddinge, a descendant and namesake of Andrew R. Giddinge, of Danville (see page 713), who has held important local offices with credit, is the village blacksmith.

WEST MINOT was of business importance early. Capt. John Bridgham, 2d, built a grist-mill over a hundred years ago at Faunce's Mills, which soon, being carried away, was rebuilt at West Minot. From this time trade centered here from Hebron and the surrounding country, and the Bridghams and others conducted trade and other enterprises for many years. When Bog Falls was first developed, West Minot was a brisk village. The land owners, however, did not offer inducements for business men to locate; the Bucknams moved to Mechanic Falls, Ara Cushman later moved to Auburn, and business languished. The power is a fine one (see page 44), has been used since its first development, and runs a grist-mill, built in 1843 by Joshua Parsons, now carried on by Jeffrey Parsons, and furnishes power for a carriage manufactory. The power one-half mile above is occupied by F. E. Rowe's saw and shingle mills. The other business men are James and A. F. DeCoster and L. Dunham in the carriage business; Moses Young, merchant.

The Minot Packing Company.—This was formed in 1888 by H. E. Thurston and J. A. Gerry, of Mechanic Falls, and H. F. Hayford and J. W. Bicknell, of Canton. They built a canning factory at West Minot, on the line of the railroad. Hayford soon sold his interest to the others, and in 1890 Bicknell sold to Thurston and Gerry. They do an annual business of \$20,000, principally in canning sweet corn, of which 150 acres are raised for them. They also put up a small amount each of beans, apples, pumpkins, etc. In 1891 they packed 45,000 cases.

Colonel Joshua Parsons, born at Norway, July 25, 1796, located at West Minot in 1817, and carried on carding and cloth dressing until 1843, when he

built a grist-mill and operated it for many years. In 1819 he married Sybil, daughter of Captain John Bridgham. Colonel Parsons represented Minot in 1833, and was elected to the Maine senate in 1839. He was justice of the peace, and obtained pensions for many veterans of the Revolution. He served as town clerk, treasurer, and chairman of the board of selectmen. He was a Whig in politics until the death of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a Universalist, honest in his transactions, and lived an exemplary life. He died in Auburn, October 13, 1884. Among his children were Solomon, John W., Jeffrey, Elizabeth, and Ann C.

Gideon Bearce, son of Daniel and Sylvia Bearce, was born in what is now Hebron, in Oxford county. He is seventh in descent from Austin Bearce, who came from Southampton, England, in the Ship Confidence to Barnstable, Mass., April 24, 1638, the paternal line being Austin,¹ James,² John,³ Gideon,⁴ Gideon,⁵ Daniel,⁶ Gideon,⁷ and the maternal line, Austin,¹ James,² John,³ Asa,⁴ Asa, Jr.,⁵ Sylvia,⁶ and Gideon.⁷ Gideon⁵ and Asa, Jr.,⁵ were among the earliest settlers of this section, and Asa, Jr., was a prominent man in affairs, and chairman of the board of selectmen for many years. Gideon has succeeded to his grandfather's place in the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, few men in Minot having held more positions of public trust. He has been town treasurer, clerk in 1860-61-62-63-64-65, 1869-70-71-72-73-74-75-76; selectman in 1882-83-84-85-86; has represented the towns of Minot and Poland in the legislature; has been postmaster at West Minot for several years, and has held many other offices. Mr Bearce has been a merchant at West Minot, a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religious preferences. With great love for the study of nature, he has a large and valuable mineralogical collection, the result of his devotion to that branch of science.

Some of Minot's Principal Farmers from 1840.—*West Minot.*—Isaiah Woodman, Mellen Woodman; John Woodman, Sullivan Woodman; Cyrus King; Ara Cushman (father of Ara, the shoe manufacturer), Thomas Cushman; Thomas, Edmund, W. G. and Charles R. Millett (four generations), all successful farmers; Gerrish Bridgham, his successor, Jason Hilborn, and son; Cyrus Bridgham, his sons, Cyrus, Henry, and George; Asa Bearce, his son, Asa (school teacher and farmer), their successor, Mr Bean; Amos Harris, his son, Hiram, and grandsons, John and Amos; David and William Patch; William Crooker; Comfort Crooker and son, Willard; Abner Chase (farmer and teacher); Edmund Chase (said to be the oldest Mason in the county) and son, Joseph W.; Charles Moody, his son, Charles, and John Foss; Charles Atkinson succeeds his father, Charles, on same farm; Joshua F. Sawyer succeeds his father, M. P. Sawyer. *Minot Corner.*—William Hackett and Edward Hackett; Daniel Freeman; Nathan Downing and son, N. P. Downing; Mr Bartlett, a worthy man, who raised large crops of corn, and always sold it for

just one dollar a bushel and no more, regardless of the market price.¹ *Mechanic Falls*.—Lorenzo Merrill, George and William, his sons, made money on one of the best farms in town; Simon Pottle, son of Moses; Isaiah Perkins, who cleared up the land around the falls, and his son, Hiram; Jacob Dwinal; Isaac Currier and son, J. W.; Jonathan G. Hawkes, a successful farmer on the best farm in Minot, his sons, Edward, Orrington W., and Silenus V., became merchants, Jesse Turner, now occupies the farm. *Centre (now East) Minot*.—James E. Washburn, his own successor, and a success; Marshall Washburn and his successor, S. J. M. Perkins; Stillman Shaw, farmer and politician; E. N. Nelson, a leading orchardist, an officer of Maine Pomological Society, did much to improve varieties and the quality of orchards in this section. He married a daughter of Rev. Elijah Jones, and died in March, 1891.

¹ *Charles H. Martin*, one of the agriculturists of Minot, is son of William H. and Mary (Harvey) Martin, and a native of Atkinson. He is a descendant of John Martin, the emigrant, who served as drum-major in the Revolutionary army, and, after the war, settled at Cape Elizabeth. Isaac Martin, grandfather of Charles H., was a paymaster in the War of 1812. Mr Martin served his country in the Civil War as a member of Co. D, 23d Me. He is a Methodist in his religious preferences, a Good Templar, a Patron of Husbandry, and has been master of Minot Centre Grange.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

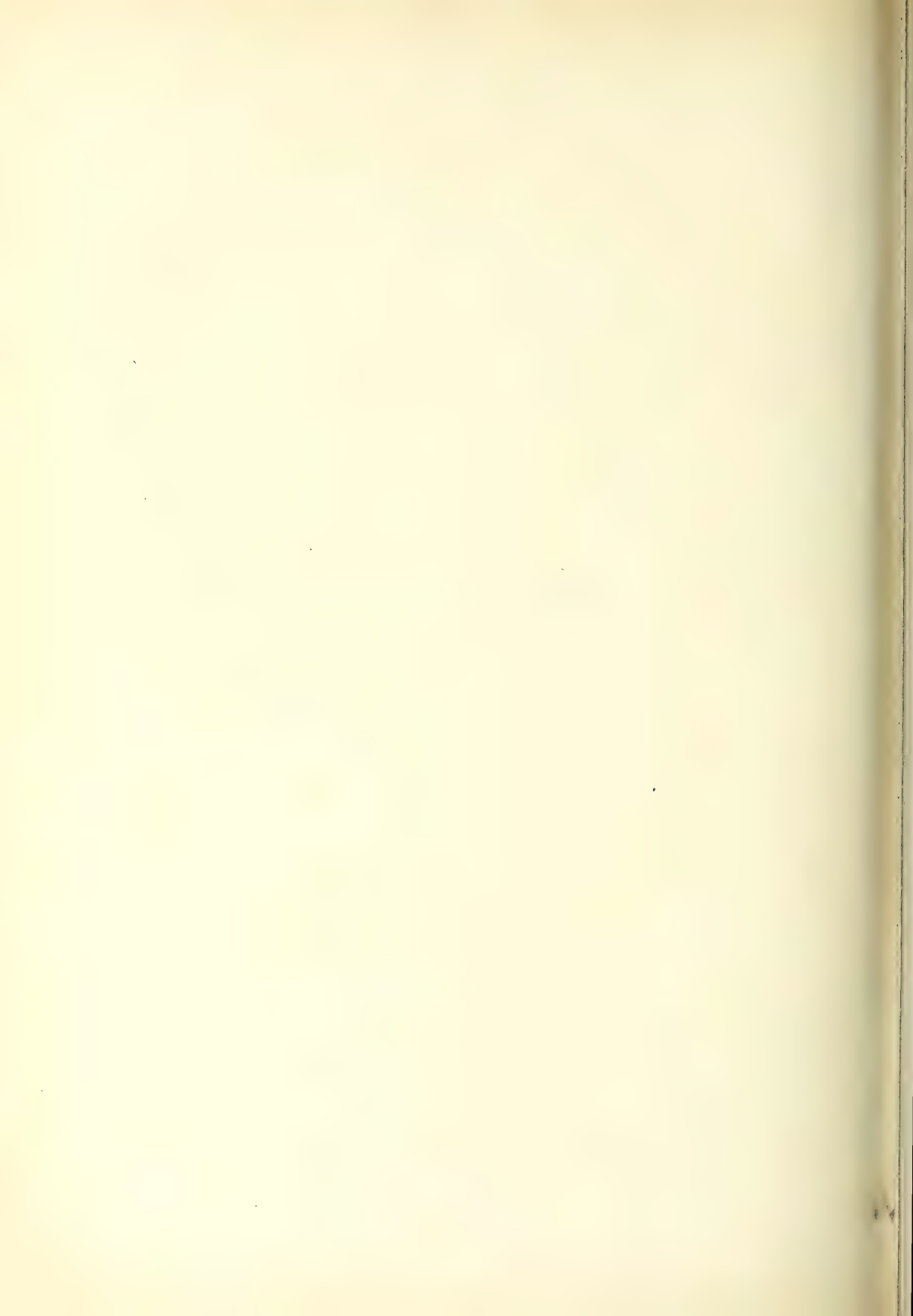
JOSIAH A. BUCKNAM.

JOSIAH APPLETON BUCKNAM, son of Calvin and Zilpha (Barrows) Bucknam, was born March 21, 1821, on the ancestral acres in Hebron, and lived on the homestead, working on the farm and in mills during his minority. His education was attendance at summer schools until he was nine years old, at winter schools until he was 19, and one term at Hebron Academy. He taught the school of fifty scholars in his home district the winter before he was of age, receiving \$13 a month, and later taught in the Chase district and other schools with success. The next summer he went to Massachusetts and earned \$63 by three months' labor in a brick-yard. Before he was of age he had acquired some money in a peculiar way. The man from whom he was named gave him a dog; trading it for a sheep, he put this out to double, and the increase by repeated doublings produced from \$80 to \$90. This thrifty accumulation reveals the strong business element in Mr Bucknam, and it was in the nature of things that, May 16, 1843, he should take his limited capital to Portland and purchase dry goods to fill an old-fashioned one-horse peddler's cart, which he drove that season, through Cumberland and



Eng. by James R. Rice & Sons, Phila.

A. B. Pucknam



Oxford counties, with fair success. In the fall his brother, Joseph, who had established a store at West Minot in 1842, offered him a partnership, which he accepted, and formed the firm of J. & J. A. Bucknam. They continued in trade in a small way until 1847, when they purchased the store of Deacon Joseph Hall and Ezra Mitchell at Mechanic Falls, and began trade on the site of the brick store of J. A. Bucknam & Co. They commenced, in 1843, the manufacture of men's cowhide boots and women's kid shoes at West Minot, which was continued until 1850 at Mechanic Falls. The store at West Minot was conducted until 1848. Business was then brisk at Mechanic Falls. The railroad had arrived, making it a centre of trade for a large section, and the Bucknams rented the hotel (now Hawkes & Whitney's store) and ran that two years as well as their store and shoe factory. When the railroad was opened further a financial depression occurred at the Falls. This caused Joseph to sell out in 1852 to J. A., who abandoned the shoe business and added a custom-clothing department to his store. This was in charge of Augustus Golderman, an excellent tailor, and an honest and faithful workman, who conducted it until 1863, when he raised a company for the Union army. In 1854 the making of sales work was commenced, to give employment to people that they might have means to purchase goods. Only two men were employed at first in the shop, and the work was sent out to families. All sewing was done by hand, as there were no machines. The business increased rapidly, and even the panic year of 1857 was a very prosperous one. In 1882 it was removed from the small building where it was established to the building now occupied, where 80 hands are employed in preparing the work to go to Boston, and 800 people in a circle of 50 miles diameter are on its pay-roll. In 1862 Mr Bucknam formed the firm of J. A. Bucknam & Cobb, by admitting Francis H. Cobb as a partner. Two years later H. L. Jones became a partner, and the firm name became Bucknam, Cobb & Co. In 1869 Mr Bucknam purchased Cobb's interest, and reorganized the firm by admitting Charles H. Dwinal, Joseph and William B. Bucknam as members, changing the title to J. A. Bucknam & Co. Joseph Bucknam died in August, 1870, and in 1871 E. Adrian Gammon, who had been a clerk since April 1, 1864, purchased Mr Jones's interest. In 1879 Mr Bucknam and Mr Gammon bought out the other partners and have since conducted the business. The brick store was built in 1866, and occupied in February, 1867; the grocery department was added in 1869, and the annual business amounts to \$100,000. In 1868 Mr Bucknam purchased the privilege at Page's Mills, and improved it by grist and saw-mills, and a box and trunk factory. Here 20 to 30 men were employed until 1879. The power has been unused for 10 years.

Mr Bucknam was originally a Democrat, but when that party divided on a local issue of temperance he voted the temperance ticket for governor, and became a Republican when that party was formed, and now classes himself as

an independent Republican. He has been an able local worker in politics, a frequent delegate to conventions, and town treasurer and representative. He has ever been a pronounced temperance man and a member of all active temperance organizations. He has been a Free Mason since 1858, and an Odd Fellow since 1876. Although educated in the Baptist faith, he is an ardent Universalist, believing "that good, at last, will come to all," and has given time and means freely to the advancement of that faith. He is frequently a delegate to state and national Universalist conventions, and is a trustee of the Universalist State Convention. He married Nancy Judson Glover, who died May 19, 1886. (She was born in Hebron and was a descendant in the seventh generation from George Barrows, whose posterity has done so much in building and sustaining Hebron Academy.) They had three sons, Judson J., Edward H. Chapin (died August 13, 1891), and Charles W. The surviving sons are residents of Mechanic Falls. Mr Bucknam occupies a high position in the esteem of the people, and has been a leader in building up and sustaining the march of improvement in his section. We can best close this sketch by giving these extracts from Mr Bucknam's diary and his accompanying remarks.

March 21, 1846. I am twenty-five years old to-day! A quarter of a century!! One-half of a middle-aged man's life has passed away, and what have I accomplished? Have I done any good? Can any one say that I have benefited him or her? Have I made any advance toward the end for which I was created? I dare not venture an answer. But whether I have or no, I am *determined* that I will try, henceforth. "Will try," shall be my motto. Feb. 9, 1849. This writing witnesseth that I have this day resolved that the habit of smoking tobacco is injurious to both body and mind, therefore will use no more, unless it is made to appear for my benefit. (It never so appeared.) In 1851 I joined the Temperance Watchman Club and pledged myself to total abstinence from all intoxicants. Jan. 1, 1853, I wrote in my diary, I promise to bestow one-tenth of my actual gain, the ensuing year, on benevolent objects. I have renewed this from year to year to the present time. I have faithfully kept all these pledges and firmly believe that whatever of success has attended my life, that these have largely contributed to it.

DURHAM.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Derivation of Name — Boundaries — Surface and Soil — Royalsborough — First Plantation Meeting — Extracts from Plantation Records — Plantation Committees — Incorporation of Durham — First Town Meeting — Extracts from Town Records — War of 1812 — Rebellion — Civil List.

DURHAM probably takes its name from the county of that name in England, once the residence of the Royall family. It lies in the southern part of the county, is bounded by Lisbon on the north, Topsham and Brunswick on the east, Pownal on the south, and Auburn and New Gloucester on the west. It has an area of about 18,000 acres, and comprises the territory of the early settled Plantation of Royalsborough, a part of the Pejepscot Purchase. The surface is undulating, with a slope in the north towards the river. The soil in the most part is well adapted to farming. The extreme southern and a part of the northern portion is measurably rocky. The central part is generally sandy, while in all parts are intervals well adapted to the production of hay. In the southern and western portion are large peat bogs. In 1766 the Pejepscot proprietors voted that lands be laid out and cleared in the Plantation of Royalsborough and a log house be built to accommodate settlers. In 1768 they laid out a "New Township to be called Royalsborough." March 3, 1768, Jonathan Bagley, Belcher Noyes, and Moses Little were chosen to bring forward the settlement and procure settlers. The plantation took its name from Colonel Isaac Royall, one of the proprietors.¹ The early settlers needed nerve and endurance. As the town was an unbroken forest, they suffered many privations and hardships. The first year provisions were so scarce that though they had money they were unable to purchase food, and berries formed a large portion of their living. If any chanced to get provisions by the chase or otherwise, they would blow a horn to call their distant neighbors and share with them. The nearest mill was at North Yarmouth. When corn was procurable it was taken in a bag upon the shoulders to be ground, the path

¹He emigrated to America from England in 1738, with his parents, to Medford, Mass. Colonel Royall owned shares in the Pejepscot purchase, amounting to about 3,000 acres in the southwest part of Durham. He inherited a large estate in Medford. He gave 2,000 acres of land to Harvard College in order to found a professorship of law. In 1815 the professorship was established with Hon. Isaac Parker as the first "Royall Professor of Law." For 22 years he was a member of the Governor's Council in Massachusetts. Colonel Royall was an officer of the Crown, and was held in great esteem in Medford. In 1776 he returned to England, where he died in 1781.

being kept by marked trees. Capt. O. Israel Bagley subsequently put up a wind-mill for grinding corn on the hill back of where Charles Bliss lives, which was of great advantage to the people.

The First Plantation Meeting was held February 24, 1774, "in order to Consult upon some method for Entring into some order in said Town." Quite a settlement occupied this territory, and Brunswick claimed control and collected taxes. Major Charles Gerrish came to Portland in 1748 and with his wife, Mary, and children, William, Charles, and Nathaniel, is said to have settled in Royalsborough in 1752. Whether he was the sole settler until after the French and Indian War is now unknown. Judah Chandler in 1773 had built a saw-mill and house and had a clearing. In 1774 and 1775 the inhabitants were Capt. Charles, William and Nathaniel Gerrish, Josiah Day, Josiah Dunn, Charles Hill, Thomas Coffin, O. Israel Bagley, John Cushing, John Dane or Dean, Ezekiel Jones, John Getchell, Nathan Lewis, Samuel York, Ichabod Frost, Samuel Clough, Hugh Getchell, Joshua Babb, Edmond Lane, Michael Dyer, John Randall, Stephen Hart, Benjamin Vining, Joshua Strout, Stephen Chase, Baltherder Ring, and perhaps others. So it is evident that "some order" should be arranged for. The "Plantation record" covers from 1774 to 1786. At the first meeting Josiah Dunn was chosen moderator, Charles Hill, Esq., clerk, Charles Hill, Esq., and Mr Thomas Coffin "wardeans," O. Israel Bagley, William Gerrish, and Stephen Chase "a Committy for viewing a ministerial lot," etc. February 15, 1775, action was taken concerning a meeting-house lot and grave-yard. September 15, 1777, Josiah Dunn, Benjamin Vining, Ebenezer Robbins, and Charles Hill were chosen as a committee of correspondence, inspection and safety, and empowered to defend the plantation against usurpations of Brunswick. Nine good men served the plantation in the Revolution — Isaac Davis, Isaac Turner, Charles and Nathaniel Gerrish, John Vining, Eben Woodbury, John McIntosh, Elisha Lincoln, Nathan Lewis,¹ and it was voted "to Purch some Corn to Suply the women whose Husbands are gon in the army for a certain prise." In January, 1778, "voted to ask the General Court to take off the taxes laid by Brunswick in 1776 and 1777. Benjamin Vining was chosen agent and £16 L. M. voted for his expenses. A "legal town meeting" was held March 30, 1778, and it was voted to pay Charles Hill and Benjamin Vining for about nine acres of land that they purchased of Mr John Deans for burying-yard and meeting-house lot. July 29 voted "to pay those men that provide clothing for the soldiers that are gone in Continental army what cost they are at if the Court will not pay for them." also to raise £150 for town charges. In November, 1779, £600 was voted to defray town charges, £70 to Benjamin Vining for land for meeting-house, etc. It was further voted "to pay each soldier that went to Penobscot £75 L. M.,

¹ Voted in 1782 "to pay Nathan Lewis the Bounty agreed on." He is "to return himself to Boston upon the risque of the town."

to set up a meeting house the same bigness of Brunswick meeting-house by July 1st." March 16, 1780, voted to have school this year and to move the school according to polls; also to raise £600 for town expenses. January 16, 1781, "voted to give the two men that shall goe in Continental army \$20 bounty and \$10 wages a month." 1782, November 29, voted to return Samuel Wage as a soldier and contest Amesbury's claims for him. Elijah Douglass, John Getchell, and Hugh Getchell were chosen to lay out roads wherever needed in the eastern part, and William Megray, William Gerrish, and Joseph Davis to lay out roads wherever necessary for the town. \$100 silver was to be paid for school, and a teacher to be hired, and a school-house built in the eastern part of the town. In 1783 voted to have three months' preaching, and "that all the sleds in this town shall Bee foer feet Beten Jyents, and aney man Be found or sleding with a slead of Leas weadth than that a Bove meonech shall Bee Liable to fine of twenty shillings fine." 1784, voted not to hire any preacher, to have school three months "this winter," not to be incorporated. In 1785, voted to have three months' preaching. In 1786 it was again voted "not to be incorporated." "In the Plantation of Royallsborough" committees were chosen instead of selectmen: 1774, O. Israel Bagley, William Gerrish, Stephen Chase. 1778, O. Israel Bagley, Charles Hill, William Gerrish. 1779, O. Israel Bagley, Jonathan Armstrong, Joshua Strout. 1780, Jonathan Armstrong, Joshua Strout, Nathaniel Gerrish. 1781, O. Israel Bagley, Ebenezer Newell, John Crehill. 1782, O. Israel Bagley, Josiah Day, Ebenezer Newell. 1783, Joseph Davis, John Cushing, Benjamin Vining. 1784, John Cushing, Benjamin Vining, Josiah Day. 1785, John Cushing, Caleb Estes, Benjamin Vining. 1786, Meather Duren, John Cushing, Hugh Getchell. From 1774 to 1777, Charles Hill was clerk; Benjamin Vining from 1778 to 1786.

A petition for incorporation as *Sharon*, or, if there was any other town by that name, *Bristol*, signed by John Cushing, Israel Bagley, Ebenezer Newell, Joshua Strout, and Jonathan Currier, was sent to the General Court, February 4, 1788, and the town of *Durham* was incorporated February 17, 1789, the 69th town, with a population of about 700. The first town-meeting was held March 17, 1789. Samuel Merrill was chosen moderator; Ebenezer Newell, clerk; John Cushing, Nathaniel Gerrish, and Thomas Fisher, selectmen. April 6 voted to build a pound 30 feet square inside and eight feet high. Voted to raise £45 for support of schools, £18 for the support of the Gospel, and £12 for other town charges. July 20 £100 voted for repair of highways the present year. 1790, March 22, voted to build five school-houses, one on Charles Gerrish's land, one on Aaron Osgood's land, one on the county road near the road leading to Michah Dyer's, one near the Friends' meeting-house, and one on Hugh Getchell's land. April 5 £52 raised for schooling, £18 for "to hier the Gospel preached," and £15 for other town charges. 1791, May 4, voted, 21 to 0, that the District of Maine be set off into a separate state. 1792, April 2, £30 raised for support of schools. 1794, August 14, voted £12.6 to purchase a stock of warlike stores. August 28 voted to pay the soldiers under Capt. Bagley \$10 per month if called into service. 1795, May 6, £60 raised for schooling, £130 for repairing highways. 1808, April 4, John Collins, Isaac Davis, and Joseph Knight were appointed to run the town line. August 29 voted to concur with Boston and other towns in a petition to the President of the United States for the suspension of the embargo. November 7 voted to purchase a town stock of powder, balls, flints, and camp kettles, and \$128.25 were voted for that purpose. 1809, February 6, voted to request the General Court to take measures for a repeal of the several embargo laws. Jonathan Strout, John Collins, Israel Currier, John Converse, Josiah Burnham, Joshua Miller, Meshach Purinton, George Gerrish, Jr,

and William Newell were appointed a committee of safety to correspond with committees from other towns. 1811, November 14, \$120 was voted to buy a town stock of ammunition and to build a powder-house.

War of 1812.—There were eight volunteers from Durham—Captain Nathaniel Bragdon, William Roak, William Weeks, Theophilus Knight, Ezekiel McIntosh, Asa Lambert, John Nason, Jarvis Beal. The Durham militia was called to Bath and was on duty as coast guard less than a month.

1814, September 3, voted to raise \$500 to defray the expenses for rations and powder, and the fine upon the Minot road. 1816, May 20, voted, 45 yeas to 44 nays, that the legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts. 1819, December 6, the town was divided into 13 school districts. 1820, April 15, Josiah Burnham, Alvan Robinson, John Rucker, Secomb Jordan, and Thomas Freeman were directed to petition the legislature to abolish the Court of Common Pleas and substitute a court of equity in each town. 1822, May 6, voted to give \$5 bounty on wild cat heads the ensuing year. 1828, April, Aaron Turner was licensed as a retailer of strong liquors until September. 1829, September 14, voted to accept a deed for a burying-ground, presented to the town by Elijah Littlefield, on condition of its being fenced with a post and board fence free of expense to the town. 1830, September 13, selectmen, treasurer, and clerk authorized to insert in the licenses of as many persons as they may deem necessary permission to sell wine, rum, and other spirituous liquors to be drank in their respective stores or shops. Similar permission was refused in 1831. 1832, April 30, voted that the selectmen employ any person they think suitable to vaccinate the inhabitants. 1834, February 12, James Strout, Joseph Warren, and Daniel Harmon were chosen to remonstrate against being set off from Cumberland county into a new county. 1840, November 2, voted to build a town house, 36 x 40 feet, with 10-foot posts and 23-foot rafters on land of Merrill W. Strout, near the great gully. 1842, February 5, voted to buy a hearse and hearse house for public use. 1843, \$4,300 appropriated for town expenses, repairing bridges, and breaking roads. 1844, appropriated \$3,350. 1845, appropriations, \$3,399. September 3, selectmen given power to build bridge near James Newell's. 1847, selectmen authorized to fence the burial yards. 1849, March 12, Retiah Drinkwater was chosen agent to buy a poor farm. 1850, March 4, "voted to instruct the selectmen to prosecute all who sell liquors illegally"; also to procure a lot in the burying-ground to bury the town poor. 1853, March 14, "voted to advise the selectmen not to appoint an agent to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year." October 2, "voted that the selectmen petition the legislature to be set off from the county of Androscoggin to the county of Cumberland." Voted whether Lewiston, Auburn, or Danville should be the shire-town of the new county of Androscoggin. Auburn had 282 votes and Lewiston 23.

Action of the Town in the Rebellion.—Durham was credited with 161 soldiers in the Civil War, and \$27,673 was paid in bounties. 1862, July 24, voted to pay \$100 each to privates and non-commissioned officers to the number of 18. Voted to raise \$500 for the support of volunteers' families. September 1 voted to raise the town's quota (33 men) according to the last call for troops, and to pay each volunteer \$100, and each drafted man \$50. 1863, July 7, voted to raise \$300 to relieve those who may be drafted. November 30, voted to raise an additional bounty of \$200 for each man enlisting under the call of October 17, 1863, not exceeding 26 in number. 1864, February 3, Ai Waterhouse, John C. Merrill, Horace P. Merrill, Milton C. Wedgwood, and Retiah Drinkwater were chosen to fill the town's quota under the calls of October 17, 1863, and February, 1864. March 7, voted to raise \$6,000 to pay bounty orders due this year. February 20, 1864, voted to borrow \$1,000 to pay for aid to families. August 20 voted to issue town scrip to the amount of \$300 to every man, whether he enlists, gets a substitute, or is drafted, to fill the quota under the call of September 5. October 1, 1864, voted to raise \$3,300 additional bounties to fill the quota. Retiah Drinkwater and Horace B. Merrill were chosen to fill future quotas. January 13, 1865, voted to raise \$400 for each man to fill the quota. February 25 \$100 additional bounty voted to each man of the town's quota under last call. Nelson Strout was appointed agent to fill future quotas. 1866, August 18, voted to pay \$300 to each person who furnished a substitute. In 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1873, frequent action was taken in reference to paying the war debt.

1869, James H. Eveleth, Joseph Warren, Jr, and William D. Roak were appointed to investigate the financial condition of the town. 1870, March 12, voted to raise \$1,200 for town debts; that the military debt be funded, and the selectmen issue the bonds of the town, bearing 6 per cent. interest. 1872, December 2, voted to build our portion of the bridge between Durham and Lisbon Falls, as located by the county commissioner. 1883, March 12, voted to exempt a shoe and a box factory from taxation for 10 years. 1884, September 8, Durham voted, 166 yeas to 44 nays, upon prohibitory amendment. 1887, March 14, voted to abolish the school-district system, and to appropriate \$400 to buy books for the scholars, but, March 31, the latter vote was reconsidered. A motion to reconsider the

vote providing for the abolition of school districts was lost, 109 to 39. The town system is a complete success. 1888, March 12, voted to raise \$200 to build, in connection with the Durham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, a building which shall be used to house the town road machine, and as an exhibition building for the society. 1889 the town was free from debt.

Town Clerks.—The town clerks since the organization of the town, with terms of service, are as follows: Ebenezer Newell, 1789 to 1790; Martin Rourke (Roak), 1791 to 1806; Isaac Davis, 1807 to 1811; Symond Baker, 1812 to 1814; Jacob Herrick, Jr, 1815 to 1829, and in 1832; Allen H. Cobb, 1830 to 1831, and 1833 to 1850; James Strout, Jr, 1851 to 1853, and from 1859 to 1864; John C. Merrill, 1854 to 1856, and 1868 to 1869; Emery S. Warren, 1857, 1871, and 1872; Merrill W. Strout, 1858; Wm B. Newell, 1865, 1873, 1876, and 1877; Wm F. Morrill, 1866 to 1867; Ralph H. Hascall, 1870 and 1887; W. H. Thomas, 1874 and 1875; Ira Goddard, 1878; William D. Roak, 1879; George E. Warren, 1880 to 1886 inclusive; Luther L. Newell, 1888; Marcus W. Eveleth, 1889; George W. Nichols, 1890; Royal A. Rich, 1891.

Selectmen.—1789, John Cushing, Nathaniel Gerrish, Thos Fisher; 1790, Aaron Osgood, N. Gerrish, Thomas Fisher; 1791 and 1792, A. Osgood, N. Gerrish, Caleb Estes; 1793 and 1794, A. Osgood, N. Gerrish, Wm True; 1795, N. Gerrish, Mathew Duran, Samuel Merrill; 1796, N. Gerrish, Samuel Merrill, Reuben Tuttle; 1797, N. Gerrish, Samuel Merrill, Joseph Estes; 1798, N. Gerrish, Isaac Davis, Hugh Getchell; 1799, N. Gerrish, A. Osgood, Isaac Davis; 1800, A. Osgood, Isaac Davis, Caleb Estes; 1801, Isaac Davis, George Ferguson, Caleb Estes; 1802, Isaac Davis, Caleb Estes, Josiah Burnham; 1803 and 1804, Isaac Davis, J. Burnham, Joseph Knight; 1805, Joseph Knight, T. Pierce, Joseph Estes; 1806 and 1807, Josiah Burnham, I. Davis, Joseph Estes; 1808, Josiah Burnham, Wm Stoddard, Thomas Pierce; 1809, J. Burnham, Isaac Davis, John Collins; 1810, I. Davis, J. Collins, Joshua Miller; 1811, I. Davis, J. Burnham, Thomas Pierce; 1812, T. Pierce, Job Sylvester, Jr, David Osgood; 1813 and 1814, J. Burnham, Secomb Jordan, Elijah Macomber; 1815, J. Burnham, Secomb Jordan, Thomas Pierce; 1816, J. Burnham, Symonds Baker, Thomas Freeman; 1817, J. Burnham, E. Macomber, James Strout; 1818, T. Freeman, E. Macomber, James Strout; 1819, Secomb Jordan, T. Pierce, Gideon Curtis; 1820, S. Jordan, T. Pierce, E. Macomber; 1821, Gideon Curtis, James Strout, Daniel Harmon; 1822, 1823, and 1824, J. Strout, E. Macomber, Thomas Pierce; 1825, Thomas Pierce, Joseph H. Hoyt, Ivory Warren; 1826, Thomas Pierce, Joseph H. Hoyt, Jacob Herrick, Jr; 1827, Jacob Herrick, Jr, T. Pierce, Simeon Bailey; 1828 and 1829, Jacob Herrick, Jr, James Strout, Waitstill Webber; 1830, James Strout, Allen H. Cobb, T. Pierce; 1831, James Strout, Jona. Strout, James Newell; 1832, Jacob Herrick, Jr, David Douglass, Wm Newell, Jr; 1833, 1834, and 1835, James Strout, Joseph Warren, Thos Estes; 1836, James Strout, Henry Moore, Joseph Reed, Jr; 1837, Joseph Warren, Joseph Reed, Jr, Simeon Bailey; 1838, Joseph Warren, S. Bailey, Thomas Estes; 1839, James Strout, Daniel Booker, Daniel Harmon; 1840, Joseph Warren, Jona. Strout, John Smith; 1841 and 1842, Joseph Warren, S. Bailey, Sol. Crosman; 1843, Sol. Crosman, Job P. Sylvester, Jr, Alvah Marston; 1844, James Strout, A. Marston, Joseph Warren; 1845, Ivory Warren, James Newell, Jer. Dingley; 1846, 1847, and 1848, Joseph Warren, A. Marston, R. Drinkwater; 1849, Joseph Warren, A. Marston, Wm Robinson; 1850, Joseph Warren, R. Drinkwater, Wm Robinson; 1851 and 1852, Joseph Warren, R. Drinkwater, Wm Newell, Jr; 1853, Joseph Warren, Sewall Libby, Emery S. Warren; 1854, Jos Warren, E. S. Warren, David Bowe; 1855, Nelson H. Cary, Wm D. Roak, John D. Osgood; 1856, Joseph Warren, W. D. Roak, J. D. Osgood; 1857, Joseph Warren, Wm H. Johnson, Sewall Strout; 1858, Wm D. Roak, John D. Osgood, Barnard Williams; 1859 and 1860, Emery S. Warren, S. Strout, W. H. Johnson; 1861, Sewall Strout, H. C. Libby, R. C. Michaels; 1862, Sewall Strout, Gideon Bragdon, Washington Parker; 1863, Sewall Strout, W. Parker, Elisha Beal; 1864, Joseph Warren, E. S. Warren, Alfred Lunt; 1865, Joseph Warren, A. Lunt, James Strout, Jr; 1866, John D. Osgood, Joseph Miller, T. C. Pinkham; 1867, Wm D. Roak, Joseph Miller, Joseph H. Davis; 1868, Nathaniel Dunning, George Douglas, Jona. Haskell; 1869, Wm D. Roak, G. Douglas, Wm C. Hascall; 1870, Wm C. Hascall, J. H. Davis, John C. Merrill; 1871, Alfred Lunt, Wm B. Newell, A. Littlefield; 1872 and 1873, Alfred Lunt, Charles W. Harding, Wm Lang; 1874, Chas W. Harding, Wm B. Newell, Daniel Dyer; 1875, Joseph W. Davis, Alfred Lunt, Benjamin W. Nason; 1876, Alfred Lunt, Joseph H. Davis, Leonard Macomber; 1877, Alfred Lunt, Chas W. Harding, Lewis C. Robinson; 1878, Joseph H. Davis, Wm S. Miller, Henry Sylvester; 1879, Wm B. Newell, Joseph H. Davis, Henry Sylvester; 1880, Wm B. Newell, Lorenzo S. Lambert, Alfred Littlefield; 1881, Wm B. Newell, Leroy S. Bowie, Emery S. Warren; 1882, Alfred Lunt, Leroy S. Bowie, Willey L. Davis; 1883, Alfred Lunt, L. S. Lambert, John H. Merrill; 1884, L. S. Lambert, Wm B. Newell, John H. Merrill; 1885, Alfred Lunt, Chas H. Bliss, Leroy S. Bowie; 1886 and 1887, Willey L. Davis, Samuel B. Libby, Chas M. Varney; 1888, Henry Sylvester, Chas H. Bliss, Rufus Parker; 1889 and 1890, Joseph H. Davis, Samuel B. Libby, Wm Stackpole; 1891, Horace M. Beal, William B. Newell, George H. Estes.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Prominent Early and Other Settlers—Congregational Church—First Free Baptist Church—Quakers—Methodist Episcopal Church—Baptist Church—Universalists—Temperance—Centennial—Growth and Prosperity—Hotels, Traders, Etc.

PROMINENT EARLY AND OTHER SETTLERS. — *Major Charles Gerrish* was born in Berwick, in 1718, and was the first settler of Royalsborough. He married Mary Frost. Their children were Lieut William, Charles, Nathaniel, George, James, and Mary. Mary m. Abner Harris, and settled in Lewiston. Lieut William m. Esther Parker, in 1767. Children: Nathaniel, Betsey, Richard, Benjamin, Jane, James, Sarah, Molly, and William. Charles, Jr, m. Phœbe Blethen, in 1770. Children: Huldah, Betsey, Jeremiah, Mary, Charles, William, Margaret, and Sally. Nathaniel m. Sarah Marriner, in 1777. Children: George, Hannah, Joseph M., Loruhamah, Sarah, Abigail, Thirza, Moses, and Nathaniel. George, born in Royalsborough, June 16, 1753, died May 23, 1814, was a farmer and settled on the Major Charles homestead. He m. Mary Mitchell, of Freeport, December 20, 1781. Children: Susannah; James, who settled near the Major Charles homestead; John m. Joanna West, of Freeport, and settled on the old homestead; Charles and Mary.

In 1775 *Elijah Douglas*, of Middleborough, Mass., removed from Harpswell Neck to Royalsborough and settled on the John Plummer farm; he also owned much land. He united with the Friends, at Falmouth, in 1754. He died in 1814, aged 94. His son, Joseph, m. Mary McFall. In 1781 he bought of Stephen Chase 100 acres of wild land in Royalsborough, for £213 6s. 18d, and built his log house. This farm was owned in 1873 by Albert Booker. Cornelius Douglas took a deed of land in 1776. He came from Harpswell and built the fifth house (of logs) in town. He died June 20, 1821. His son, Joshua, born September 8, 1794, was for many years an earnest minister of the Friends' Society. Joshua m. Jane Adams, June 11, 1818, and purchased the Andrew Adams homestead near Plummer's mill, where he resided until 1835, when he bought a farm of 100 acres of Caleb Jones. He died January 21, 1881. Children: Joseph, Eliza Jane, George, John, Charles, Joshua Lufkin, and William Henry. *Joshua Lufkin Douglas*, born in Durham, now of Bath, married Helen L. Harvey. He moved to Bath in 1863, where he has been in trade many years. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the M. E. Church, was appointed class leader in 1864; is a steward, and has served as trustee of the church for several years. He has been secretary of Solar Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bath, for 18 years. He is much interested in

historical research, is a member of Maine Historical Society, and compiled and published "The Douglas Genealogy," issued in 1890.

Ebenezer Newell, the first town clerk, settled on the rise of ground near the junction of the Freeport and Brunswick roads. Three generations of Ebenezers lived here. William (born in 1772), son of Ebenezer¹ and Katherine (Richards) Newell, and brother of Samuel Newell, the missionary, married Anna Hoyt, and came from Newton, Mass., about 1802. He settled where George Rich lives, between Southwest Bend and West Durham. Among their children were John, William, Anna, David, Harriet. David became a clergyman, had a large family of children, and recently died in South Windham. His son, William B., now residing in Durham, is the father of Hon. William H. Newell, mayor of Lewiston. Samuel Newell, the missionary, was graduated from Harvard in 1807, and was one of the band of first missionaries to India, embracing Judson, Nott, and Mills. William Newell was often in positions of trust and was much esteemed. He died January 2, 1881, aged 81. To enlist in the Union army he dyed his hair and beard, was accepted, and became a noted nurse in the hospitals. He held many offices, and in the militia held every office from ensign to general.

Captain Joshua Strout and wife Betsey (Cobb) Strout were natives of Cape Elizabeth, and came to Royalsborough before 1771. Of their children were Sarah, m. Nathaniel Gerrish; Barnabas; Betsey, m. John Dow; Jonathan, m. Sarah Vining, was a sea-captain for 50 years; Mary, m. Isaac Lambert; Tamerson, m. Abel Curtis; Abigail, m. Thomas Lambert; Dorothy, m. Simeon Blethen; Ebenezer K.; Joshua, and James. David B., son of Jonathan and Sarah (Vining) Strout, married Jane B. Lufkin, and died in 1890. He was a resident of Auburn over 30 years. He was a strong temperance man and a Universalist, and for many years conducted a large Bible class at the Auburn church and did much Sunday-school work in the rural districts of that city.

Among the families here previous to 1800 were those of Lieut Wm Gerrish, Christopher Tracy, Ebenezer Newell, Joseph York, David Dyer, Abel True, John McIntosh, John Stackpole, Aaron Osgood, Stephen Wesson, Pelatiah Warren, Capt. Samuel Nichols, John Lincoln, Benjamin Roberts, Matthew Duran, Nathaniel Osgood, Edward Woodbery, Simeon Sanborn, John Randall, Capt. William McGray, James Heberd, John Vining, Ebenezer Bragdon, David Coffin, Isaac Turner, James Wilson, William Hoyt, Stephen Randall, Edward Fifield, Enoch Newell, Joshua Miller, Samuel True, John Cushing, Jr, Henry Farr, Jr, Dr John Converse, Benjamin Osgood. Reuben Dyer, John Dow, Benjamin Vining, Josiah Burnham (a justice of the peace, and executed many deeds), Ezekiel Williams, Jacob Sawyer. Bachelder Ring, Hugh Getchell, Wm Mitchell, Capt. Isaac Davis, Dr Symonds Baker, Capt. O. Israel Bagley, Francis Harmon, Ezekiel Jones, Samuel, Joel, Joshua, Moses, Phineas, Richard, and Robert Mitchell, Joseph Sawyer, Robert Hunnewell, Wm Wilson, Wm Phillips, Jonathan and Daniel True, John Coffin, Elisha Douglas, Enoch Davis, James Parker, Daniel Harmon, Michael Davis, Job Sylvester, David Gross, Andrew Adams, John Larrabee, Wm Webster, Joseph Knight, Thomas Proctor, James Blethen,

John Skinner, Wm Newell, Harris and Harvey Garcelon, Isaac Lambert, Edward and James Estes (Quakers), Jonathan Beal, Joseph Parker, George Williams, Solomon Tracy, Waitstill Webber.

Robert Plummer, born in Cape Elizabeth, March 1, 1761, and his wife, Zilpah Farr, born in Easton, November 3, 1768, were married August 29, 1786, and settled in Royalsborough. They had 10 children — William, Lucy, John, Abigail, Zilpah, Henry, Moses, James, John, and Dolly; all have passed away. Henry and the younger John settled in Durham. Henry was a shoemaker by trade, carried on his farm, and owned the Plummer Mills. It was largely through his influence and means that the brick meeting-house was built. He died in 1875 in his eightieth year. His sons settled in Lisbon and have been engaged in milling. George, Edward, and Charles have been members of the legislature. Edward is agent of the Androscoggin Water-Power Company and George is postmaster at Lisbon Falls.

Martin Rourke came to America from Ireland in 1773, when 13 years old. He served through the war, and in 1783 came to North Yarmouth with his commander, Captain Lawrence. In 1788 he married the captain's sister, Elizabeth, and moved to Royalsborough as the first schoolmaster. In 1791 he was elected town clerk, and served until his death in 1807. His son William married Mercy Davis. Their son, Hon. William D. Roak, was born on the farm where he now resides. He married Ann S. Wagg, of Durham. Their children are Cyrus A., Algernon M., Millbury F., and R. Belle. Mr Roak is a Congregationalist and a Republican. He has held many official positions. He has been selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor for five years, and for three years was chairman of the board of selectmen, and has served as town clerk, agent, auditor, and has been a member of the school committee nine years, county commissioner six years, representative two years, and state senator four years. In public and in private life he has been honest, fearless, and conscientious, and his official duties have been performed carefully and thoroughly.

ECCLESIASTICAL. — Congregationalism. — In 1775 Jonathan Bagley, in behalf of himself and the proprietors, notified the inhabitants of Royalsborough to meet and agree upon some place for building a house for public worship. In 1789 a committee was chosen to provide to finish the house, etc. 1790, April 5, voted to employ Rev. Abraham Cummings to preach to the amount of £18 this year. 1792, voted to hire Mr Chapman for a year. 1795, raised £30 for preaching. 1796, called Rev. Jacob Herrick, salary to be £80, settlement of £50, and 100 acres of land (ministerial land). Mr Herrick was ordained in March, 1796, and a small congregation gathered. May 9, voted not to pay Capt. Bagley £35 for entertaining the council at the ordination. 1809, April 9, the inhabitants of the North Parish in Durham voted to sell the overplus pews in the meeting-house to the highest bidder, at public auction. The pur-

chasers were: Barnabas Strout, pew No. 17, \$81; Josiah Burnham, No. 18, \$82; Job Sylvester, No. 15, \$80; John Converse, doctor, No. 16, \$80; Francis Harmon, No. 14, \$80; George Williams, No. 13, \$81; Dr Symond Baker, No. 53, \$39; Secomb Jordan, No. 64, \$47; Rev. Jacob Herrick, No. 30, \$53; Joseph Osgood, No. 31, \$51; Matthew Duran, No. 69, \$42; Elijah Macomber, No. 42, \$46; William Newell, No. 54, \$47; Capt. Jonathan Strout, No. 11, \$72; Gideon Curtis, No. 12, \$72; Nehemiah Hooper, No. 7, \$65; Capt. Jonathan Strout, No. 8, \$66; George Gerrish, Jr, No. 38, \$51; Samuel Merrill, No. 72, \$42; Dr Symond Baker, No. 34, \$51; James Hubbard, No. 37, \$44; Benjamin Osgood, No. 33, \$46; Isaac Randall was awarded the contract for completing the outside work for the sum of \$566, and the inside work for \$570. Francis Harmon was given the job of building the porch to the new meeting-house for the sum of \$174. Capt. Thomas Chase was to complete the building, which was not finished until about 1805, and was afterward called the Centre meeting-house. It was located on the Freeport road about one-half mile from the village. This church was abandoned for religious services and went to ruin 40 years ago. Rev. Jacob Herrick preached here nearly 40 years. He was tall, erect, and a noble-looking man; and an earnest, energetic preacher, as devout as he was persevering, and much beloved by all. The Union church, on the hill near the Bend, was built about 1835 (after the old church was abandoned) by the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists, and was used alternately by them. A Congregational church was built in the south part of the town, in the Stetson neighborhood, about 30 years ago. It was taken down and removed to South West Bend and is still in use. The following Congregational clergymen have performed ministerial labor since the close of Mr Herrick's pastorate: James Elliot, from November, 1845, to November, 1848; Jonas Fiske, from May 20, 1849, to September 12, 1852; Wm V. Jordan, from November 1, 1854, to November, 1855; John S. C. Abbott, from 1856 to 1857; Henry S. Loring, from January 1, 1857, to 1859; W. H. Haskell, from September 12, 1862, to 1869; Albert Bushnell, 1871; Chas W. Hill, 1872, 1873; Prof. Jotham Sewell, of Brunswick, 1874, 1875; Prof. Richard Stanley, of Lewiston, 1876, 1877, 1878; Richard Wickett, 1879-1885; Geo. W. Gould, of Lisbon, 1885, 1886, 1887; R. L. Sheafe, of Bangor, 1888; Prof. Thos L. Angell, 1889-1890. The church membership is 26. The Sabbath school is usually attended by from 35 to 50 pupils.

The First Free Baptist Church of Durham was organized in 1781, being the eleventh church in the denomination. It was organized, probably, by Elder Benjamin Randall, for we find in that year he visited all of the churches and found them "in a very encouraging condition and walking in gospel order and union." This church, as all of the early churches, had its seasons of prosperity and adversity. Very little is known of its history until 1829, when it was reorganized by Rev. George Lamb, of Brunswick, with these members,

who have all passed away: Elijah Littlefield, Daniel Gould, Henry Plummer, Christopher Tracy, Abram Metcalf, John Robinson, John Blethen, Mary Getchell, Margaret Tracy, Jane Gould, Lovina Tracy, Elizabeth Tracy. Soon after the church was reorganized, quite a large addition was made to its membership. For several years there was only occasional preaching from outside. Christopher Tracy and Henry Plummer were licensed to improve their gift, and the meetings were kept up without a settled minister until 1840. During this year there was a great revival and the church membership was largely increased. For the next 15 years the church enjoyed great prosperity. The meetings were held in three different school-houses, but these soon became too small to accommodate the people, and the question of a new meeting-house was agitated. A plan of a house was decided upon and Mr Henry Plummer, who had a deep interest in the progress and growth of this denomination, made the offer that if they would raise \$450 he would be responsible for the rest. The amount was raised, and Mr Plummer built the house in 1845, the cost being over \$1,000. The building was dedicated November 20, 1845. After the church lost its visibility, Mr Plummer purchased the house and had it thoroughly repaired, and it is in good condition to-day.

Quakers.—Among the first Friends were Samuel Jones, Joseph and Caleb Estes, Andrew Pinkham, and Elijah Douglass. Soon after, Samuel Weare, Robert Goddard, and Silas Goddard, moved from Falmouth. They held their first meeting in the house of Joseph Estes. The house was known as the "Old Hawkes House." They built a one-story meeting-house. A two-story addition was made in 1800, and in 1828 the whole was burned. The meetings were then held in the Old Hawkes House till the brick church was built. May 5, 1783, the plantation voted "Not to sett of the quakers to have school by themselves but to have the advantages of the Town School. 1785, voted that those people called frends ar sat of from Paen any School money to the Plantation this year." Among the first ministers were Samuel Jones and Joseph Douglas, who was a powerful preacher in the society, and devoted much of his time and energy to the cause of Christ. He died December 22, 1821. Nathan Douglas⁵ (John,¹ Elijah,² Joseph,³ David,⁴) was born in Durham, January 18, 1812, and at the age of 22 commenced the work of the ministry at the Friends' meeting-house in Durham, and has since been the principal minister of that faith in town. His labors have been faithful, with satisfactory results. He has visited nearly every yearly meeting of Friends on this continent. His sermons are plain and direct, and he is beloved and respected by all who know him. In 1873 the society had about 180 members and five ministers. The meetings were largely attended by those of other denominations. Membership in 1890, 257. Charles W. Webber is the clerk. The church buildings are valued at about \$2,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Durham was at first part of Bowdoinham circuit, which was formed in 1803, True Glidden preacher in charge, and upon invitation preached at the house of his uncle, Deacon William True, of Durham. Previously Asa Heath had visited and preached in Durham; also James Lewis, of Gorham, a local preacher. In August, 1804, a quarterly meeting was held here, which resulted in a revival and 100 persons were converted and received into the M. E. Church. (Timothy Merritt supplied the place of the presiding elder, Joshua Taylor. This meeting, Sabbath day, was held in a grove, not far from the site of the present church building. Mr Merritt preached from Amos 7:ii; an exhortation was made by David Dudley, and prayer by James Lewis.) Among these were: George Ferguson, William Jones, John Tyler, Daniel Harwood, Abel True, Samuel True, John Hatch, Richard Doane, Jacob Randall, and their wives; also Deacon Daniel Harmon and wife; Deacon William True and wife joined the Methodists at this time, and many of the prominent families became followers of this faith, and the place of the revival has since been known as "Methodist Corner." In 1806 Durham circuit was made a separate charge, including Durham, Pownal, Danville, Lisbon, and Litchfield, *Durham Class*, July 12, 1809: David Dudley, Eleanor Dudley, Richard Doane, Mary Doane, Edward Doane, Sarah Doane, Lemuel Roberts, Nabby Roberts, Thomas Roberts, Submit Roberts, Susanna Roberts, Daniel Roberts, Enoch Davis, Sally Davis, Mariam Brown, Reuben Roberts, Luther Plummer, Hannah Plummer. By some peculiar friendship or favor the General Court of Massachusetts deviated from its usual custom and granted an act of incorporation to this society in 1810, and a Methodist house of worship was built near Methodist Corner. (This house was remodelled and improved in 1867, and rededicated in February, 1868.) In 1814 the New England Conference held its session here, Bishop McKendree presiding. Since 1849 Durham has been a separate charge or circuit. There are a goodly number of Methodists in town and the services are well sustained. This denomination has ever been zealous in good works and among its ministry are numbered several natives of the town. Rev. Allen H. Cobb, a Methodist preacher, a native of Barnstable, Mass., came to Durham in 1818 and was a valuable citizen. He died in 1856. He was a man of ability and left his impress upon the people.

A *Baptist Church* was organized August 8, 1838, with these persons: Isaac Lambert, James Wagg, Jeremiah Dingley, Joel Moss, William Dingley, Isaac Lambert, Jr, Mary Lambert, Eliza Macomber, Isabel Jones, Dorothy Blethen, Hannah Richerson, Harriet Lambert, Julian Blethen, Betsey Bowe, Mary Mitchell, Lucy Lambert, Maria Dingley, Abigail Blethen, Sally Moss, Mary Barstow, Jael Farrow, Marian Downer. The introductory prayer was made by Brother Atkins, of the M. E. Church. The sermon was by Rev. E. R. Warren, and the right-hand of fellowship was given by Rev. R. C. Starr. An address

was made by Brother Owen, and the organizing prayer was offered by Rev. Noah Hooper. Isaac Lambert was chosen and ordained deacon. The same month, the church was admitted to the Baptist Association at North Yarmouth. Rev. Noah Hooper was the first preacher. In 1839 two members were admitted by baptism, and in 1840 14 were received. In 1841 there were 41 members, and Rev. Mr Hooper became pastor for two years. In 1843 Rev. Moses Hanscom was called and remained 15 years, and his faithful labors added many members to the church. In 1851 there were 50 members and the church was at the height of its prosperity. From that time it has steadily declined. Its most earnest and energetic members either have died or left to join other churches. Rev. Mr Tucker, who succeeded Mr Hanscom, "labored hard," as an old member of the church puts it, "but with poor success." Since he left, the church has been unable to support preaching, and about five years ago was dropped from the Baptist Association. Only six scattered members remain, and the only vestige of the past prosperity of the church is the fine church building, which is owned in common with the Methodists. The last deacons were Isaac Lambert, A. Marston, William Dingley, and E. Titcomb. The Sabbath school had at one time 60 members, Deacon William Dingley being superintendent.

The Universalist Church.—A small church building was erected by the Universalists at the Bend, about 1840. Some years prior to this, persons of this belief had occasional preaching at the old school-house below the Bend. Rev. Leander Hussey was first settled and preached two years; Rev. L. P. Rand, three years; Rev. Mr Knowlton, from 1845 to 1850. He was a prominent worker in the temperance cause. Many of the members moved away from the place and preaching was not sustained. The building was burned and never rebuilt.

Temperance.—The temperance question was agitated very early. Among the itinerant Methodist preachers of Auld Lang Syne was James Weston, a small man, scholarly and of fair ability. He was very zealous in advocating temperance, and, as at that time rum was sold in nearly all of the stores, he preached an able sermon on the subject, and a pledge was drawn up for circulation and signers. In April, 1849, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr Knowlton, a Universalist clergyman, and an earnest worker in this cause, there was an extensive temperance revival and a very successful brotherhood of temperance workers was organized, called Temperance Watchmen, with the motto, "Temperance, Humanity and Progress." This was the parent society of many in Maine and did good work for over a decade, and sowed good seed which has borne fruit. There are now two flourishing societies of Good Templars here—Minnehaha and Crystal Rock lodges.

Durham's Centennial.—August 22, 1889, was celebrated the one hundredth birthday of the town, on the fair grounds. There was a morning parade of

fantastics and a procession, then the literary exercises, followed by a dinner at 12 M. At 2 P.M. about 1,500 people were ready to look at the races. Then followed music, addresses, etc. The address of welcome was by Rev. E. L. Warren; prayer, Rev. John Cobb; song, "Home, Sweet Home," by Mrs. Ada Cary Sturgis; address by Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr; responses: "The People of Durham," Dr D. B. Strout; "The First Proprietor, Col Isaac Royall," Z. K. Harmon, Esq.; "Progress in Temperance," Rev. I. C. Knowlton; "Music in Durham," Dr T. M. Warren; music, chorus; poem by Elizabeth Converse Durgin; music by the Durham Band; address by Hon. William P. Frye; responses: "The Farmers of Durham," Hon. William D. Roak; "The Mechanics," Lewis D. Robinson; "The Clergy," Rev. George Plummer; "The Teachers," W. H. Newell, Esq.; "The Medical Profession," Dr C. E. Williams; "Missionaries of Durham," Rev. W. S. Hascall. The exercises were concluded by singing "America."

Durham was at the height of its prosperity 50 years ago; the tide of business seemed to flow towards the town, and many thought the little town would be a large city. The four stores at South West Bend did more business than those of Lewiston and Auburn combined. Even a milliner's shop was taken from Auburn to locate at the Bend. As a manufacturing town it ranked with the leading ones in the state. Saw and grist mills were on every stream. A steam saw-mill, a tannery, a chair factory, a ship-yard, and fulling mills kept up a hum of industry and employed numerous workmen. All about were signs of prosperity and growth; but the advent of the railroad changed entirely the flow of the business stream which formerly ran down the Androscoggin from the northern towns; the commerce from Vermont, New Hampshire, and other places was diverted into different channels, and Durham is now a purely agricultural town, with a population of 1,111, and a valuation of \$378,240. Many of her sons and daughters have achieved honor and renown, and rank high as statesmen, theologians, singers, and scholars.

Hotels and Traders.—A house to accommodate the traveling public was kept by a Mrs Proctor. This inn was located on the banks of the Androscoggin river, about one mile north of the Bend. In 1829, Joshua Miller, a native of Durham, moved to South West Bend and opened a tavern on the site of the Durham House, of which Abner Merrill is landlord. In 1834, in company with Reuben Higgins, he bought out the Dingley's store, and was in trade there about six years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr Miller then retired from trade and resided on a farm until his death. Mr and Mrs Miller were very generous hearted people, and in their house the wayfarer found the comforts of a home. There was a public house kept for a few years at Methodist Corner by Mr Hoyt. At one time (between 1820 and 1848) there were four large stores at the Bend—Horace Corbett's, (James) Strout & (Rufus) Jordan's, Ivory Warren's, John Higgins's. Barnabas Strout traded

at the Bend, and kept a hotel where Wesley Day now lives. Emery S. Warren, the present trader in the Strout & Jordan store, has been in business fifty years. John Randall had a small store very early at Methodist Corner (West Durham), and later there were two stores there. Now R. A. Rich conducts trade here. Jonathan Merrill traded in the store R. M. Strout now occupies, and in a preceding generation A. Merrill "traded and put up folks" also at the Bend. G. W. Keirstead and the Grange Store are now in trade at the Bend. A store at South Durham has been conducted by the Lunt family for years, the firm being A. F. Lunt & Co. It is now A. F. & A. Lunt. There are many prosperous farmers in town. Among them are Everett L. Macomber, who resides about a mile from South West Bend village, and F. A. Harding, at West Durham.

Emery S. Warren has been a merchant and trader for half a century, and conversant with town affairs, having served as town clerk, selectman, and chairman of the Board, and has also represented Durham in the legislature. Mr Warren married a daughter of Abraham Whitney, of Lisbon. His son, George E. Warren, conducts business with him, and has been town clerk for several years. Emery S. Warren was treasurer of Acacia Lodge, F. & A. M., for many years.

George W. Nichols, son of David M. and Margaret (Doane) Nichols, was born in 1833 in Weld, Me. He is a great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Nichols, of Massachusetts. His parents and his grandfather, Thomas Nichols, were natives of Durham, and were of the Methodist faith. His great-grandfather was John Randall, an early settler. In 1868 Mr Nichols established himself as a manufacturer in Durham, and for several years made wagons and sleighs. At present he attends to the repairing and painting of carriages. He is a Republican, has held the office of town clerk, and is a good citizen. His wife, Matilda, is a daughter of Greenfield and Sarah (Gerrish) Harris, and a descendant of Capt. Charles Gerrish. Children: Rozella M. (Mrs Ralph J. Haskell, of New Gloucester), Charles F., Sarah L. (Mrs Charles A. Merrill, of Auburn), Trull Doane, Annie H., and Mary O. 25 acres of the place now owned by George H. Estes was sold for taxes December 29, 1791, by "York Collector" for 17 shillings. This land was subsequently purchased by Richard Doane and was inherited by his grandson, George W. Nichols, who sold it about 1860, and it is now valued at \$20 an acre.

Jonathan Libby moved to Durham in 1847, and went into business as a cooper with Edward Dow. About 1850 he bought Mr Dow out, and was in the business until his death, May 25, 1882. He was a leading temperance man and one of the first Republicans in town. He was in the legislature in 1868, and town treasurer from 1866 to 1869. *Samuel B. Libby*, his son, born in North Yarmouth, January 29, 1843, had good educational advantages, and taught a winter school in Brunswick in 1861. He enlisted July 21, 1862, and

served until July 5, 1865. He was transferred to the signal corps with Colonel Dahlgren in 1864, was taken prisoner on the "Dahlgren raid," and was imprisoned at Andersonville and other rebel prisons until November 30, 1864, when he was paroled at Savannah. In January, 1868, Mr Libby again became a resident of Durham, and has since carried on the cooperage business. He is a Republican in politics and an indefatigable party worker. He was selectman and assessor in 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890. He is a past master of Acacia Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Eureka Grange; and is a member of Burnside Post, G. A. R., Auburn; Maple Commandery, U. O. G. C.; and Minnehaha Lodge, I. O. G. T.

William H. Field, son of Stephen and Mary (Sleeper) Field, was born in Lewiston, March 31, 1853. In 1878 he organized the Durham Packing Company to carry on the corn packing business at South West Bend. From 100,000 to 150,000 cans of corn were put up yearly until November 14, 1889, when the works were burned. Mr Field started the canning business at North Turner with Benjamin Keen, and since 1880 he, with Charles Gay, of Auburn, has owned a large corn-cauning factory at New Gloucester as the Durham Packing Company, which he conducts. Mr Field is also a market gardener and stock raiser. His place, Riverside Farm, is pleasantly located on the Androscoggin at South West Bend, and he has some fine blooded horses. He married Cora Idella Hackett, of Minot. He is a Democrat and has served two years in the U. S. Army.

Dr Nelson Howard Cary, son of Simeon and Roanna (Howard) Cary, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., January 5, 1807. He came to Hartford, Me, in 1815. He was graduated from Maine Medical School in 1828. He practiced at Ware, Mass., Gorham, Wayne, and Durham. In 1874 he relinquished practice, and died April 10, 1877. He married, in 1829, Maria Stockbridge. They had six children, one of whom is the famous singer, Annie Louise (Cary) Raymond. In 1852 he married Julia S. Warren; they had one daughter, Mrs Ada (Cary) Sturgis. Dr Cary possessed broad common-sense, keen philosophy, and especially excelled in music.

Dr W. R. Wright came to Durham from Farmington in 1856 and was in practice until 1870, when he removed to Bath. His son, *Josiah L. Wright, M.D.*, born in Farmington, December 22, 1850, studied medicine with his father, Dr J. W. Small, at Bowdoin Medical School in 1873-4-5, and later in Boston with Dr Small, located as a physician at Richmond in 1878, at Lewiston in 1881, and at Durham in 1884. He belongs to Maine Eclectic Medical Society and was its secretary in 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.

TURNER.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Boundaries — Township Granted — Sylvester — Canada — Names of Proprietors — Description — Attempts at Settlement — Pioneer and Other Settlers — Inhabitants in 1780 — 1790 — 1800 — Town Annals, Etc.

TURNER lies on the Androscoggin river, embraces about 40 square miles, and is bounded southerly by Auburn and Minot, westerly by Hebron, Buckfield, and Hartford, northerly by Livermore, and easterly by Leeds and Greene. The township was granted in 1765 by Massachusetts to the heirs of Captain Joseph Sylvester and his company for services rendered in Canada, in 1690, and was in lieu of one previously granted in New Hampshire. It was called Sylvester-Canada, was to be "of the contents of seven miles square in the unappropriated lands," and "laid out adjoining to some former grants to the eastward of the Saco River," and had the usual stipulations, with the addition that 81 families were to be settled. *Names of Proprietors:* Joseph Atkinson, Samuel Bryant, Robert Buck, Nathaniel Bartlett, John Delano, Samuel Dwelly, Samuel Doughty, William Eaton, John Field, Eleazer Jackson, John Joyce, Cornelius Jones, John Kent, Joseph Knap, John Kingman, John Lambert, Arthur Low, Mark Lothrop, Edward Smith, Thomas Snell, Thomas Soper, John Sylvester, Benjamin Suten, Joseph Studley, Mathew Stetson, Samuel Sprague, Joseph Shelley, Benjamin Gannett, Paul Guilford, James Glass, Joseph Goold, Samuel Hunt, James Howard, Thomas Hiland, Isaac Hanmer, James Harris, Nathaniel Harlow, Nathaniel Holmes, Gershom Marble, Thomas Morton, Samuel Pittifer, Joseph Prior, Robert Pheney, Nathaniel Parker, Elnathan Palmer, Peter Roach, John Records, Capt. Jos. Sylvester, Edward Standley, James Snow, Moses Simmons, John Stetson, Stephen Totman, Lazarus Turner, Thomas Wild, Jabez Warren, Return Waite, Ebenezer White, Benony Wolly, John Wetherel.

The proprietors located the township, returned a plan, and it was confirmed to them June 20, 1768, with these boundaries: "Beginning at a place in Androscoggin River called crooked Repels, six miles (as the River runs) above Androscoggin great falls, which is the easterly corner of Bakerstown so called, from thence running North 60° West, in the Northeasterly line of said Bakerstown, five miles and a half, to the northerly corner thereof, then running North 26° East by Province Land Ten miles and 180 rods to a stake with stones about it, then running by Province land South 60° east 3 miles and 250 rods

to said River, thence running Southerly by said River to the bounds first mentioned." 3,200 acres were allowed for ponds. The surface is neither uneven nor rough, having few rugged hills and much good farming land. The Androscoggin, Nezinscot (or Twenty-mile) rivers, Martin's, and other streams water it finely and furnish water privileges. Numerous ponds abound; the largest are Bear, Pleasant, and Little Wilson ponds. A heavy growth of timber covered the township, and Dr French says "it was noted for its forests of pine of the best quality, and many of its majestic trees were sought for masts and spars." The soil where the pines grew most luxuriant is mostly a sandy or clay loam, but the land away from the streams is a gravelly loam, producing a plenitude of crops. Turner has always held high rank as an agricultural town, and the people are thrifty, intelligent, prosperous, and progressive. Fruit grows in abundance, and there are some large orchards, that of A. S. Ricker, treasurer of the State Pomological Society, in 1891 yielding 1,300 barrels of apples. The leading interest, however, is dairying. Great care has been taken to introduce the best stock, and it is perhaps the first dairy town in Maine. There are several dairy farms producing from 1,000 to 4,500 pounds of choice butter yearly, but many who keep cows send their milk to the factories. A high grade of intelligence, thrift, and prosperity has marked Turner from the first, many of its sons have been prominent in state and the nation, and the average wealth of its inhabitants is high for a town so far from business centres and railroad facilities. Its population in 1850 was 2,537, and the highest tide was reached in 1860, when it was 2,682. From that date there has been a steady decrease to 1890, when the census gave 2,016 inhabitants. All Turner needs to grow and prosper is the building of the Androscoggin Valley Railroad. The scenery in many parts is lovely, the Oxford hills and northern mountains adding a touch of grandeur to the view, while along the rivers is a constant succession of pastoral beauty. The town can supply everything the most exacting summer tourist can desire, and affords a delightful place to recuperate; already summer boarding may be considered an industry. It has many water powers. (See page 42.)

Although the proprietors early made efforts to furnish roads, it was long before their labors produced good results. Lots were laid out and the plan looked well, but the proprietors came not, settlers did not buy the lots, trespassers were boldly cutting the valuable pine, and in October, 1770, the proprietors chose a committee to prosecute them and burn the hay they had cut and stacked to facilitate their operations. Arrangements were also made to clear the road, later Upper street, which passed into Bakerstown and over Dillingham hill. In 1771 the proprietors, to meet the conditions of their charter, voted to give 30 lots to settlers, and, if they had no meadow, might cut hay on any proprietor's land for five years. In August they offered a bounty of £6 to each settler who should take a lot and clear five acres by

November 1, 1772. Even this inducement failed. In April, 1771, they offered to any one who would build a saw-mill by January, 1773, and a grist-mill by 1775, two settling lots, and in August voted to get these mills built on best terms possible and to give £20 additional to the lots. April 15, 1772, an agent was appointed to influence the Court of Sessions to lay out and open a road from Little Androscoggin river, and Mr Josiah Smith was directed to procure some kind of conveyance for horses over that stream. A bounty of £4 10s. was offered to settlers locating between November 1, 1772, and July 1, 1773.

In 1772 Daniel Staples, Thomas and Elisha Records, Joseph Leavitt and Abner Phillips became pioneers in Sylvester, and March, 1773, were voted the £10 bounty on condition of "completing the terms of settlement."

Jacob Leavitt,¹ the father of Joseph, came from Pembroke, Mass. The line of ancestry, in the sketch of Joseph Leavitt, in the "History of Turner," is incorrect. The writer of that sketch takes pleasure in correcting the error, which arose through consulting authorities by correspondence. Josiah² Leavitt had a son, Jacob, born 1732 or 1733, but he died unmarried. Israel,² brother of Josiah,² had a son, Jacob, born 1732 in Pembroke, and he is undoubtedly the patriarch of the Turner families. An unpublished work, by John S. Leavitt, late of Chicago (now in the writer's possession), is very full; the compiler was painstaking and faithful. From this genealogy I find that Solomon,³ son of Israel,² John¹ (John¹ Leavitt was born in England in 1608, came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1628, removed to Hingham in 1636, and died in 1691), removed from Hingham to Pembroke, and died at an advanced age. His son, Jacob,⁴ the patriarch of the Turner families, was born in Pembroke, February 4, 1732. He was married by Rev. Daniel Leires, of that town, to Sylvia Bonney, daughter of Ichabod Bonney, Esq., of Pembroke, March 15, 1753. He removed to Turner, August 6, 1778, and died, January 25, 1814, aged 82 years. Mrs Sylvia (Bonney) Leavitt was born in Pembroke,² September 3, 1733, and died in Turner, December 31, 1810. Jacob Leavitt was father of 13 children. His son, Joseph Leavitt, born in Pembroke, in 1755 or 1756, was among the first to enlist in the army of the Revolution. He served only one enlistment, subsequently coming to Maine as assistant to the government surveyors. He liked the country, and asked the surveyors of what is now Turner to assign a lot to him, which they did, next to the "meeting-house lot" on Upper street, where he made a home, and lived and died. This is still known as the Joseph Leavitt place. He was married three times: first to Anna Stevens,³ who bore him 8 children; the eldest, Joseph⁶ Leavitt, was born in 1777, and was the first white male child born in the town. His second wife, Hannah Chandler, bore him two children. His third wife, Elsea Caswell, was childless. As years passed on, Mr Leavitt opened his doors to travelers, though he never put up a "sign" of tavern. He built the first frame building in town, still an old landmark. His sterling integrity and liberal hand won friends while living,

¹ By Mrs Caroline W. D. Rich.

² It may be of interest to state that the sister of his wife—Lydia, daughter of Ichabod Bonney—married Eleazer Hamlin, and was grandmother of Hannibal Hamlin—not great-grandmother, as the "Turner History" has it.

³ It may be of interest to know that the mother of Maine's early humorist and poet, Seba Smith, was Aphie Stevens, sister of Anna, wife of Joseph Leavitt.

and left a memory greatly beloved and respected. His granddaughter—the writer of this sketch—is the seventh child of Anna^s (Leavitt) Stockbridge; the sixth child, by his first wife, who was born in Turner, March 20, 1787, died in Auburn, February 19, 1870. The Leavitt family has been remarkable for longevity; nearly all of Jacob Leavitt's children living to ripe age. Of Joseph^s Leavitt's children, most lived beyond threescore and ten years, some attaining a much greater age.

In 1773 Peleg Wadsworth, Ichabod Bonney, Jr, and Peleg Chandler performed such settlers' duties (probably by hiring the above young men to do the labor) as entitled them to three "settlers' lots," and Josiah Staples occupied another. Elisha Lake brought his family this year, but soon went away. Peleg Wadsworth, afterwards general, took an active part in lotting and selling the town, but did not become a permanent settler. Ichabod Bonney, Jr, did not become a resident until 1783. July 19, 1774, Ichabod Bonney was chosen by the proprietors to go to Sylvester and forward the building of a saw and grist mill, and was voted £4 a month and his own expenses. In 1775 Israel Haskell, Moses Stevens¹ from New Gloucester, and Hezekiah Bryant from Halifax, came with their families; Haskell in the spring, Bryant in the early summer, and Stevens later. This year the first division of lots was made, each proprietor receiving one, and 30 "settlers' lots" numbered. These were mostly on Upper and Lower streets, but a few were south of the village. No proprietors' meetings were held for some years, but their vigilant agent was securing valuable settlers and making their labors as easy as possible. By 1780 there were here: Mark and Samuel Andrews, Jotham Briggs, Israel Haskell, Daniel Briggs, Abner, Richard, and Isaac Phillips, Daniel, Josiah, and Seth Staples, Deacon Daniel, Levi Benjamin, and Jabez Merrill, Jacob and Joseph Leavitt, Charles, Jr, and William Turner, Stephen and Hezekiah Bryant, Deacon Benjamin True,² William Hayford, John Keen, Henry Jones, Ezekiel, Jr, William, and Jesse Bradford, James and Ebenezer Crooker, Moses Stevens (Mrs Stevens died in 1780, the first death), Samuel Blake, Malachi Waterman, Hezekiah Hill, most of them with families. Elijah Gilbert came about 1783, bought four lots, embracing a part of the cedar swamp near "Gilbert

¹ Moses Stevens married, second, Mrs Hannah Davis, of Gloucester, Mass. His children were: *Anna*, m. Joseph Leavitt; *Jacob*, m. Martha Sawyer; *Mary*, m. Isaac Phillips; *Elizabeth*, m. Oliver Turner; *Moses*, m. Nancy Smith; *Alpha*, m. Seba Smith; *Michael*, m. Polly Bryant; *Lydia D.*, m. Alden Blossom. His descendants are numerous in the county, and are among the valued and respected citizens. (See page 610.)

² Deacon Benjamin True came from New Gloucester. His wife was Rhoda Merrill. Their sons were Giles, Jabez, Benjamin. Deacon True died in Livermore in 1814. He was a man of genuine unostentatious piety, gentleness, and humility; his candor and liberality upon all subjects of religious controversy, softened the asperities and commanded the respect of all who came within the influence of his example. Col Philip True died in South Turner, December 15, 1885, aged 94 yrs. 2 mos. 25 days. His wife, Sophia Beals, died July 1, 1889, aged 95 yrs. 1 mo. 15 days. They were born in Auburn, were married November 25, 1813, and in 1823 bought the Parson Strickland farm, where they passed the rest of their 72 years of married life. He was a noted temperance worker.

hills," between Upper street and the river. He m. Mrs Hannah (Stetson) Randall; children: Josiah, Elijah, Eunice, Caleb, Hannah, James D. *Josiah* m. Bethany Day; children: Daniel, Clarissa, Olive, Luther, Sarah, Randall, Lovica. *Caleb* m. Diana Curtis; children: Lewis (see page 525), Caleb, Diana, Franklin, Melzar, Hiram. By second wife, Achsah Burgess, had children: Achsah, Elijah, Mary, Love. Hon. Washington Gilbert, of Bath, son of *James D.*, was a lawyer of ability, judge of probate eight years, a candidate for member of Congress, and in 1875 a member of the commission to revise the state constitution. He died in 1890, aged 74.

The growth was now rapid, and April 26, 1786, the proprietors voted to consent to the incorporation, and named the town in honor of Rev. Charles Turner.

Turner was incorporated the 47th town, July 7, 1786. Ichabod Bonney¹ called the first town meeting, held at the meeting-house, March 6, 1787. Dr Daniel Child was chosen moderator; Benjamin True, clerk; Ichabod Bonney, Benjamin True, Israel Haskell, selectmen; Samuel Blake, treasurer; Moses Stevens, Jeremiah Dillingham, Stephen Bryant, Henry Jones, surveyors; Stephen Bryant, Israel Haskell, wardens. In 1788 £80 was raised for roads, and one from the Centre through Lower street, one from the meeting-house to Lower street school-house, one down Cary hill to Blake's mill, and one from Upper to Lower street by Nelson Jones's were established. Voted £12 for school and £33 for Parson Strickland salary "to be paid in silver." In 1789 £40 was raised to build three school-houses.

The population was 356 in 1790. The heads of families and dates of coming were, according to Dr Howe:—

Mark Andrews, 1780. Samuel Blake, 1777, located on mill lot. Ichabod Bonney, 1783. John Bonney, 1789. Ezekiel Bradford, 1780, lot 60. Ezekiel Bradford, Jr, 1784. Jesse Bradford, 1783, lot 171. Jotham and Jotham, Jr, Briggs, 1778, lot 47. Stephen Bryant, 1778, lot 74. Daniel Child, 1781, lot 78. Jacob Davis, 1790. John Dillingham, 1780. Daniel French, 1781, lot 72. Nathaniel Gilbert, 1783. Israel Hascall, 1775, lot 27. Caleb House, 1783. He had served in the French War and the Revolution. Henry Jones, 1779, lot 77. Jacob Leavitt, 1778. Jabez Merrill, 1778, lot 58. Daniel Merrill, 1778. Nathan Niles, 1780. Abner Phillips, 1776, lot 28. Mary Phillips, 1779. Jazial Smith, 1787. Jazial Smith, Jr, 1790. Josiah Staples, 1777, lot 49. John Strickland, 1784. Benjamin True,

¹*Ichabod Bonney* was born in Pembroke, Mass., September 3, 1737. He took a prominent part in the efforts for the settlement of Turner, acquired a settler's lot in 1773, served as an officer in the Revolution, and removed to Turner in 1783. He married, first, Mary Turner, of Pembroke. Their children were Ichabod, Mary, John, Sarah, Joseph, Nabby, and Sylvia. Mr Bonney married, second, Rhoda House, September 13, 1801. He resided in the west of the town, near the old muster field. He died February 25, 1807, sincerely lamented by a large circle. His name appears often as chairman of the selectmen and town clerk. Of his descendants William L. Bonney, son of Ichabod and Polly (Lowell) Bonney, has been a merchant for many years, filled many town offices, has been a member of the Baptist church for 33 years, and is senior deacon. Mr Bonney married a daughter of Sumner French. Their son, Percival Bonney, of Portland, is Judge of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.

1780. Samuel Andrews, 1780. Caleb Blake, 1777. Isaiah Bonney, 1783. Ichabod Bonney, Jr, 1783. Wm Bradford, 1777, lot 56. Chandler Bradford, 1783, lot 47. Martin Bradford, 1788, lot 62. Daniel Briggs,¹ 1777, lot 48. John Brown, 1790. Hezekiah Bryant, 1775, lot 58. Joseph Copeland, 1790. Jeremiah Dillingham, 1780. Andrew Elliot, 1788. Elijah Gilbert, 1783. Samuel Gorham, 1780. Wm Hayford, 1778. Benjamin Jones, 1780. John Keen,² 1777, lot 34. Joseph Leavitt, 1776, lot 53. Levi Merrill, 1778. Benaiah Niles, 1780. Richard Phillips, 1780, lot 39. Richard Phillips, Jr, 1777. Jonathan Pratt, 1790. Laban Smith, 1790. Asa Smith, 1790. Moses Stevens, 1775, lot 32. Seth Staples, 1778, lot 33. Job Young, 1788. [Daniel Cary settled on lot 76, Ezra Cary on lot 26, and Joshua Barrell on lot 46, but were not in the census of this year.] Many of these were soldiers of the Revolution.

In 1791 the selectmen were allowed 16 shillings for services. In 1794 £100 was voted for building bridges over Twenty-mile river; one above Blake's dam, the other at "Mr True's waiding-place." From 1780 to 1820 the amount for schools increased from £20 to \$300 (sometimes \$450) annually. Four districts were formed in 1796, and from this time capable men were chosen on school committees.

Rev. Paul Coffin, the missionary, says in his journal: "1796, June 29. Rode to Turner from Buckfield, having on my left Twenty-mile river. Turner is beautiful. The roads, houses, and farms make the town appear old, improved, and very agreeable. This was much the prettiest place seen since I had left Gorham. Visited Brother Strickling the parson. Put up with Dr Hay, who boards with a Mr Leavitt, whose house, farm, and situation are elevated and good. This town is 25 years old and yields to few inland towns in America for its agriculture."

Habits of the Settlers.—Hon. Washington Gilbert, late of Bath, in his centennial address said that "A frugal industry marked their ways. Hence they were enabled to subdue an unbroken forest, to overcome the difficulties of frontier life, where everything was to be created by labor out of the natural resources of the country, and through privations and hardship to attain to

¹Daniel Briggs and wife, Silence (Hart) Briggs, came from Taunton. Children: Daniel, Silence, Abiathar, Arauna, Anna, Betsey, Hart, John, Lydia. D. J. Briggs, grandson of Daniel Briggs and son of Hart and Phebe Jones Briggs, was born in Turner on the farm where he now resides. He married Anna C. Cary, a descendant of Dr Luther Cary. He was commander of an independent company of militia and for five years connected with the first cornet band in town. He was one of the charter members of Turner Grange, No. 23, P. of H., also a member of Androscoggin County Grange, and has held offices in both organizations. He is a member of the Turner Centre Dairying Association and of the Farmers' Protective Union, and was for three years a member of the Board of Agriculture from this county. He is a farmer, a breeder of American Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep, and has paid attention to orcharding.

²John Keen came from Taunton. He married Jerusha Blake, who died January 17, 1831, aged 92. By her retentive memory she aided much in preserving the early history of the town. Children: Keziah m. Meschech Keen; John; Jerusha, m. Elijah Fisher; Elisha, m. Anna Briggs; Mary B., m. John Munroe; Grinfill, m. Molly Rose; Mercy, m. Bradford Rose; Rebecca, m. Elisha Pratt; Edward, m. Hannah Kingsley; Priscilla, m. Cushing Phillips.

general thrift and competence. Their frugality descended to minute things. Children were taught that it was sinful to suffer a kernel of corn to be wasted. The pipe was lighted by a coal from the hearth, or by a blazing sliver first lighted at the open fire. The burning coals were preserved on the hearth over night to rekindle the fire on the following morning. No expense of match or tinder box vexed the finances of the family until competence had been reached. Such was the diligent care of the elders."

The population in 1800 was 710. 85 deaths occurred from 1790 to 1800. The newcomers were: James Alden, 1792. Moses and Benjamin Alden, 1795. Isaiah Bonney, 1792. Samuel Bowing. Wait and Simeon Bradford, 1792, Arthur Bradman. John Brown, 1798. Alden Blossom, 1800. Benjamin Conant,¹ 1795. Luther Cary, 1798. Zachari Cary, 1800. Benjamin Chamberlain, 1792. Zachariah Chickering. Jonathan Cushman. Benjamin Evans, 1795. William Hariden. Samuel Irish. Sylvester Jones, 1795. Samuel Kinsley. Isaiah and Cyrus Leavitt, 1796. William, and William, Jr, Loring, 1791. John Loring, 1792. Joseph Ludden, 1791. Levi Ludden, 1796. Caleb Lumbard, 1796. Willard Mason, 1799. William May. Abijah Morse. Samuel Pumpilly, 1792. Bennet Pumpilly, 1791. Dan Pratt, 1799. Elisha Pratt, 1797. Job Randall, 1797. Samuel Roberts. Nathaniel and Jesse Robertson, 1798. Nathaniel Sawtell, 1798. Simon and William Silly. Moses Smith, 1792. John Soul, 1794. Samuel Spear. Moses Swett. Judah Teague, 1798. Abner Thayer, 1791. Robinson Turner, 1793. John Turner, 1798. Ephraim and Charles Turner, 1792. John Turner, 2d, 1796. Daniel Tuttle. Isaac Washburn. Southworth Washburn. James Whitman, 1797. Nathaniel Shaw, 1800.

In 1802 a number of families became residents; among them those of Caleb Brown, John Cobb, Francis Cushing, Stephen Drew, David Hale, David Talbot, Reuben Thorp, David Hood. In 1804, voted (for the first time) for presidential electors; also to annex the north part of the town to Livermore, and to form a new county. In 1805 the Universalist Society was allowed "to use the meeting-house a portion of the time." From 1803 to 1806 the voting list was increased by James Lara, Caleb Snell, Oliver Pollard, James Torrey, John Streeter, Elisha Sylvester, Simeon Waistcoat, Martin Leonard, Stephen Safford,

¹ *Benjamin Conant*, born in 1756 in Bridgewater, Mass., served in the Revolution, and came in 1795. His wife was Elizabeth Hooper. His sons, Marcus, Benjamin, Hooper, and Hezekiah, passed their lives here. *Benjamin*,² born in 1794, died in 1868. He m. Alethea Staples. Children: Alonzo, Leonard, Abigail, Betsey, Benjamin, Clarissa, Hezekiah, Lewis, Oscar, and Almeda. *Hooper*, born July 10, 1793, m. Anna Keene. Children: Calvin, Anna B., Lot, Winslow, Lucetta K., and Isaac. *Sylvanus Conant*, born in Bridgewater, May 23, 1747, was a Revolutionary soldier, moved to Turner, where he died June 22, 1828. He had one son, Sylvanus, who served in the War of 1812. Sylvanus m. 1st, Mary Packard, and 2d, Patience Flagg. Children: Everett Q., Edwin A., Mary A. (m. (1) Henry Tuttle, (2) Solon Chase, of Buckfield), Martha J., John A., Horatio G., and Sylvanus M. *Benjamin*,³ born in Turner, September 5, 1825, settled in Auburn, and, in 1850, formed with Lewis Bradford the firm of Bradford & Conant, which, in 1852, engaged in the furniture business. Mr Conant died in 1885. *Anna B. Conant*, born in 1818, m. Isaac Haskell, of Auburn. Children: Ellen M., m. S. P. Merrill; Kate F., m. W. E. Holmes; Lizzie H., m. A. M. Peables, M.D.; Frank A.; Annie C.; I. Newton; F. Nelson; Charles S. *Calvin*, born June 15, 1817, m. Celia Staples. Children: Winslow; Charles S.; Phoebe A., m. James W. Talbot; James A.; Olivia C., m. Wm R. Dill; George C.; Lizzie E., m. C. C. Young; Albion L.; Lois D., m. F. P. Talbot; Henry F.; Hannah A.; Frederick L.; Alonzo L. Everett Q., born April 2, 1809, in Turner, m. Lurania Turner, of Livermore.

Dr Timothy Howe, and others. In 1807 the "river road was laid out," and 66 votes were cast for and 33 against "making Maine a state." Up to 1810 many roads were laid out, and large sums for those days were voted for highways. The work of clearing the fields and building a better class of houses and barns had commenced, and some sections had quite a garden-like appearance. In 1810 there were 1,128 inhabitants, and a bounty on crows of 17 cents was voted. In 1811 dangers threatened; \$50 was voted for a powder-house, and in 1812 a committee was chosen to consider "our present alarming situation," and ascertain how best to secure volunteers for the army.¹ In 1814 \$500 was voted for a bridge across Twenty-mile river. In 1815, petitioned the legislature for permission to divide the interest of ministerial fund. In 1816, voted 75 for, 65 against erecting Maine into a state. In 1819, 151 votes were cast for, 15 against, forming the state of Maine, and Gen. John Turner and Dr Philip Bradford were chosen delegates to the convention to form a state constitution. In 1820, the population was 1,720, 286 families, 287 persons engaged in agriculture, 35 in manufacturing. In 1821 David Talbot and Alden Blossom were licensed as "inn-holders," Cyrus Clark, William Parris, Alden Blossom, and Isaac Chase "to retail strong liquors." In 1822 "voted to indemnify the trustees of the school fund from harm in consequence of a part of the interest of said fund being expended in a common English school."

1823, raised \$600 for roads. Men to have \$1 per day till the middle of July, from then to December 75 cents, and 50 cents in other months; oxen 75 cents per day. Raised \$500 for schools, \$500 for the poor. The poor were bid off at auction, at from 16 to 25 cents a week. 1824, cattle, excepting cows, were prohibited from running at large. Voted the town pay every soldier doing duty at the brigade review, 20 cents in lieu of rations. 1826, raised \$1,000 for highways and bridges. 1827, voted to build Meadow Brook bridge. 1828, appointed a committee to see if deeds could be obtained of the burying places. Instructed the highway surveyors not to furnish liquor to laborers. 1829, raised \$300 for a county road near the Androscoggin river. 1830, voted to build a town house. Population 2,218. 1831, located the town house, and raised \$300 to build it. 1832, raised \$1,000 for schools. 1833, prohibited cattle from running at large. 1834, voted to open a road and build a bridge near Philip Williams's. 1835, accepted the road from Snell's hill to the road from Turner village to Minot. 1836, raised \$3,500 for roads and bridges. 1838, bought a town farm. 1839, raised \$6,100 for town expenses. Chose a committee for surplus revenue fund. 1840, population 2,479; 1,365 engaged in agriculture; 192 in manufacture and trades; 7 in professions; 1 in navigation; 13 Revolutionary pensioners; 1 deaf-and-dumb person; 5 insane persons; 1 grammar school; 10 grammar scholars; 17 primary schools; 1,067 scholars between 4 and 21; 10 scholars at public charge; 8 white persons over 20 years of age

¹ War of 1812. — Judge Prince says in his sketch of Turner: "In this war the following served on the Canada frontier one year or more: Capt. Stephen Turner, Isaac Allen, James Allen, James Allen, Jr, Jacob Merrill, William Lombard, Theodocius Merrill, Peter Lombard, John Bailey, Charles Staples, Josiah Keen, Israel Smith, Jacob Keen, and Barnet Pumpilly. The two companies of infantry, commanded by Captains Seth Staples and Aaron Soule, and one of artillery, Capt. Leonard Richmond, were ordered to Portland in September, 1814, where they served two weeks, when one-half were drafted for 40 days longer. The artillery also remained. Benjamin Jones furnished nine sons.

who cannot read and write. For the next four years much action was taken concerning roads. 1845, voted to repair or rebuild the bridge near Zebulon Bearce's and alter Lower street. 1846, raised \$3,000 for roads and bridges. Chose a committee to prosecute violations of the license law. 1849, voted to accept the road from John Swett's to Samuel Barrell's. Annexed lands of Richard Hutchinson, of Hartford. 1850, appropriated \$100 for a bridge across Martin stream. 1851, built a bridge across Twenty-Mile river. Raised \$1,200 for schools. 1853, voted to build a covered bridge at Turner village, and to raise \$1,000 for that purpose. Voted to build a permanent covered bridge at Bradford's village. 1854, raised \$8,900 for town expenses. 1855, voted to build a "Kingpost" bridge near Daniel Russell's. 1856, elected William R. French supervisor of schools. Voted to sell the town farm. 1857, deeded the burying-ground at Turner village to a corporation. Voted to purchase the Martin Harris farm for a poor farm. 1858, voted to pay \$2,433 for building the river road. 1859, Charles E. Bradford supervisor of schools. Raised \$1,521 for schools.

1860, renewed the marks and bounds between Turner and Auburn, Buckfield, Hebron, and Minot. 1861, chose superintending school committee in place of supervisor. 1862, raised \$2,700 for poor and town charges; \$1,610 for schools; \$5,000 for roads and bridges. Voted to exempt from taxation all manufactories of cotton and woolen fabrics, hereafter erected in town. 1863, opened the county road from Cushing's school-house to Farmington road. Raised \$1,050 to build a covered bridge across Twenty-mile river, near Benjamin Briggs's. 1864, raised \$450 to build bridge at Keen's Mills.

Action in the Rebellion.—Turner sent 319 soldiers to the Union army; paid \$62,445 in bounties; \$1,575 for soldiers' relief; \$6,782.11 aid to families. 1861, August 26, authorized the selectmen to provide for volunteers' families, and hire \$300 for that purpose. 1862, April 12, voted \$300 for soldiers' and sailors' families. July 26, instructed the selectmen to hire \$3,000, and to pay \$100 to new volunteers within 15 days. August 23, voted to pay nine-months' men \$20 each when mustered into service; to pay \$30 to his wife or to whom he may designate. 1863, November 4, voted to pay \$100 to each volunteer under the last call. November 28, voted to pay to each volunteer \$250 in addition to the \$100. 1864, February 9, instructed the treasurer to hire \$800 to pay to soldiers' families. August 6, authorized the selectmen to open recruiting offices in town, and voted to pay \$25 to each volunteer or substitute. Instructed the selectmen to solicit subscriptions to obtain volunteers. August 10, instructed the selectmen to give a town note (not exceeding \$20,000) to each individual for amount paid by him to obtain volunteers to fill the quota under the call for 500,000 men. August 20, instructed treasurer to hire \$1,000 to furnish aid to families. August 26, voted to pay \$300 for one year's service. September 2, to give each man who furnishes a substitute a three-years' note of \$300. 1865, January 10, voted \$12,000 to fill the quota, and to pay \$300 for one year, \$400 for two years, \$500 for three years. January 17, voted to pay \$300 to each drafted person who serves one year. February 11, voted to raise \$5,000 additional. March 1, voted to pay \$200 to each volunteer under the present call.

1866, voted to fund the town debt. 1867, raised \$16,000. 1868, Chose Phillips Bradford and Isaac Teague to superintend the building of Russell bridge. 1870, chose a committee to investigate town affairs. 1873, abolished school districts. Raised \$500 for free high schools. 1875, raised \$5,500 for roads and bridges. 1877, raised \$1,500 for a school-house at Turner Village. Chose Rufus Prince to purchase a hearse, etc., expenses not to exceed \$400. 1878, appropriated \$10 to Wilson Post for Decoration Day. 1879, directed the selectmen to prepare a suitable landing at Maybury's Ferry.

1880, a hard-fought battle between Democrats and Republicans at annual meeting; elected for first and second selectmen, Democrats, and for third selectman a Republican,

after balloting 21 times. 1883, J. T. Cushing, supervisor of schools. Raised \$2,700 for schools, and \$180.50 for high schools. Voted to buy a road-machine and to open the county road from C. H. Barrell's to F. A. Allen's. 1884, instructed the selectmen to build a school-house in the French district. Money raised, \$8,198. 1885, voted to open two new roads. 1886, Elisha Pratt, supervisor of schools. Voted that the centennial committee be allowed \$500; also to rebuild the school-house at Turner Village. 1887, raised \$3,500 for roads and bridges. 1888, raised \$1,600 to pay on town debt. E. V. Stevens, supervisor of schools. 1890, A. T. Gilmore supervisor of schools. Wm B. Bradford, treasurer; Walter B. Beals, town agent. Money raised, \$8,825. 1891, raised \$10,000 for town expenses.

CHAPTER L.

County Roads and Taverns—Industries, Traders, Etc.—Turner Village—Turner Centre—North Turner—Keen's Mills—Chase's Mills—Bridges—Civil List.

COUNTY ROADS AND TAVERNS, INDUSTRIES, TRADERS, ETC.—John Keen hung out the first tavern sign in 1792, one-half mile north of Jacob Leavitt's house. Dr Howe says that the first county road was completed in 1806 on the route between Farmington and Portland, the main thoroughfare for nearly 20 years. Upon it the taverns of Joseph Leavitt (the first in town), Gen. Alden Blossom (who was also in trade for years alone and in company with Martin Leonard), Isaiah Leavitt and David Talbot were located. In 1825 a new county road was opened between Farmington and Portland, through North Turner and Turner Village. Isaac Gross opened a hotel at the village in 1835, which he kept for 16 years. Wm S. Young opened one at North Turner. The same year a county road was located on the route from Concord, N. H., to Augusta. Major Seth Beal opened a tavern on this road near the Androscoggin, and Church Leavitt one at North Turner Bridge. The road from Buckfield to Monmouth, crossing the river at Turner Centre Bridge, was also opened this year. Ezekiel Martin kept a tavern on the county road along the Androscoggin. Mark Andrews was the first trader in town. He kept his goods in his saddle-bags for some years. He and his brother, Samuel, who came in 1779, were soon in company as traders on the farm on Lower street, so long occupied by Rev. George Bates. In 1786 Mark Andrews bought lot 76 in first division, and in deed was called of Berkeley. In 1793 some of the stock was spelling-books, mouse-traps, jew's-harps, fish-hooks, penknives, buttings, tacks, biscuit, gingerbread, and cakes. John Loring opened a store on Upper street in 1792. He afterwards was at the village. William Bradford, here in 1777, was a blacksmith and farmer. Daniel French, 1781, was the first tanner; at first he pounded his bark with a hammer.

Joseph Ludden, 1791, was an iron worker, and the principal blacksmith for years. Aaron Rogers and Caleb Bourne had blacksmith shops at the village in 1818.

TURNER VILLAGE.—Samuel Blake contracted with the proprietors in 1774 to “build a grist and saw mill within one year from October 25th, and keep them in repair for 12 years,” he to receive the mill-lot, the preparations already made for building, and £33-6-8 L. M. This mill was built at Turner Village, and destroyed by the freshet of 1785. This was a great loss to the settlers, but they dug out stump mortars in which to crush corn, and a small mill was put up east of “Meeting-house hill,” which made meal until the water froze. Samuel Andrews applied a windmill to his mortar. After one year Blake’s new mills were in operation, and this power has been in use almost continually since. Major Oliver Pollard owned the mills from 1800 to 1817, when Col Cyrus Clark became owner, rebuilt the saw-mill, and ran it many years. It passed through several hands before it was burned in 1856, when it belonged to Solon Chase and Daniel French, who rebuilt it, and later sold to Charles Blake and Asa Jones. Mr Jones sold it in 1885 to Charles F. Willard, who also bought the tannery of Lucius Dresser (started by him in 1840), and put in a box and lumber mill, where he employs from 15 to 30 hands. The grist-mill, inherited by Gen. Philo Clark, was burned in 1856, and one of the best of modern mills was erected; it is operated by W. B. Beals. Before 1800 a fulling mill was built at Turner Village by David Gorham, who was succeeded successively by Alanson Cary and Isaac Gross. The latter carried it on from 1820 until it was discontinued in his old age. He held many public positions, and was Republican elector in 1856. He died January 12, 1881, aged 85. About 1810 Nathan Cole built oil and carding mills, which were run by several Coles. The oil-mill, later owned by Payne Merrill and Melzar Gilbert, was closed in 1836, and John Donham built a carriage factory on its site, which was burned in 1856, rebuilt, and enlarged for a carriage and box factory. Benjamin W. Knapp, born in Danville in 1837, was the next owner. He is a Methodist and a useful citizen, and now carries on carriage making. Wm B. Bray, George Mitchell, and Hiram Donham enlarged and changed the carding-mill to a tub, churn, and pail factory, which was burned in 1856.

The Turner Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1836 with Job Prince, Major Hiram Clark, Isaac Gross, Gen. John Turner, and Charles Snell, directors; Gen. Alden Blossom obtaining the charter. A large brick building was built, but the panic of 1837 stopped the work until 1840, when Merrill, Cole & Co. began to make flannels, satinets, etc. After passing through several owners Dwight T. Faulkner purchased the property and made flannel until the mill was burned in 1856. In 1862 the mill was rebuilt, and it has been in operation most of the time since. It employs 50 hands and does a yearly business of \$50,000. It is the largest factory of the town, and Francis

T. Faulkner,¹ the proprietor, who has had charge of the business since 1862, has often run it at a very small profit in order to help his employes.

F. H. Mitchell & Co. employ 8 to 10 men in making fancy saddlery, and do a business of \$5,000 a year.

William B. Bray probably opened the first store in the village. Col Cyrus Clark had a store from 1818 till his death, January 24, 1835. Gen. Philo Clark built a store on upper Main street and conducted trade from 1831 to 1849. Jesse and Hira Bradford, Jason and William Mitchell, Wallace Clark, C. H. Littlefield have traded here, and now Rev. A. N. Jones is in trade at the same stand. His immediate predecessors were F. W. North, L'Heureux Bros., and Henry Hildreth. William Harris was in trade from 1825 to 1837. W. B. Bray, Jr, was in trade from 1823 for some time; his brother Jefferson succeeded him. Jesse Bradford, son of Dura and grandson of Jesse, was a merchant for years. His son, William B., was born in Turner, April 17, 1862, and from a boy has traded in the store he now occupies. He has been town treasurer several years, and does a yearly business of over \$15,000.

John Blake has carried on trade alone and with others. William H. French, born in Auburn in 1844, dealer in stoves, hardware, and tinware, has conducted trade for 24 years and been town treasurer three years. Other traders are William L. Bonney, Carlos E. Kempton.² W. B. Beals has an extensive trade in flour, corn, meal, and feed. A. E. Bradford deals in wool. J. C. Hobbs sells fruit, confectionery, etc.

With its manufactories, its live traders, its hotel, "Travelers' Home," two churches, flourishing Masonic (see pages 245 and 250), Odd Fellow (see page 280), and temperance societies, in the midst of an intelligent community, Turner is a typical New England village and proud of its new bridge, which this year was built in place of the old covered one.

¹*Francis T. Faulkner*, son of Dwight T. and Elizabeth (Cole) Faulkner, was born in Boston, Mass., March 27, 1834. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, and is undoubtedly one of the best informed Masons in the county. He was made a Mason at West Randolph, Mass., in 1856. He joined Nezinscot Lodge in 1862, was W. M. three years, and has held office nearly all the time since. He has been District Deputy Grand Master and a member of the Grand Lodge, and is a member of Royal Arch Chapter, Dunlap Council, Lewiston Commandery, Lewiston Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Dunlap Chapter Rose Croix of Portland, Maine Consistory of Portland, Red Cross Knights of Constantine, Aleppo Chapter Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Blake Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Turner, and Pokumkeswawaumokesis Lodge of Improved Order of Red Men of Lewiston.

²*Carlos E. Kempton*, son of Amasa D. and Lucy C. (Hunt) Kempton, was born March 4, 1846, at East Bethel, Vt. He attended Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has lived in Turner many years. In 1868 he joined Nezinscot Lodge, F. & A. M., and was Master from 1871-1873. He received his chapter degree in King Hiram Chapter, Lewiston, in 1872, and was High Priest of Turner Chapter for seven years from its organization. He is a Republican, an active member of the Baptist church, and a worthy and valuable citizen. He is an apothecary, and also has a good stock of fancy goods, paints, and oils. "No man can get a drop of intoxicating liquors at his store." He is an excellent pharmacist and his store is a model of neatness.

TURNER CENTRE.—Jesse Bradford, Gen. John Turner, and Henry Jones built saw and grist mills at Turner Centre (then Bradford Village) in 1795, on a privilege leased from Joseph Copeland. It was soon burned and rebuilt by Turner and Bradford. Joseph Ludden purchased it after Jesse Bradford's death, in 1829, and operated it thereafter. Mr Ludden and Hartson Bradford also bought the saw-mill. A fulling mill was built here very early by John Haley, later operated by the Bradfords, and still later by William Harris. Anson Gott turned it into a wooden bowl factory. Hosea Cushman had a trip hammer in his blacksmith shop, run by water. These mills were active until swept off by high water in 1845. The privilege then reverted to the heirs of Joseph Copeland and David Hood. The Hood interest was bought by Lyman Eustis and Eland Fuller and no manufacturing is done. Reuben Thorp conducted a pottery of brown earthenware for years from 1802. He died in 1823. Here also Hannibal Thompson made for many years famous spinning-wheels. Leonard Richmond early built a house, a store, and a shop where he made reeds for hand looms. Thomas Additon, Joel Fairbanks, and William Mitchell also made reeds. The Centre has been a good place for trade. Besides Richmond, the merchants have been Samuel Wood, Jesse Hartson, Hira Bradford, Joel Paine, Allen Bonney and perhaps others before Lewis P. Bradford, the present trader, came.

The Turner Centre Dairying Association was incorporated in 1882 for the "manufacture of butter, cheese, and evaporated apples." The industry established by this company is located in a rich valley at Turner Centre, surrounded by splendid hill and valley farms, conducted by intelligent, wide-awake farmers. A cheese factory was located there early in the introduction of the associated system of dairying into Maine. This was successful, and the product had a great reputation. Later the creamery system was introduced and, still retaining the cheese factory, the basement was fitted up, and Edwin L. Bradford began to make butter February 4, 1884. As the excellence of the product became known, the best markets sought its goods. This attracted the attention of the farmers and private dairymen, who also turned their cream into the factory. In 1888 the manufacture of cheese was abandoned, the building remodelled and refitted into a first-class creamery, with all the facilities to carry on a large business. The daily capacity is about 1,000 pounds. \$62,000 was distributed last year among the patrons. The business is done under the name Turner Centre Creamery. It has a warehouse on Main street, Lewiston, and sends a large amount of cream to Massachusetts cities. The efficient butter maker, Mr Bradford, has brought good sense, inventive skill, and adaptive ability to the work, and should have a large share of the honor of the success.

L. P. Bradford's store, the Grange Hall, the Universalist church, and some mechanics and lovely homesteads make up a pleasant rural community.

NORTH TURNER.—The Keen family has done much to develop this progressive village and its life has been given by their untiring efforts. There are now saw, shingle, carding, and grist mills here, a large chair factory, a canning factory, a well-stocked store, a large brick hotel, and varied industries. Caleb House, Jr, was the first settler in this part of the town, and he located on House's hill, in 1792. At the time of the centennial, four of his children were in the procession, aged 88, 86, 83, and 78 years. Joseph Merrill was the first blacksmith in this part. He died in 1838. Cornelius T. Richardson was the first ironworker in the village, and wrought all kinds of utensils in iron and steel, axes, knives, fine pitchforks, etc. Caleb Gilbert, the first settler within a mile of the village, built a saw-mill on Martin's stream, before 1800. He sold his land (west half of lots 238 and 239) with mill and privilege to John Keen,¹ of Sumner, in 1803, for \$1,600. Mr Keen came in January, 1804. A grist-mill was soon built. Both were burned; the saw-mill in 1814, the other in 1818. Here the first wooden-bowl factory in Maine is said to have been established, in 1819, by James Hale; sold the next year to Josiah Keen. Later a carding and cloth-dressing mill was built by Captain John A. Kimball, and a carriage shop by Essec Fuller² in 1851. In 1870 J. M. Phinney was cutting boards, staves, and short lumber, and Lewis A. Farrar now manufactures dimension lumber. Lebbeus Keen owns the grist-mill, which is leased to

¹ John Keen, son of John and Jerusha (Blake) Keen, was born in Taunton, Mass., May 9, 1762, m. Priscilla Robinson, March 19, 1785, and became an early settler of Sumner. He died August 15, 1842. Children: Priscilla, John, Jacob, Josiah, Jerusha, Rebecca, Thomas B. *John*, born December 13, 1788, died May 9, 1869, carried on milling business at North Turner many years. He married Jerusha Fisher, March 27, 1814. His son, John (on account of his height of over six feet known as "the infant"), had a daughter, Hattie E., m. Elias Keene, the hotel keeper. *Jacob*, born December 25, 1790, m. Betsey Shaw, and died in North Turner, March 18, 1872. He had many children. *Josiah*, born January 14, 1793, m. Deborah C. House, was a miller. He died at North Turner, October 14, 1866. He had children: Benjamin, Lebbeus, John, Gaius, Jane, Elias, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Deborah. Lebbeus, Jane, and Elias are living. Elias Keene was born in North Turner, July 2, 1825. His education was gained by experience, observation, and reading. He has familiarized himself with cabinet making, carpentering, farming, etc., and has carried on wool carding from 1849, since 1879 for himself. In 1876 he purchased the North Turner House. He has increased its capacity fivefold, and in 1881 built a commodious hall, which is the headquarters of the G. A. R and Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics, a liberal in religion, and a radical in temperance. He married: (1st) Elvira I. Hayford, (2d) Eliza S. Drake, (3d) Hattie E. Keen. Children: Minnie E., Vinnie E., Maud E. *Jerusha* m. Solomon Stinchfield, of Leeds. *Rebecca*, born March 24, 1797, m. Reuben Libby, and died March 15, 1872. Of her children four are living. *Thomas B.*, born July 24, 1799, m. Sally Teague, and died February 21, 1858.

² The Turner Fullers are the eighth generation in descent from Dr Samuel Fuller, who came in the Mayflower in 1620, was the first physician of the Old Colony, and a man of high abilities. He made the first will probated in America, and died in 1683. His son, Rev. Samuel Fuller, born 1623, was the first minister of Middleborough. He died in 1694. Rev. Samuel had a son, Dr Samuel, father of John, whose son, Issachar, was father of Isaac, the father of Captain Isaac, of Carver. Captain Isaac m. Sally Ames, and was an early settler of Hartford. They had these sons: Edward, Ezekiel, Ephraim, Eland, Elbridge, Essec, Elonzo, Emery L., Edwin E., and three daughters. The death of one of the daughters in 1888 was the first death among the children for 50 years. Essec and Eland have been business men of Brettun's Mills and North Turner for years.

Reuben E. Fuller. Edward Blake, and Stephen and John Gammon built a saw-mill in 1817 at the foot of Bear pond, and put up the first clapboard machine in town. The manufacture of wooden boxes was later entered into first by Asa K. Staples, and, in 1857, Charles M. Willard¹ engaged in the box business and carried it on until his death. His son, Charles F. Willard, continued it after his death. The mills are now operated by A. D. Parker. William B. Bray opened the first store in 1835. He built the store and dwelling on the site of the residence of John Keen, the early settler, and kept hotel for two years. William S. Young, son of Joshua B., built a part of the North Turner House for a hotel in 1837, and after some years sold to Samuel B. Holt, the tavern keeper for 20 years. After he died, in 1876, Elias Keene purchased the hotel. William B. Bray, Jr, was for years engaged in the successful manufacture of boots and shoes. Later, about 1876, Benjamin Keen and Peter C. Dresser began the business and carried it on five years, when the factory was burned. Lewis A. Farrar came from Buckfield and purchased the buildings built by William B. Bray of William Atwood about 1862. He has been in trade from that time and does an annual business of \$10,000.

Washburn Chair Factory.—Benjamin Keen² and Harry W. Brown, as Keen & Brown, began to make willow chairs at North Turner in 1884, occupying Essec Fuller's carriage shop. In February, 1886, the building was burned. It was at once rebuilt with four stories and capable of accommodating 75 hands, though only about 30 are usually employed. This factory is the only one in the state, and here was made the first willow chair made in Maine. In the spring of 1890 the business was purchased by the Washburn Chair Company, a stock company composed mainly of Lewiston capitalists. T. E. Eustis is president; A. D. Barker, treasurer; Mr Brown becoming superintendent. The value of the plant is estimated at \$15,000. The company has a retail store in Lewiston, and employs 25 hands in the factory, and gives work to many women at their homes. The company uses 25,000 or 30,000 feet of

¹ Major Charles M. Willard, born in Keene, N. H., July 31, 1808, came to Maine, married Mary Russ, a native of Farmington, lived at Wilton and Farmington, and acquired a state reputation by the Willard pail. He engaged in lumbering and box making at Bloomfield, and was major of militia under Governor Fairfield. In 1857 he moved to North Turner and engaged in lumber and box making until his death, October 22, 1871. The business was then done in a primitive way with the old-fashioned up-and-down saws and but few men were employed. His son, Charles F. Willard, was born in Bloomfield, September 6, 1847, succeeded to his father's business at his death, extended and enlarged it, introducing improved machinery and circular saws, and in 1886 removed to Turner Village, where he now conducts a large establishment, employs from 15 to 30 hands, keeps numerous teams employed, and has quadrupled the production of his North Turner mill. Like his father he is a Universalist and a Republican.

² He was the greatest benefactor of North Turner. Long ago he fitted up the grist-mill for Job House, the miller; later he bought the carding mill for his brother Elias. He started shoe manufacturing with P. J. Dresser and W. B. Fisher, and was the starter of the packing industry. Through his capital and influence the chair factory was begun, and every industry here received generous aid. He was a strong Democrat. He died the present year.

rock maple lumber per year, and pays \$2.50 per cord for rattan, and in the summer of 1890 paid \$3,338 for labor and materials.

The little village has other industries, its lawyer and real estate agent (E. V. Stevens), a flourishing society of Knights of Pythias, Wilson Post, G. A. R. (see page 175), George Merrill's band, Keen's Hall, and a bright flow of social enjoyment.

The United Packers Company, organized in April, 1890, canned the first season, at its works in North Turner, 200,000 cans of corn, 18,000 gallon cans and 10,000 3-lb. cans of apples, 8,000 cans of pears, 4,000 cans of plums, 10,000 cans of pumpkin, and 10,000 cans of beans. The present proprietors, E. G. Spring and J. P. Jordan, operate as the United Packer's Company.

North Turner Cheese Factory (Richmond's Corner) was established in 1873 through the influence of Rackley D. Leavitt and Perkins C. Torrey. The production has increased from 30,000 to 85,000 lbs. per annum, and the annual business is \$10,000. The cheese made here stands high in the market, has a quick sale, and commands a high price. The factory has proved a wise and judicious investment, which declares good and regular dividends, paying eight per cent. on the original capital. It is owned and operated by the North Turner Cheese Co. of sixteen stockholders. R. D. Leavitt¹ has been president and treasurer for much of the time. The present officers are: John F. Quimby,² president; Charles Bonney, secretary; R. D. Leavitt, treasurer.

KEEN'S MILLS.—Nathaniel Robertson settled at Keen's Mills, the first one to locate on the south side of the river, and in 1797 or 1798 built a saw-mill, later purchased by Cyrus French, who put in a circular saw, a planing machine, and other machinery. Grinfill H. Keen, son of John, the pioneer, and Prince Waterman, the first blacksmith, were early settlers. The first grist-mill was built probably by Benjamin Allen, on the north side of the river, soon after Robertson's mill was erected. (Benjamin Alden, of Greene, owned much land here and aided in the development.) Hanover Keen became owner about 1805. It was destroyed by water in 1814, rebuilt at once, and owned since by Nathaniel Keen, son of Hanover. Adua Gilmore erected an iron foundry about 1820. He was a skilled mechanic. About 1870 Albion K. P. Gilmore

¹ *Rackley Deane Leavitt*, son of Arch and Polly (Deane) Leavitt, was born in Turner, November 7, 1842. He is a Democrat and a Universalist. By vocation he is a farmer, a large fruit grower, and a progressive and popular man in the community. He has served as selectman and on the school committee of Turner. He is overseer of Turner Grange, P. of H.; trustee of Blake Lodge, I. O. O. F.

² *John Frank Quimby*, son of Israel P., of Sandwich, and Betsey (Hall) Quimby, of Dover, N. H., was born in Dover, December 25, 1850. He has lived in Turner, on the farm which he now owns, 33 years. He is a Republican in politics, has been selectman six years, and deputy sheriff for several years. He belongs to Nezinscot Lodge, F. & A. M.; Turner Lodge, I. O. G. T.; Major Leavitt Lodge, K. of P.; Blake Lodge, I. O. O. F. He makes dairy farming a specialty, keeping about 20 cows, averaging \$35 per cow in cheese. He has made 4,500 lbs. of cheese from April to October. Mr Quimby has about 500 acres of land and 1,000 apple trees, many of them young trees.

put up a new building on the site of the foundry, and operated saw and grist mills. In September, 1887, these and the saw-mill of Cyrus French were burned, rebuilt, and are now in operation. W. A. Andrews began the manufacture of clothing, in 1883, at Keen's Mills, with three cutters, putting out the most of the work to be made. In 1884 he introduced steam-power and five sewing machines, employing six women, and putting out the hand work. In 1885 he put in three machines and employed nine hands. In 1886 he introduced 11 machines and employed 23 operatives in the shop. In 1887 he enlarged his building, added a store and hall, and for a year engaged in merchandising, when he sold his goods to Briggs & Young. Mr Andrews has since devoted himself wholly to manufacturing, now amounting to 16,000 pairs of pantaloons annually. Mr Andrews was born in Turner, in 1823, son of Liscomb and Rachel (Millett) Andrews. He began business for himself when 18, in the mill on Thirty-mile river, and has resided at Keen's Mills 49 years. He succeeded the first trader, the blind man, Alden, in merchandising. A. R. Gilmore sells flour and meal, Cyrus French produces and sells lumber, H. A. Bemis makes extension cases, and John Bemis is the village blacksmith. Briggs & Young and F. B. Wing (postmaster) are traders. Among the farmers of this section are H. W. Copeland and Leander Lane.

EAST TURNER is purely a farming district of prosperous farmers. Dana C. Beals and H. G. O. Mower (see page 515) are among the number. SOUTH TURNER has a canning factory, Cary & Leavitt's. Dyer's Corners and Howe's Corner are local centres of convenience. The last has a post-office. Geo. D. Humphrey, postmaster, keeps a general store.

CHASE'S MILLS.—Bani Teague had a saw-mill here before 1800, which was rebuilt before 1810 and a grist-mill added. Soon after the War of 1812, Southard Washburn became proprietor. Later Jairus Allen owned the saw-mill, William Lombard the grist-mill, and a clapboard machine was put in by a Mr Phelps about 1820. In 1835 Isaac Chase bought the saw-mill and a new dam was made lower down the stream. In 1837 Mr Lombard began to turn wooden mortars, bowls, and wagon hubs. After many years he was succeeded by Thomas G. Burdin, who did an extensive business in making hubs. In 1885 the factory was burned and rebuilt. Hubs and barrels are now made by T. G. Burdin & Co. C. C. Chase operates a saw-mill and shingle machine. Arthur Dow is in trade. Solon Chase is postmaster, and finds time to now and then write a breezy article to the *Lewiston Journal* and other papers. Here is what he wrote April 2, 1891, concerning the "doings" at Chase's Mills:

Right abreast of our house is the river. The rising water has "riz" the ice up in the middle like a whale's back. Across the river is a bluff, known as Teague's Ledge. The ledge is covered with woods except where the rocks are so thick the roots of the trees can't get a hold. On these bare rocks the icicles form in winter, and keep growing until they hang down 100 feet, as big as large pine trees standing on their heads. The first sign of spring is the breaking away of the glaciers on the brow of Teague's Ledge. The bluff faces to the south, right in the eye of the sun, and, as it begins to thaw,

the water works in behind the ice and draws up until it reaches a height of fifty feet. The pressure is so great that large masses of ice, sometimes with large stones frozen in, will come down the mountain side like a thunderbolt. It has been a hard winter to beat around in the crust and pick up scattering timber, but if the logs were yarded it has been a good winter for business, no bad drifts, and the main roads good from the first of December to the middle of March. Farmers have had a good time to harvest their log crop. The log crop is the main crop with many. Farmers can hardly afford to keep a team if they don't have a winter job. Some cut their own timber, others take contracts to haul logs and lumber, and when there is nothing else to do they haul slabs to Lewiston. The wood market is not "healthy," and hauling slabs from Chase's Mills to Lewiston is like carting coals to Newcastle, but there is no wood famine here; everybody can have all the dry slabs they want for \$1 a cord. So many have left the country and gone into the cities that our two cities are booming and there is a demand for lumber in Auburn and Lewiston. C. C. Chase has just delivered 40,000 feet of lumber to B. F. Briggs, who runs a horse farm on Turner street, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out from the Court House. T. G. Burdin is sawing out a large lot of stock for apple barrels. The maple sugar season is now well under way. There has been one splendid run. The steam that rises from the camp kettles looks at a little distance like the smoke of a tar kiln. The children and some of the older ones trip over the crust in the morning to the sugar camps to "sweeten up." The largest operators are Walter Mitchell, Arthur Chase, Jim Young, Herbert Russell, and Leon Snell. Walter Mitchell has tapped 1,000 trees, and Arthur Chase, 700. If you get any maple syrup from Chase's Mills it will be of this year's make and pure. Chase's Mills maple syrup is so well known, and there is such a demand for it, that none is kept over. The syrup that comes into the market very early is made from last year's crop and "doctored." The peculiar characteristic of the Chase's Mills syrup is that it has and retains the maple flavor. The sap is rapidly "biled" — the sooner the better after it is gathered. The sap drops from a galvanized iron spile into a clean tin bucket. All the impurities are kept out of it and the scum all skimmed off. The finished product is clear as crystal and ain't bad to take with hot cakes. The only trouble with the Chase's Mills syrup is there ain't enough of it. That is the only trouble with the silver dollars. There ain't enough of 'em. This year's crop of syrup is ordered ahead, and at a fancy price. People who buy Chase's Mills syrup don't always get it. Lots of it is brought up here from up back around the mountains in the region of Bergamot Pond, and sold in the Auburn and Lewiston markets for genuine Chase's Mills syrup. The syrup that is sent out of the state is put into one-gallon tin cans, and sealed up hot. The cans are packed in wooden cases. One shipment of 50 gallons has just been sent to California. Many of the cans never come back, and the price of the cans is charged in the bill. The cans are made in Boston, and this year the price is 30 per cent. higher. Arthur Chase says: "That is on account of that cussed McKinley bill."

Merrill's Mills.—The privilege at the outlet of Pleasant pond was occupied in 1811 by Levi Merrill, his son, Levi, and Luther Merrill, who built a saw-mill, later used as a match factory, and, in 1870, by Bailey & Merrill as a spool factory, which, with a saw and shingle mill, is now in operation.

NORTH TURNER BRIDGE.—In 1825 a company was chartered to build this bridge, which organized in 1827 with Edward Blake, Walter Foss, and Nathaniel Perley, directors; Dr Timothy Howe, agent; Thompson Hall, architect; and a bridge, costing \$5,000, was built in 1828. A small village sprung up. The stage route from Paris to Augusta later crossed the bridge, and there was much travel. Col Lee Strickland was postmaster and kept a store. In 1833 Church P. Leavitt purchased the business, was postmaster for nearly 25 years, and kept a hotel. He was a temperance man, and did much business. The bridge was carried away and rebuilt in 1839. The bridge has one long span 160 feet from the western abutment to the island, with a double track, and a short span from the island to the eastern abutment, with

a single track. The bridge has been well patronized. It has been quite a trading point. A. P. Burgess and Eugene Doyle are now in trade.

Turner Centre Bridge was built in 1834 and 1835 (the corporation voting "to furnish no liquor"), to accommodate the travel on the new mail route from Paris, Buckfield, Turner, and Monmouth to Augusta. The bridge gave good dividends, was carried off by the ice in January, 1839, rebuilt, and carried away again in 1863, rebuilt in 1868, wrecked by a cyclonic storm July 14, 1876, and never rebuilt.

CIVIL LIST. — 1787 — Ichabod Bonney, Benjamin True, Israel Haskell, selectmen; Benjamin True, clerk. 1788 — Benjamin True, Samuel Blake, Henry Jones, selectmen; Benjamin True, clerk. 1789 — William Bradford, Samuel Blake, Henry Jones, selectmen; B. True, clerk. 1790 — Samuel Andrews, Nathan Niles, Benjamin True, selectmen; B. True, clerk. 1791-1792-1793 — Ichabod Bonney, Samuel Blake, Samuel Andrews, selectmen; Ichabod Bonney, clerk. 1794 — Ichabod Bonney, Samuel Blake, Caleb House, selectmen; Ichabod Bonney, clerk. 1795 — Ichabod Bonney, Samuel Blake, Beniah Niles, selectmen; Ichabod Bonney, clerk. 1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801 — Ichabod Bonney, John Turner, Chandler Bradford, selectmen; Ichabod Bonney, clerk. 1802 — Ichabod Bonney, Benjamin Evans, Nathaniel Sawtelle, selectmen; Ichabod Bonney, clerk. 1803 — Benjamin Evans, Ichabod Bonney, John Turner, selectmen; Benjamin Evans, clerk. 1804-1805-1806 — Ichabod Bonney, John Turner, Chandler Bradford, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1807 — John Turner, Chandler Bradford, George French, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1808-1809 — John Turner, Joseph Bonney, Benjamin Chamberlain, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1810 — William Bradford, Daniel Cary, George French, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1811 — John Turner, George French, Jesse Bradford, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1812 — George French, Jesse Bradford, Thomas Merrill, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1813 — John Turner, Joseph Bonney, Jonathan Phillips, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1814-1815 — John Turner, Jesse Bradford, Jonathan Phillips, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1816 — Joseph Bonney, George French, Aaron Soule, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1817 — Joseph Bonney, Jonathan Phillips, Alden Blossom, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1818 — Joseph Bonney, John Turner, Alden Blossom, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1819 — John Turner, Alden Blossom, Aaron Soule, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1820 — Joseph Bonney, Asa Bradford, Philip Bradford, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1821 — Joseph Bonney, Asa Bradford, Aaron Soule, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1822-1823-1824 — Thomas Merrill, John Blake, Philip Bradford, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1825 — Philip Bradford, George French, Asa Bradford, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1826 — Philip Bradford, Asa Bradford, George French, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1827-1828 — Asa Bradford, George French, James Torrey, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1829-1830 — Asa Bradford, Job Prince, Joseph Bonney, selectmen; Joseph Bonney, clerk. 1831 — Charles L. Turner, Aaron Soule, John Blake, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1832 — John Blake, Job Prince, Hira Bradford, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1833 — John Blake, Luther Bailey, William Bicknell, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1834 — John Blake, Isaac Gross, William Bicknell, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1835-1836 — Isaac Gross, Seth Copeland, John Phillips, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1837 — Luther Bailey, William B. Bray, Alvin Leavitt, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1838 — Job Prince, Isaac Chase, John Phillips, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1839-1840-1841 — Job Prince, Seth Copeland, Elisha Gilmore, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1842-1843-1844 — William B. Bray, Luther Bailey, George Turner, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1845 — Philip Bradford, Elisha Sampson, Sarson Chase, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1846 — Elisha Sampson, Stephen Bray, Ajalon Dillingham, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1847 — Luther Bailey, George Turner, Branch Leavitt, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1848 — George Turner, Justus Conant, Oren Whitman, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1849-1850 — George Turner, Arch Leavitt, Henry French, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1851-1852-1853-1854 — George Turner, Arch Leavitt, Benjamin A. Bradford, selectmen; Hira Bradford, clerk. 1855 — Samuel B. Holt, Jesse Bradford, Andrew Bennett, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1856-1857 — Samuel B. Holt, Jesse Bradford, Phillips Bradford, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1858 — George Turner, Samuel Jenkins, Deering Farrar, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1859-1860 — Job Prince, Mellen French, Charles Torrey, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1861-1862 — Philo Clark, Sumner Bailey, Loren Alden, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1863 — Charles E. Bradford, Stephen Richardson, Loren

Alden, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1864—Charles E. Bradford, William Bray, Zebulon H. Bearce, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1865—Charles E. Bradford, Z. H. Bearce, James A. Cary, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1866—George W. Turner, Lewis A. Farrar, Horace C. Haskell, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1867-1868—Lewis A. Farrar, Horace C. Haskell, Horace True, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1869—Horace C. Haskell, Horace True, William L. Bonney, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1870—William L. Bonney, Isaac Jones, Jr, Rufus Prince, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1871—George W. Turner, Leander D. Farrar, Rufus Prince, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1872-1873—Rufus Prince, William L. Bonney, Lewis A. Farrar, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1874—William L. Bonney, Roscoe Torrey, Daniel French, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1875-1876—William L. Bonney, Aubrey Leavitt, Hira J. Pratt, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1877—William L. Bonney, Henry Turner, Henry W. Copeland, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk. 1878-1879—Horace C. Haskell, Henry W. Copeland, John E. Ashe, selectmen; Wesley Thorp, clerk (died October 7; C. B. Bailey elected). 1880—H. C. Haskell, H. W. Copeland, Levi B. Perry, selectmen; C. B. Bailey, clerk. 1881-1882—H. W. Copeland, R. D. Leavitt, Calvin Conant, selectmen; C. B. Bailey, clerk. 1883-1884-1885—Rufus Prince, Aubrey Leavitt, J. F. Quimby, selectmen; C. B. Bailey, clerk. 1886—H. W. Copeland, H. C. Haskell, Aubrey Leavitt, selectmen; C. B. Bailey, clerk. 1887—Aubrey Leavitt, H. W. Copeland, Abel H. Pratt, selectmen; C. B. Bailey, clerk, until December 12, then C. H. Bradford. 1888—Aubrey Leavitt, J. F. Quimby, H. W. Copeland, selectmen; C. H. Bradford, clerk. 1889—Aubrey Leavitt, J. F. Quimby, A. C. Day, selectmen; Charles H. Bradford, clerk. 1890—Aubrey Leavitt, J. F. Quimby, D. S. Thomas, selectmen; C. H. Bradford, clerk. 1891—Aubrey Leavitt, C. A. French, Shirley Merrill, selectmen; C. H. Bradford, clerk; W. B. Bradford, treasurer; A. F. Gilmore, supervisor; W. B. Beals, agent.

CHAPTER LI.

Ecclesiastical — Congregationalism — The Baptists — Universalism — Methodist Episcopal Church — Meeting-Houses — Schools — Temperance — Physicians — Lawyers — Centennial — Something about Some of the People.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—In the first years of the settlement Deacon Daniel Merrill conducted religious services regularly. The proprietors in 1779 offered to defray one-half the pay of a minister for three years and one-third for two more years, and in 1781 they requested the settlers to choose a committee “to agree and settle with the proprietors about it.” In 1776 Rev. Charles Turner¹ visited the plantation, preached and baptized. July 11, 1779, he made a second visit, received some into covenant relation,

¹ *Rev. Charles Turner*, born in Scituate, Mass., in 1732, was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and was a minister at Duxbury in 1755, and continued for 20 years. He was a Whig and much in state affairs. Mr Turner was one of the agents for the claimants, the first treasurer and collector of the proprietors. In 1791 he moved here, and preached part of the time for a number of years. He died in 1818. Children: Hon. Charles Turner of Scituate, Gen. John Turner, Mrs Eunice Torrey of Scituate, and Mrs Persis Thayer. Rev. Mr Turner was a faithful preacher of the gospel, and the influence of his culture and education left its impress upon his townsmen. *Col William Turner*, brother of Charles, was graduated from Harvard in 1767, and for some years was a highly successful teacher. He was proprietors' clerk for years, and was a valuable officer in the Revolution. In 1801 he removed with his family to Turner, where he died January 12, 1807, at the age of 61. Children: William, Betty, Xoa, Charles Lee, Stephen, Eunice, Fanny, Oriens, Nancy, Aphia, George. Henry Turner, son of Charles L. and Cascarilla (Child) Turner, died in Auburn, June 20, 1891. He had been county commissioner, and in many ways was identified with the interests of Turner.

and baptized a number. For five years after the plantation was favored with occasional visits of Rev. Mr Brown, of Westbrook, and the Rev. Mr Nash, of Gray. In 1784 Rev. John Strickland, a native of Hadley, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College, came, and a church was organized August 16, 1784, with 15 members. Mr Strickland received the call of the church and congregation to become their pastor, and was installed September 20, 1784. In 1790 a majority in town meeting voted for his dismissal. Mr Strickland did not comply with this proposal. "In this state of things his salary was tardily voted, and more tardily collected, and on the 20th of November, 1792, there was found to be due Mr Strickland £108 6s. 8d." In 1794 Mr Strickland's adherents were few in number. Nevertheless, he consented to continue their minister, agreeing to relinquish such proportion of his salary as the taxable property of those who left bore to the whole town. After this, the number of Mr Strickland's friends diminished by deaths and removals, so that, in 1795, the advice of an ecclesiastical council was taken, and May 18, 1797, he was dismissed. For several years after public worship was not maintained, and complaint was made in 1802 to the Court of Sessions of the Peace, "for neglecting to provide themselves with a public teacher of piety, morality, and religion." Mr Strickland and Rev. Charles Turner were each employed for a time. After both had preached the time agreed upon, a call, with certain conditions, was voted by the town for Mr Turner to settle in the gospel ministry. The church voted not to concur, but to adhere to the election they had made of Mr Strickland.¹ As the church had been six years destitute of a pastor, some, dissatisfied that the church did not concur with the town, denied that a church existed. An ecclesiastical council assembled October 18, 1803, and gave its unanimous opinion that the church was not extinct. The church then voted to change to a Congregational church, and seven male members subscribed a confession of faith and covenant. In 1803 Mr Amasa Smith was employed by the inhabitants to supply them with preaching. Subsequently the church unanimously gave him a call to settle. The town concurred in the invitation, and Mr Smith was ordained May 23, 1804. The inhabitants of the town were not fully agreed in the settlement of Mr Smith, and the consequence was the establishment of a society of Universalists, which left the Congregational inhabitants free to organize as a distinct parish. The lands reserved for the use of the ministry and schools had been sold by order of the legislature. The school fund became productive in 1808, and the ministerial fund in 1811. October 11, 1806, Mr Smith was dismissed. During the next four years the church had no pastor. In the spring of 1810 Rev. Allen Greely began to preach, and was ordained October 24, 1810. At this time the church contained only 21 members. "In 1816 God was pleased to impress

¹Rev. Mr Strickland died October 4, 1823, in the 56th year of his ministry.

seriously the minds of a number, and the church was enlarged to more than 60 members." Mr Greely continued pastor till May 29, 1844. *Later Pastors:* Rev. Henry Eddy, from 1844 to 1846; Rev. W. L. James, from 1846 to 1847; Rev. John Dodd, from 1847 to 1854; Rev. Samuel Bowker, from 1855 to 1860; Rev. S. C. Higgins, from 1860 to 1863; Rev. Stacy Fowler, from 1864 to 1866; Rev. B. F. Manwell, from 1866 to 1867; Rev. F. W. Dickinson, from 1868 to 1870; Rev. Alvin B. Jordan, from 1871 to 1872; Rev. F. E. Emrich, from 1872 to 1873; Rev. Uriah Small, from 1873 to 1875; Rev. Edwin S. Tingley, from 1876 to 1882; Rev. Richard H. McGown, from 1882 to 1885; Rev. Albert N. Jones,¹ from 1886 to 1888. Rev. R. D. Osgood, the present pastor (1891), was settled over this church October, 1888. He was born at Bluehill, February 1, 1836, where he was educated at the common schools and academy. He enlisted September 6, 1861, in Manchester, N. H., in the Fourth N. H. Regt, and served four years in the army, two years in the signal corps. In 1866 he entered Bangor Theological Seminary. His ministerial labors have been in Topsfield, Kennebunkport, Limington, Fort Fairfield, Me., Lyndon and Rochester, Vt. He is chaplain of Wilson Post, G. A. R., active in its interest and in all organizations whose object is the uplifting of the human race. The parsonage is valued at \$1,000. The Sunday school has 150 members; A. S. Ricker is superintendent. The society is prosperous. The inside of the church has been lately painted, new carpets laid, and a new organ purchased.

Baptists.—The first section of an act, passed November 17, 1792, for "incorporating a number of the Inhabitants of Turner, and the Plantation called Bucktown, in the County of Cumberland, into a distinct religious Society" is here given:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Simon Records, Joshua Keen, Edmund Irish, John Buck, William Selley, Benjamin Selley, William Lowell, Eleazer Chace, Joshua Davis, Thomas Irish, Stephen Lowell, Jonathan Record, Joseph Roberts, junior, John Thorlo, William Rich, William Berry, Lemuel Crocker, Andrew Elliott, John W. Elliott, Jonathan Philbrick, Joshua Wescot, William Dobb, Jeremiah Hodgdon, James Hodgdon, Thomas Lowell, John Swett, David Warren, Joseph Roberts, John Irish, junior, Enoch Hall, Nathaniel Smith, Jonathan Roberts, Jotham Shaw, James Jordan, Caleb Young, Amos Brown, Richard Taler, Joseph Chace, John Irish, Samuel Blake, Samuel Andrews, Asa Smith, Mark Andrews, Henry Jones, Benjamin Jones, Jaziel Smith, jun., Laban Smith, Daniel Child, Hezekiah Bryant, Levi Merrick, Richard Phillips, John Dillingham, Samuel Gorham, Jesse Bradford, Jaziel Smith, Daniel French, Daniel Merrill, John Brown, Ezekiel Bradford, Joseph Leavitt, Nathaniel Gilbert, members of the said religious Society, together with their estates, be, and they hereby are incorporated by the name of The Baptist Society of Turner and Buckstown, with all the privileges, powers and immunities, to which other parishes in the Commonwealth are by law entitled.

¹Rev. Albert Newton Jones, son of Hezekiah W. and Susan F. Jones, was born in Weld. He enlisted in the U. S. service August 26, 1862. July 31, 1864, he was disabled by sunstroke, and discharged May 17, 1865. He was graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1871, and entered the Congregational ministry, but his health failing he retired in 1888. Politically he is a Republican.

For several years after the incorporation, there were but few additions to the society. In 1816 there was an extensive revival, and eight persons joined the Baptist church in Minot, and Elder Ricker, of Minot, was employed to preach one-sixth of the time in Turner. May 12, 1824, a Baptist church was organized, with 23 persons, residents of Turner. The services were held in Nathan Cole's barn; Nathan Cole and Thomas Verrill were chosen deacons.

The first pastor was Rev. Adam Wilson, D.D., from 1824 to 1828. In 1829 Elder John Hull, from Nova Scotia, was engaged, but he died the same year. September 30, 19 churches in Oxford county met at Turner, and organized the Oxford Association. Elder Charles Miller, from Scotland, commenced preaching here in 1830, and continued till 1833. Elder William O. Grant came in 1833, remained one year. Elder Josiah Houghton came in 1835, and was with them until his death in 1838. Elder Eliab Coy came in 1838. Elder Curtis became pastor in 1839. In 1841 Rev. Adam Wilson, D.D., was again minister, continued until 1843. At this time the communicants numbered 133. Nathaniel Butler, D.D., became pastor in 1844, resigned in September, 1850. July 9, 1851, Rev. C. Ayer commenced his pastorate, resigned October 27, 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. L. D. Hill, from February 26, 1854, to January 9, 1858. His successor was Rev. H. B. Marshall, October 20, 1859. He closed his labors December 11, 1861. Rev. Abner Morrill was pastor from October 4, 1862, to July 25, 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. John Richardson, who remained until 1868. His successor was Rev. I. Record, who continued until September 10, 1876. Rev. A. A. Smith became pastor December 3, 1876, and resigned November 30, 1879. Rev. S. A. Severance was here from July 3, 1881, to May, 1883. Rev. C. T. Clarke began his ministry November 18, 1883, and closed February 1, 1887. Rev. N. G. French came November 1, 1887. Mr French was born in Norway, March 12, 1861, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary L. (Stevens) French, and grandson of Rev. Daniel Stevens, M.D., who practiced medicine and preached at China. Rev. Mr French studied at China Academy, Oak Grove Seminary, and graduated from Newton Theological Institute in 1883. The same year was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Harpswell. He was State Missionary for Maine Baptist Convention, 1884 to 1887. The church has 118 members. The Sabbath school has 75 scholars, 7 teachers, and a library of 300 volumes; W. H. French is superintendent. The present church building was erected, in 1867, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a two-story building, 43x66 feet, and will seat 300 persons. The pipe organ was made in 1848, being previously used in the old church. The bell, bought to replace the one taken from the old church, was purchased in 1887, weighs 1,000 pounds, and cost \$280. The parsonage is valued at \$1,000.

The Universalist Parish.—December 24, 1803, a petition to the house of representatives was drawn and signed by Jabez Merrill, Arthur Bradman, Samuel Pumpilly, Levi Merrill, Seriah (or Seriab) Merrill, Hezekiah Bryant, Jr,

Hezekiah Bryant, Richard Phillips, Jesse Bradford, David Hood, Reuben Thorp, John Soul, Aaron Soul, Nathaniel Sawtell, Benjamin Sawtell, Joshua Whitman, Elisha Pratt, Ezekiel Bradford, Jr, Isaac Jones, Benjamin Jones, Jr, Bennet Pumpilly, Jabez Merrill, Jr, Abraham Maxim, Richard Phillips, Jr, Cushing Phillips, Robert Bradman, Benjamin Chamberlain, Cyrus Leavitt, Joseph Leavitt, Jr, William Bradford, Ephraim Turner, Asa Bradford, Joseph Bonney, Abiel O. Turner, James Leavitt, Chandler Bradford, Henry Jones, Jr, William Gorham, William Bradford, Jr, Samuel Kinsley, Samuel Kinsley, Jr, Ichabod Bonney, Jr, Daniel French, Jr, George French, Elijah Gilbert, Josiah Gilbert, Elijah Gilbert, Jr, Church Pratt, Joseph Merrill, Jabez T. Merrill, Caleb Gilbert, and Moses Allen, stating that they had formed themselves into a distinct religious parish by the name of "The First Universalist Gospel Parish in Turner," and asking to be incorporated by an act of General Court. Arthur Bradman was to be clerk of this society. May 14, 1804, an article in a warrant to see if the town would send an agent to object to the incorporation was unanimously voted down, yet 40 citizens sent a petition to the General Court, dated May 28, setting forth their fears if the parish was incorporated that it would become so large as to cause them "to Relinquish an Institution which they believe highly important and interesting to themselves, their Rising Families and Society at large," and remonstrating against the incorporation. The matter was, however, evidently freely discussed with good feeling, for November 5 a petition was sent by 26 leading citizens, not Universalists, to the General Court, "humbly praying your Honors to concur with the Honorable Senate in granting the prayer of the Universalists' Petition." The act was passed February 16, 1805, incorporating 54 persons into a society, to which 30 were added in a year. By an act of the Maine Legislature, this original act of incorporation was rescinded, and the society made a territorial parish about 1830. On the formation of the society articles of agreement were drawn up and adopted, one of which pledged the members never to go to law with each other, but to refer all serious misunderstandings to arbitration, and they also covenanted that they never would take unlawful or more than six per cent. interest on money loaned. Rev. Thomas Barns, of Poland, frequently preached in town from 1800 to 1816. Rev. Isaac Root also preached during these years. In 1806 Rev. Sebastian Streeter preached and awakened a deep interest. Previous to 1824, there was also preaching by Revs. William Frost, Jabez Woodman, William Farewell, Mr Smith, Mr Sargent, Benjamin Thorn, and others. About 1824, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb commenced a ministry of two or three years. Rev. William A. Drew supplied a part of the time. February, 1827, Rev. George Bates commenced his ministry, preaching every other Sabbath until January, 1830, when he was settled as the minister of the First Parish in Turner. Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta, preached the installation sermon. Rev. Mr Bates continued to perform the duties of his

office until 1852. A church was organized October 12, 1849, of 29 members. Dr Howe says of Rev. George Bates: "Of his character and standing as a man it is improper for me to speak as he is yet living, and of his merits as a preacher it is quite unnecessary for me to speak, for few preachers in the state of any denomination are more widely or generally known than Rev. George Bates." He died in Auburn, January 24, 1876, aged 78 years. In March, 1853, Rev. W. R. French¹ was engaged as pastor, and continued 17 years. In 1870, Rev. H. C. Munson became their pastor, and remained about seven years. In 1878 Rev. G. M. D. Barnes was engaged, and in August, 1879, Rev. W. R. French became pastor and continued four years. In the autumn of 1883 Rev. John Kimball was secured and was here until July 1, 1886, when he resigned. Rev. W. W. Smith was engaged in June, 1887, remained until 1890, and Rev. James Eastwood became pastor in October, 1890.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Meetings were held in Turner several years ago by the resident Methodists. Occasionally a minister would give them a sermon, as he was passing that way. Prayer-meetings were held in private houses. No class was formed for some time. Rev. Leonard Green preached in the village school-house as he had opportunity. He was a very acceptable preacher. Rev. E. Martin preached for them from time to time. They seemed to catch his zeal and enthusiasm and began to think of doing something. January 9, 1879, a society was organized and went to work with the energy of the fathers. Rev. S. T. Record organized the M. E. Church here, May 8, 1879, and was the first pastor. He served the circuit composed of Turner and Buckfield three years. During his pastorate the church erected a meeting-house and finished the vestry, a very neat and pleasant place, which the church has occupied. Rev. N. C. Clifford served the circuit in 1882. He was an indefatigable worker, and aided very essentially in finishing the church building. Rev. John Moulton was appointed pastor for North Auburn, Turner, and Buckfield, in 1883. He served faithfully three years, living at North Auburn. He did not do any work in Buckfield. May, 1886, Rev. J. L. Roberts came to the circuit of Turner and Buckfield, and served it one year. He left a membership of 31 and four probationers. While he was here the church bought a parsonage, which he occupied, but it was sold the next year. Rev. M. K.

¹ Rev. William Riley French, A.M., D.D., grandson of Daniel French, was born in Turner, June 8, 1814. In 1833 he became a student at Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill; in 1836 he entered Waterville College, now Colby University. He became a Universalist and from 1840 to 1853 he had pastorates in North Fryeburg, Lewiston Falls, and West Auburn. He settled in Turner in 1853, where he did good work for 17 years, and while here he received the degree of A.M. from Tufts College; from 1870 for five years he was pastor of the Union Parish, Unitarian and Universalist, Brunswick; in 1875 he returned to Turner, and August, 1879, commenced a pastorate of four years; in June, 1885, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Tufts College; after a ministry of two and a half years at Bowdoinham, he retired to his home in Turner, where he has since resided, occupying himself with preaching, writing, and other work. He compiled a history of Turner, which was published in 1887.

Mabry¹ came in May, 1887, and served four years. He commenced with 25 members, and closed his third year with 48 members and six probationers. The present membership is composed of men and women of small means as regards property, but have great faith in God. The Sunday school is small, because there are few children connected with the church, but preaching is sustained every Sunday, and the Sunday school throughout the year. The Lord blesses the faithful few. Rev. A. B. Graffam succeeded Mr Mabry. The audience room having been fitted up, the church was dedicated September 29, 1891.

Meeting-houses.—In 1783 the proprietors contracted with Samuel Blake, Henry Jones, John Keen, Nathan Niles, William Bradford, Joseph Leavitt, Benjamin Jones, and Jabez Merrill, as agents for the settlers, to build a house “not less than 35 feet square, 20 feet posts, to board and clapboard the walls, board and shingle the roof, set 24 window-frames, glaze six windows and lay the lower floor.” For this they were to pay £78 and the settlers were to be the owners. It was located on Upper street and was the only meeting-house until 1819, when the Congregationalists built one further west. This was burned in 1836 and rebuilt on the site of the town meeting-house. In a few years this was sold and the church built at the village.

In 1825 the Universalists erected a large church on Lower street. This was taken down in 1848 and a new one built at the Centre. Of the chapel at Richmond's Corner, Dr Howe said in 1843: “It was built in 1841 by the

¹Rev. Madison K. Mabry [By Llewellyn A. Wadsworth, of Hiram.] was born in Hiram, Me., October 17, 1824, of parents eminent in moral, mental, and physical excellence. In his life on the farm he developed habits of industry and activity. He was educated in the schools of Hiram and at Westbrook Seminary. At the age of 17 he commenced teaching, which he followed 40 years in Hiram, Porter, Parsonsfield, Brownfield, Waterford, Bridgton, Denmark, Baldwin, Sebago, Saco. He was preceptor of Limerick Academy three years, from March, 1867, and principal of Parsonsfield Seminary two years. He served often as school committee and supervisor of schools in Hiram, and was supervisor of schools of York county three years. He was justice of the peace in Hiram seven years. He has taught 112 terms of school, including several terms of free high school, and won golden opinions for his sympathetic kindness, keen, clear powers of analysis, description, and illustration, and his name still lingers in the school-day memories of hundreds of his pupils. He was ever on the alert, with versatile powers, restless energy, ceaseless activity, and fearless independence of character; a ready and pleasing speaker, with an ample fund of wit, humor, anecdote, and general information, with fine conversational and controversial powers, he led the vanguard of temperance, freedom, morality, and education in Hiram for 30 years. In these particulars he has not been exceeded by any citizen in this century. He married, first, Dorcas True. They had three sons and four daughters, who attained maturity, and had excellent scholarship and musical talent, and the home circle was a model of intelligence, culture, and refinement. March 16, 1886, he married Ella T., daughter of Francis Safford, of Turner (she is granddaughter of Benjamin Safford, who came from Minot and was the pioneer settler at North Turner Bridge. His children were Nathan, William, Francis, Eliza, and Polly. Mrs Mabry's mother was daughter of Zebulon Millett, of Leeds). In 1876 Mr Mabry experienced religion and joined the Methodist church. He received a local preacher's license in 1881, and has served in Mercer, Fairfield, Livermore, Turner, and Rumford with good results, enhanced by his genial nature, broad humanity, and catholicity of spirit. Mr Mabry has always been a radical in politics and in temperance. He enlisted June 17, 1862, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the 13th Me, but was discharged for disability the same year. He was very active in raising the quotas of his town and in sending supplies to sick and wounded soldiers. He is connected with several fraternal societies and has been grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. of Maine.

Universalists alone, but they use it only one-half of the time, and the other half (like the gate of Heaven) 'it stands open night and day' to any sect of worshipers who may choose to enter in and enjoy it." A Union church was built in North Turner and dedicated in 1877 free from debt. It is free to all religions.

Schools.—The first school was a private one, taught by Arthur Bradman in 1788. In 1790 Joseph Stockbridge was employed to teach a public or town school. After him Elisha Sylvester and Benjamin Evans were successively employed for several years each as public school teachers. In 1792 £20 was voted by the town for a school. In 1793 £24 was raised to build a school-house on Lower street. In 1794 Benaiah Niles, Seth Staples, and Jabez Merrill were chosen school committeemen. Liberal support was given to education and the schools improved in number and character. Dr Howe says (1843): "The town has 18 school districts in which a public school is annually taught of from four to eight months' duration, according to the number of scholars and price paid for tuition. There is a regular grammar or high school taught for six months during each year, wholly supported by the interest arising from the town school fund. This school is alternately kept in different sections of the town, and furnishes great advantages not only to those youth who wish to pursue the higher branches of education, but in exciting a tone of feeling or emulation in the primary schools which is necessary to the full development of their purposes; as well as by furnishing annually a large number of teachers of both sexes to supply the demands of this and neighboring towns." For some years free high schools have been kept in the spring and free grammar schools in the fall. Some time ago the town abolished the district system and a town committee supervises the educational interests and employs the teachers. The school-houses belong to the town. The best of results have followed this action.

Temperance.—Dr Howe writes thus of the temperance movement of 50 years ago: "The joyful tidings of the Washingtonian reformers reached Turner in the fall of 1841, and two new temperance societies were simultaneously formed upon the new principles in different sections of the town. The ladies soon caught the inspiration of the times and formed two auxiliary Samaritan societies. The two sexes thus cutting together like the two blades of the scissors, have made a smooth work among us of the temperance reform." The good work thus begun has steadily increased in influence, and at present there are three lodges of Good Templars in active operation in the town.

Centennial Celebration.—July 7, 1886, a large number celebrated the centennial of the incorporation of the town. The committee in charge was Hon. Rufus Prince, Major H. C. Haskell, Rackley D. Leavitt, Dr John T. Cushing, Elias Keene, and Henry Turner. The procession was a mile in length. Many representations of old-time life were shown, and large tents were erected to

accommodate the multitude. The order of exercises in the great tent was: Centennial March, by Norway Band; prayer by Rev. E. Martin; singing by chorus of 100 voices, Albert E. Bradford conductor; address of welcome by Dr J. T. Cushing; historical address by Rev. W. R. French, D.D.; singing; poem by Mrs Caroline W. D. Rich, of Auburn, granddaughter of Joseph Leavitt, one of the first settlers; dinner in a large tent on the grounds; address by Hon. Washington Gilbert, of Bath; music; address by Hon. George A. Wilson, of South Paris; music; short speeches by residents, former citizens, and guests; (among these were Hon. E. B. Washburn; ex-Governor Merrill, of Iowa; Dr Pearl Martin, of Medford, Mass.; Clarence Hale, Esq., of Portland; Col F. M. Drew, of Lewiston; ex-Governor Sidney Perham, of Paris; Dr Kendall Newhall, of Rhode Island; Solon Chase; Daniel Lara, of Auburn; Hon. Rufus Prince;) singing; music.

PHYSICIANS. — *Dr Daniel Child* was the first one in town. He came from Woodstock, Conn., in 1781, settled on Lower street, and was a very skillful physician. He died in 1802. *Dr Luther Cary* was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1761. He served his country for four years, enlisting at the age of 14. He then became a physician, and came to Turner in 1798, and settled near the south end of Lower street. He was a man of high character and a successful practitioner. He had a large family. One son, Hugh, lived and died on the home farm. Dr Cary was several times president of the Medical Society of Maine, in 1805 was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Oxford, and he was made president of Oxford County Temperance Society at its organization in 1829. He died in 1848 of old age. *Dr Timothy Howe*, born in Hillsborough, N. H., in 1778, moved into Turner about 1804. He subsequently removed to Brettun's Mills, Livermore, but returned to Turner, where he died in August, 1848. He was a man of fine education, and wrote a history of Turner (unpublished), from which we have gleaned much of value. *Dr Philip Bradford* was born at Turner Centre, July 15, 1789. After attending the town schools, he studied at Hebron Academy, then attended lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College, where he received his M.D. He located in Turner. He was a successful practitioner, and practiced also in Greene and Leeds, and other towns. He enjoyed the confidence of the public, both as a man and physician. He died June 24, 1863. *Dr Henry D. Irish* was born in Buckfield in 1821. He studied medicine, and located at Turner Village, December, 1847. He was energetic, persevering, and persistent in a remarkable degree. He was one of the leading physicians at the time of his death, January 16, 1871. *Dr H. L. Irish*, his son, commenced practice in the village in March, 1875. He was graduated from a medical school in New York City, and is a successful practitioner. *Dr William H. Jewett* located in Turner Village, and was a resident physician through life, except a term of service as surgeon in the Civil War. He was a faithful

physician. He died August 26, 1879. *Dr Elbridge G. Edgecomb*, son of Benjamin and Sarah Edgecomb, was born in Livermore, August 17, 1814. He was graduated at the medical department of Bowdoin College, and received his degree in 1845. He practiced successfully in Readfield and Foxcroft, and located in Turner in 1866, where for a quarter of a century he has attended to the arduous duties of his profession. *Dr Richmond Bradford* opened an office here, but soon removed to Auburn. *Dr Roscoe Smith*, a native of Peru, was educated at Maine State College and Bates College. He attended medical lectures at Brunswick and Harvard. He located in Turner in 1871, and by attention to his professional duties soon acquired a large business. He m. Ellen, daughter of Hon. Reuel Washburn. He owns and conducts a stock farm, and served his country in the Rebellion. He is a temperance worker, a member of the G. A. R., and a Mason, and is the present representative from Turner-Livermore district. *Dr John T. Cushing*, son of Charles and Sarah R. Cushing, was born in Turner, September 30, 1831. He attended college at Kent's Hill, studied medicine at the University of Michigan, and in 1864 received his M.D. from the University of Iowa, Keokuk, Iowa, and was principal of an academy in Georgia for four years. He married Hortense, daughter of James Sullivan Hale. He was a surgeon during the Civil War, and at its close located in Huron, Ohio, as a physician. He served on the school board and in the city council, and was mayor of Huron for several years. He returned to Turner in 1881, and has represented his town in the legislature, and held other offices of trust. He was appointed special agent of the United States to collect statistics of recorded indebtedness in Maine for the eleventh census, and in November, 1890, was appointed to an executive office in the division of mines and mining in the U. S. census bureau. He is a Republican in politics. He is a skillful physician and surgeon, and has been vice-president of Erie County Medical Society, of Ohio, and a member of Ohio State Medical Society, and Androscoggin County Medical Society. *Oliver A. Sprague, M.D.*, son of Virgil H. and Julia R. Sprague, was born in Greene, January 6, 1864. He acquired his medical education at Maine Medical School, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he received his degree, March 11, 1889. After some practical experience in New York City hospitals, he returned to Greene, and September 1, 1889, located in Turner, and is enjoying a good practice.

Lawyers.—Ezekiel Whitman came in 1799. William K. Porter, of Bath, practiced here 16 years, dying in 1834. He was succeeded by Charles Andrews, Timothy Ludden, Mandeville T. Ludden, and Barzilla Streeter, who were here for a few years. The present lawyer is E. V. Stevens. (See Bench and Bar.)

Governor William Bradford was born in Yorkshire, England, March, 1589, and died May 9, 1657, in Plymouth, Mass., whither he had come in 1620 in the "Mayflower." He was governor of Plymouth Colony 31 years. His oldest son by his second wife, Mrs Alice Southworth, was William, who

was deputy-governor. William's third wife was the widow of Rev. John Holmes. Their son Ephraim m. Elizabeth Brewster, of Duxbury. Of their children, Ezekiel (born in Kingston, 1728, died in 1816), married Betsey Chandler (born in Duxbury, 1728, died in Turner, 1811), and came to Turner about 1782. Six of his sons were also settlers here. His children were *Ephraim*, m. Judith Moulton; *William*, m. Asenath Mason in 1776, lived on the Calvin McKenney farm; children, William and Asa. *William, Jr.*, m. Chloe Phillips. Their married life continued over half a century. He was a great lover of music, a strong temperance advocate, and a liberal supporter of the gospel. He died in March, 1860, aged 83. His only son, *Gen. Phillips Bradford*, was born September 28, 1816, and died in Auburn, July 24, 1889. He m. Mary B. Bird, of Auburn; their children were Rose (Mrs A. S. Daggett) and Commander Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., who took a four years' course at the Naval Academy, was an honor man in his class, and now commands the U. S. S. Bennington. It was mainly through his efforts and those of Mellen Bray, Esq., of Boston, that a fine monument was erected in the Upper street burying-ground to the memory of Ezekiel Bradford and his wife. Gen. Bradford acquired the rank of brigadier-general in the militia. He cultivated one of the finest and largest farms in town. He was conversant with town affairs, represented Turner in the legislature in 1866 and 1867, was a Mason for many years; *Deborah* m. Barnabas Winslow; *Jesse* m. Judith Weston, and erected a large house and a lumber and flour mill at Turner Centre; *Rebecca* m. William True; *Chandler* m. Sarah French. Their oldest son, Benjamin, settled in Livermore as a physician. Another son, "Major" Seth, lived on the river road and has descendants¹; *Ezekiel* m. Mary House, and settled at the north end of Upper street. His daughter Betsey m. 2d, Dr Philip Bradford, Sarah m. Royal Whitman, Nancy m. W. B. Bray; *Martin* m. Prudence Dillingham. He had a farm of 500 acres. Among his sons were Martin, Freeman, and Richmond; *Philip* m. Polly Bonney; *Betsey* m. Daniel Briggs, of Minot.

Philip C. Bradford, son of Dr Philip Bradford and a great-grandson of Ezekiel Bradford, was born on Elmbrook Farm, where he now resides. At the age of 20 he went to Winthrop. He was in trade several years. For 15 years he was connected with the Winthrop Mills Company as stockholder, director, and agent; for 20 years he was a director in the National Bank of Winthrop; was a member of the legislature of 1862 and 1863. After nearly 40 years' absence, in 1886 he returned to his old home in Turner. He is a Universalist in his religious preferences and a Democrat in his political affiliations.

William B. Bradford, son of Jesse and Celia (Whitman) Bradford, of Turner, is a descendant of Gov. Bradford. His great-grandfather Jesse and grandfather Dura were natives of Massachusetts. Capt. Dura Bradford was

¹Six of the daughters m. prominent men: Justus Conant, Aaron Dillingham, Luther Bailey, and Horace Cary, of Turner; Elisha Stetson, of Auburn; and Reuel Toner, of Sweden.

captain of the Turner Artillery in 1812. Mr Bradford deals in general merchandise and has been in trade many years in the store formerly occupied by his father. He is a Congregationalist in his religious views, a Republican politically, and has been town treasurer three years. He is a member of Blake Lodge, I. O. O. F., and now P. N. G.; also a member of Nezinscot Lodge, F. & A. M.

Major-General Alden Blossom, son of Sylvanus and Martha (Alden) Blossom, was born in Bridgewater, July 1, 1776. He came to Turner in 1800, where he married Lydia D., daughter of Moses Stevens, in 1803. They had a large family of children; a son, George W., occupies the homestead on Upper street. Gen. Blossom was a useful man in the community. He was a trader, kept tavern, was postmaster for 25 years; was first a Whig, later a Democrat; was high sheriff for eight years of Oxford county; was interested in matters tending to further the prosperity of the town; a prominent Free Mason and a Congregationalist. He died in 1863. Family tradition says that he received 13 commissions from governors of Massachusetts and Maine. His daughter, Narcissa, married Daniel, son of Dan and Deborah (Jones) Pratt, of Taunton, who settled in Turner in 1799. Dan Pratt served in the Revolution. The surviving children of Daniel and Narcissa (Blossom) Pratt are Sarah (Mrs E. M. Leavitt, of Auburn), Susan (Mrs M. W. Turner), and Judson A., the only descendant of Dan Pratt living in Turner.

David Hale came early from Connecticut and purchased and settled on one of the original school lots of the town, which he purchased in 1803 for \$1,100. His wife was a Kingsbury and a devout member of the Congregational church. They had two sons, Dr David and James S., and three daughters, all born in Connecticut. Dr David Hale settled at Livermore Falls, where he practiced medicine until his death. He has a son living in Iowa, and his granddaughter lives on his homestead. James Sullivan Hale inherited the lands of his father and added largely to them during his active and industrious life, and brought the whole into fine condition. He was a man universally esteemed, bore the title of "Squire," and was active in Congregational church circles. He died in December, 1880, and his wife (Betsey, daughter of John Staples) in December, 1881. They had five children: Eugene, Hortense (Mrs J. T. Cushing), Frederick (dec.), Augusta (Mrs George Gifford), Clarence.

Hon. Eugene Hale was born in 1836, received the educational advantages of the schools of Turner and Hebron Academy, studied law with Howard & Strout in Portland, where he was admitted to the bar. When he was 21 he began the practice of law in Orland, but being soon offered a position as partner of a prominent lawyer of Ellsworth, he removed thither and became the junior partner of the firm of Robinson & Hale. Mr Robinson soon died, and Mr Hale succeeded to his large practice, and from that time has had a law office in Ellsworth. He has been county attorney of Hancock county several

years, member of the lower house of the state legislature several terms, member of the national House of Representatives for ten years, was elected U. S. senator in 1881, re-elected in 1887, and now holds the office. He married a daughter of Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, and has three sons.

Hon. Job Prince was born in Buckfield in March, 1795. He was educated at the public schools and at Hebron Academy. He began life on a farm in Turner in March, 1819. His principal business was farming. In the War of 1812 he served a short campaign in the Mass. militia. In May, 1818, was commissioned captain of militia; major, November, 1820; aid and orderly officer of the sixth division with the rank of major, February, 1822. As evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens it may be stated that he served them acceptably in all the principal town offices; was for many years a trustee and treasurer of the ministerial and grammar school funds of town; trustee of the county and state agricultural societies; member of both branches of the legislature and executive council; president of the state senate in 1839; county commissioner and judge of probate; assistant assessor of internal revenue; justice of the peace and *dedimus* justice from 1832, and for 37 years justice of the quorum throughout the state. He was the first vice-president of Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1842-3-4, and its president in 1845-6. He was resorted to for surveying land, drawing deeds and bonds, and other legal instruments, held justice courts for the trial of many causes, acted as claim agent in procuring 42 Revolutionary pensions and 347 land-warrants, and administered on 91 estates. A record of a more useful life it would be hard to find. He died May 1, 1875.

Hon. Rufus Prince, son of Hon. Job Prince, was born July 11, 1825, and died March 27, 1891. He was educated at the district school and Westbrook Academy. He was selectman, member of the school committee, and town moderator of Turner, a county commissioner of Androscoggin county for two terms, county treasurer of Androscoggin, and served upon commissions and appointments from probate and insolvency courts, where he did almost as much business as many attorneys at law. In 1865 he was a member of Governor Cony's council. In 1866-67-68 he was a member of the state board of agriculture. In 1872 he represented Turner in the legislature, and in 1878-79 was a member of the state senate. From 1867 to 1880 he was a member of the board of inspectors of prisons and jails. For nearly 15 years he was trustee and president of the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society. He assisted to the development of that society until the beginning of its joint exhibition with the Maine State Agricultural Society. In 1873 he was elected president of the Maine State Agricultural Society, and again in 1874-75-76. He was elected president of the Association in 1877. He was again elected in 1879 and re-elected each year until his death. In 1889 he was elected Worthy Master of the Maine State Grange. For six years he had been lecturer

of the Turner Grange, and had also been master of that Grange. He was a strong temperance man, a devoted member of the Universalist church, president of the Maine State Universalist Convention for three years, and president of the Maine Universalist Sabbath School Convention for two years. His character was unimpeachable, for it was full of strong points upon a Christian side. He had a peculiarly agreeable manner and a soft and pleasant voice. No one ever approached him without receiving a welcome, and no one ever left him without appreciating the great kindness and patience of the man. Nobody appreciated or admired him more than the men who knew him best. He had an immense number of friends among the plain people of the state, and had he lived would have been a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination for governor at the next state convention.

Gen. Philo Clark was born in Minot, July 8, 1804, and died June 20, 1884. He came to Turner in 1817, and in 1825 succeeded his father in trade for many years. He was for a long time deputy sheriff of Oxford county, once sheriff, and in 1845-50 state senator. He was vice-president of Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1848-9, and its president in 1850. For many years he was unanimously chosen moderator at town meetings, and held many town offices. A strong Democrat, he was a standing delegate to county, district, state, and national conventions. He acquired his title of general in the militia, and made a splendid officer, having a grand physique, a fine military bearing, and a powerful voice. He was a Mason for 58 years.

Solon Chase is a native of Turner. His father, Isaac Chase, came to Turner from Standish about 70 years ago, giving his name to Chase's Mills. His wife was Eunice, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Chase, of Buckfield. The life of their son, Solon (born January 14, 1823), was uneventful until he was about 50 years old, when "he got the 'Greenback' religion and felt a call to preach." For the next 10 years he was a prominent figure in the political world, "stumping" nearly every state in the Union, and "Solon and them steers" were household words with thousands who had never listened to his rough and ready wit and original sayings. He was nominated in 1876 as member of Congress for the Second District. 520 votes only were cast for his party. At the next Congressional election he received 9,000 votes. He was also a popular editor of Greenback newspapers. When the Greenback agitation subsided, Mr Chase returned to his farm, and its management has since divided his time with his duties as postmaster.

Leonard Swett, Esq., was born in Turner, August 11, 1825, served in the Mexican War after graduating at Waterville College, and in 1848 became a lawyer in Illinois, where he and Abraham Lincoln formed a strong mutual affection. When Mr Lincoln became President, Mr Swett was given charge of many important causes for the government. He was one of the most eloquent men of the Northwest, and in his practice defended 20 persons charged with

murder, securing the acquittal of 19. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Lincoln in Chicago in 1887. He died in 1889.

Joseph Henry Hooper, son of Jacob and Deliverance Hooper, of Marblehead, Mass., was born in Augusta. Mr Hooper was a partner in the firm of Walter Corey & Co., of Portland, Me, for 18 years, and afterwards a member of the firm of E. A. Hooper & Co., of Boston, Mass. He married, August 14, 1854, Miss Clarinda Morton Lindsey, of Turner, a granddaughter of Isaiah Leavitt, one of the earliest settlers of the town, and the farm on which Mr Hooper passed most of the last six years of his life was a part of the original Leavitt farm, which formerly extended from the hill to the river, and was first occupied by Isaiah's eldest son, Alvin Leavitt. Mr Hooper died May 29, 1889. He was a member of Turner Grange, a Republican in his politics, and a Universalist in religion.

Walter B. Beals was born in Turner, December 22, 1856. He is a son of Leonard M. Beals, who was born in Leeds, August 1, 1831. His maternal grandparents, Martin Leonard, born March 14, 1778, and his wife Hannah Stetson, born April 5, 1784, were among the early settlers from Bridgewater, Mass. Martin Leonard was engaged in trade with Alden Blossom at one time. He moved from Turner to Leeds 78 years ago. Laura (Bradford) Beals, mother of W. B. Beals, was born in Turner, and is a daughter of Asa Bradford, and a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford, through his great-grandson, Ezekiel. In politics Mr Beals has always been a Republican. In religion he is a Universalist. He is a miller and dealer in flour, grain, and feed. He was town agent for eight years; chairman of Republican town committee six years; collector of taxes. In 1885 he was appointed by Gov. Bodwell, county commissioner for Androscoggin county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Bonney, and elected to the same office in September, 1888, for the term of six years. He is a charter member of Blake Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 110, its first recording secretary, and later its presiding officer. He is a member of Turner Grange, P. of H., a charter member of Major Leavitt Lodge, No. 74, Knights of Pythias, and its Master of Exchequer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. JESSE DREW.

THE Drew (Drewe) family of England descend from an early noble Norman, tracing the line through centuries. Members of the family accompanied William the Conqueror to England, participated in the memorable battle of Hastings (1060), and were granted lands in Devon, Hereford, and elsewhere, enrolled in the Domesday Book. According to a preamble to the Drew pedigree, given by the King of Arms, "The ancient and knightly family of Drew of Devonshire are lineal descendants from Richard, Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William the Conqueror. (Descendants of this line are now residents at Drewseliffe, Devon; a younger branch was transplanted to Ireland.) On the escutcheon is an ermined lion *passant gules*, langued and armed. The quarterings show intermarriages with the Cliffords and other noble families. Crest: a bull's head erased *sable*; in his mouth three ears of wheat, *or*. Motto: *Drago; nomen et virtus arma dedit.*" [Editor.]

Hon. Jesse Drew, son of Stephen and Anna (Bisbee) Drew, and descendant of John Drew, the emigrant, of Plymouth in 1660 (who was son of William and grandson of Sir Edward Drew of England), was born in Turner, September 21, 1808, and died in Lewiston, August 31, 1890. His father bought in 1803 a part of lot 224, ministerial lands. His early life was passed in Turner. He married (1st) Hannah T. Phillips, who died August 27, 1852. Children: Hannah G. (died young); Franklin M.¹ (m. January 2, 1862, Araminta B., daughter of Gen. Merrill Woodman, of Naples, a lady prominent in church and benevolent works); Delphina M. (dec.); Ann P. (Mrs Robert H. Perkins) (dec.); George E. (m. Edna Flint). Mr Drew married (2) Clara B., daughter of Gen. Joel Wellington, of Monticello. She died October 27, 1867. Children: Gertrude H. (dec.); Morrill N. (county attorney of Aroostook county four years, and now member of the Maine House of Representatives). Mr Drew was a Democrat until the Republican party was organized. He was deputy sheriff and jailor of Oxford county many years and active in affairs. About 1853 he removed to Aroostook county, engaged in trade at Caribou, and displayed the same energy in this new field. His services were called for in shaping the political character of the county, and he was efficient all through the Civil War in enlisting and caring for soldiers. In 1865 he was appointed collector of customs at Fort Fairfield for the Aroostook district and displayed high ability in the conduct of the office, which he held for 16 years. He was a prominent citizen of the state as well as of Eastern Maine, served in the

¹ See page 330.

legislature, and probably no man in Maine had a wider acquaintance with prominent men. In religion he was a Universalist, but his friendliness extended to all who loved the right, and in social life he was the soul of kindness and honor. He was loyal to his trusts, his country, and his God, and his extended circle of friends will long remember his pure nature, his remarkable knowledge of men and events, his quaint humor, his keen and alert sagacity, and his warm friendships. Judge Whitehouse writes of him: "He has been a conspicuous figure in the history of the state; I never knew one of greater sagacity. He has been a successful man, and an honest, kindly, good man." Chief-Justice Peters says: "He was a lovable man, full of goodness and sympathy for many friends. I shall miss him in my mind for long time to come, and could never forget him and his many personal kindnesses."

LIVERMORE.

CHAPTER LII.

Situation—Soil—Incorporation—First Meeting and Names of Proprietors—Extracts from Proprietors' Records—Something Concerning the Earliest Settlers—Early Boundaries—What Paul Goffin Writes of the People—Other Settlers, Etc.

SITUATED between the hills of Oxford and the rolling lands of Kennebec, Livermore partakes of the characteristics of both. It has high hills, Hamlin's (or Mount Sier), Fuller's, and Waters' or Lovewell's, from which extensive and beautiful views are obtained, and, without being rough, is picturesque. It was at first heavily wooded with pine, hemlock, maple, beech, birch, and oak. The original growth has been cut off; but the area of second growth is increasing. There are many noble elms. While in portions the land is rocky, there are sections quite free from stones, and the soil is a sandy loam, as in the valley of the Androscoggin and near the village. The river is broken by falls or rapids in three places, near the line of Jay, at Roccomeka, and at the Rips in "Tollawalla." It has several fertile and beautiful islands. At Strickland's ferry is a view of surpassing beauty. The soil is generally strong and productive, and there is scarcely an acre of waste land. Requiring more labor than the valleys of Kennebec and Penobscot, it yields equal returns. Apples and dairy products are the more noticeable sources of income, while other crops average with other towns. There are four ponds: Round and Long in the northerly part, separated by a few rods only; Bartlett's, near the centre, and Brettun's in the southwest part. There are several streams; two furnish a fair supply of water in ordinary seasons for grist and saw mills, and (in their day) furnished it for carding and clothing mills. There are excellent powers on the Androscoggin river, one at Livermore Falls, and another a short distance above. Livermore is 20 miles north of Lewiston, 25 west of Augusta, and for some time after its settlement bore the name Port Royal, and, for a brief space, Liverton. Livermore is surrounded: east by East Livermore and Leeds, south by Leeds and Turner, west and north by Oxford and Franklin counties. At incorporation, February 28, 1798, there was about 400 population; in 1800 there was 863; in 1810, 1,560; in 1820, 2,174; in 1830, 2,445; in 1840, 2,745. For population and valuation since, see page 18.

Among the petitions for lands in compensation for services in the French and Indian wars, made to the General Court of Massachusetts, was one from

Nathaniel Harris and others. To these petitioners was granted township No. 2, "on the east side and next adjoining Connecticut River," for services in reducing Port Royal. The proprietors held their first meeting at the house of Isaac Baldwin, innholder in Weston, January 28, 1737. They were:—

Nathaniel Harris, Esq., Capt. Samuel Googen, Capt. Benj. Flagg, Capt. Ebenezer Woodward, Capt. Ebenezer Learned, Capt. John Hazzeltine, Thomas Gibbs, Jonas Ward, Ebenezer Whipple, Ensign Thomas Harrington, Lieut. Samuel Lyon, William Cheaney, James Colburn, Ebenezer Lyon, Dea. Thomas Marshall, Lt Jerijah Wales, John Sawin, Ephraim Sautle (Sawtelle), Isaac Parker, Jonathan Gates, John Stearns, Jonathan Wellington, Nath'l Davis, Eliphalet Lyon, Wd. Hannah Babcock, Josiah Sautle, Nath'l Whitmore, Ebenezer Hartshorn, John Harwood, Rev. John Whiting, Daniel Googen, Esq., Rev. Warham Williams, Thomas Marshall, Ebenezer Hubbard, William Chubb, John Maddock, Ensign Joseph Fuller, Samuel Smith, Peter Lyon, Benjamin Munroe, Jona. Ball, Nath'l Dike, Bemus Woodward, Dea. Ebenezer Goodhue, Benjamin Wood, William Robinson, Benjamin Corey, John Cager, Nathan Whipple, Israel Reese, Peter Hunt, John Ramsey, Benjamin Chadwick, David Knap, Benjamin Aldridge, William Puffer.

Previous to 1779, a large number of rights or shares came to Deacon Elijah Livermore by purchase at tax sales and from individual proprietors. 1743, November 1, a proprietors' meeting was adjourned to May, 1744, on account of the "rumor of war with France, and the winter season approaching." 1750, September 26, a meeting was held. 1770, May 23, the question was put "to know the minds of the proprietors if they would pursue their claim on the equity of Port Royal, and carried," and Major Livermore, Dr Leonard Williams, and George Babcock were chosen to petition the General Court to obtain another grant, as the old one had "fell into New Hampshire." 1771, June 11, "to the original grantees, their assigns or legal representatives, their heirs and assigns," was granted "a township of the contents of six and three-quarter square miles in some of the unappropriated lands in the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the eastward of Saco river and adjoining some former grant, on the condition that the proprietors settle 60 families in said town in seven years, build a house for the public worship of God, settle a learned Protestant minister, and lay out one sixty-fourth part for the first settled minister, one sixty-fourth part for the ministry, one sixty-fourth part for the use of schools, and one sixty-fourth part for the use of Harvard College."

1771, August 9, Samuel Livermore and Leonard Williams, for the proprietors, directed Elijah Livermore and Elisha Harrington to explore the country and select the location; they "to take a boat and pilot at Brunswick Falls and proceed up the river as far as Rocky-Mico." The grant was located adjoining Sylvester (Turner), on both sides of the Androscoggin, and at first contained 30,220 acres. 1772, June 17, at the house of Samuel Livermore in Waltham, Lieut Elijah Livermore, Capt. Ebenezer Learned, and Mr Richard Woodward were chosen to run out the lines around the township and divide the interval

on the west side of the river into 61 shares, and lay out 61 100-acre lots. They took Ebenezer Waters as surveyor and Thomas Fish with them, and laid out lots in September and October, and made their report November 11. They did not divide the interval, as it was not extensive enough. They had run out the boundaries and laid out 60 lots, and reported "not enough land to fill the grant," and a committee was appointed to petition for a further grant. The proprietors then voted to open a horse-way to Sylvester town and a cart-way to Pondtown (Winthrop). 1773, February 24, voted to make the former a cart-way, and Elijah Livermore, Ebenezer Learned, and Thomas Fish were appointed to have the above roads cleared by the last of October. November 3 Samuel Livermore was reported dead, and that Nathaniel Livermore had resigned his membership. Leonard Williams, Esq., Deacon (Lieut) Elijah Livermore, and Mr Elisha Harrington were chosen to "manage the prudentials of said proprietary." The accounts of Deacon Livermore, £40 10s. 11d., and Thomas Fish, £31 2s. 7d., for clearing roads, were allowed. Thomas Fish was appointed to prosecute trespassers, and a committee was appointed to lay out the remainder of the town. 1774, June 29, Leonard Williams, Elijah Livermore, and Elisha Harrington were made a committee to erect a saw and grist mill. On account of the breaking out of the war with Great Britain no meeting was held from 1774 until 1779.

In 1779 Deacon Livermore and Major Thomas Fish came as residents, and were soon joined by Josiah Wyer, Elisha Smith, and Mrs Carver. For the first year apprehension was felt of attacks from the Indians, but these soon became friends. Major Fish¹ was the representative of one of the grantees of Township No. 2 on the Connecticut. 1782, June 19, the mill lot, the island near it, and £60 were granted to build a mill on the brook leading from Livermore (Long) and Stinchfield (Round) ponds, and Elijah Livermore agreed to build it. 1793, September 4, voted to build a meeting-house 50 x 40 feet on the east end of lot 36, first division, and £50 granted therefor; also to lay out a road from Turner to Phipps Canada from Deacon True's over Lowell's hill and between the ponds to the north line. (The proprietors' records continue until June 20, 1799.)

¹ *Major Thomas Fish*, an officer of the Revolution, a gallant soldier, and a holder of an original right, came with Deacon Livermore in 1779, settling at Fish Meadow. His wife, Naomi Mixer, died while he was arranging to bring her here. He later became quite friendly with Winthrop people and was engaged to be married to one of the bright young women of that town, Betsey Marrow. The only road to Winthrop was a blind track of spotted trees winding through the dense forest. January 3, 1782, he started from Winthrop late in the afternoon with two large rolls of leather. The snow was two feet deep and the weather cold; a heavy storm set in and he never reached his destination, perishing near a large elm on the interval below Deacon Livermore's house. He was an accomplished surveyor, an ingenious man, who could do anything demanded in the new country, and was a great loss to the settlement. His journal while *en route* to Livermore and surveyor's minutes are given in full in "Notes on Livermore."

The Established Settlers in 1789 were Deacon Elijah Livermore, William Carver, Elisha Smith, Samuel Benjamin, John Walker, Josiah Wyer, James Delano, Reuben Wing, John Monk, Otis Robinson, Cutting Clark, E. Fisher, Pelatiah Gibbs, Daniel Holman, Henry Grevy, Nathaniel Dailey, and ——— Randall. *Deacon Elijah Livermore* was son of Samuel Livermore, and was born at Waltham, Mass., in March, 1730. He inherited his father's homestead; was a lieutenant in the militia, and was deacon of the Congregationalist church in Waltham. He removed to Livermore in 1779, where he died, August 5, 1808. He was the first representative, unanimously elected May 9, 1779, and tradition says he made the journey to Boston on horseback, wearing a cocked hat, ruffled shirt, and knee breeches. He possessed great strength of character, and was an able counselor. He happily combined good sense, integrity, and kindness with a most genial humor, and when he died he was mourned by the whole settlement as a personal friend. His children were: *Abigail*, married Rev. Elisha Williams, the first schoolmaster. *William*, traded in Jay and Hallowell and was a major in militia. *Hannah*; *Isaac*, born 1768, died 1820, after being in trade in Hallowell, settled here as a farmer; was justice of the peace. *Sarah*, m. Robert Pierpont, of Roxbury. He lived on the old Livermore farm, and died December 9, 1811. Their children were: *Hannah*; *Robert*, a resident of Livermore; *George W.*, a resident of Livermore Falls; *Elijah*; *Charles Henry*; *John M.* *Anna*, born April 6, 1775, married, December 14, 1797, Dr Cyrus Hamlin. *Samuel*, born April 6, 1778, married *Lura*, daughter of Thomas Chase. He died November 26, 1823. He several times represented the town in the Massachusetts legislature. His children were *Betsey*, *Emery*, *Lura* (married Levi B. Young, of Livermore). *Amos Livermore* came from Waltham in 1795, located on the Spencer Goding farm. *William*, *James*, *Amos*, and *Nathan Carver* came with their mother from Duxbury. *William* settled in 1780 on the lot afterwards occupied by George, a son of John Gibbs. *Josiah Wyer*, the third settler, was born in Watertown in 1749 and moved to Livermore in 1779, married Rebecca Brackett, of Falmouth, in 1782, died July 7, 1827. He was a sergeant in the Revolution, and in the battle at Bunker Hill. Mr Wyer resided on the road leading towards North Turner bridge from the old Methodist meeting-house. His children were: *Nancy*, born October 1, 1786 (she was the first female child born in the town); *Isaac*; *William*, married Lucy Baker, was a soldier of 1812, and his son, *Otis*, was a soldier of the Rebellion; *Betsey*; *Sally*; *Nathaniel*; *Rebekah*; *George*; *Charles*.

Lieut Samuel Benjamin, the fourth settler, was an able man who received half-pay during life by special act of Congress for distinguished and long-continued service in the Revolution, married Tabitha Livermore in Waltham, January 16, 1782, and October 10, 1782, purchased of Deacon Livermore 120 acres west of Long pond for £30, and made his home in the log cabin built by

Major Thomas Fish at Fish Meadow. In 1796 he bought the "Gibbs Mills" property, in 1797 and 1799 lot 11. He established "Benjamin's Ferry," was frequently in town office, selectman from 1801 to 1805, and a valuable settler. He died April 14, 1824, and his widow died, aged 80, June 20, 1837. Children: *Billy*, who became colonel of militia, m. Phebe Wellington, and lived on the interval. *Samuel*. *Nathaniel*. *Betsey*, married Samuel Morison. *Polly*, m. Samuel Ames. *Martha*, m. Israel Washburn, March 30, 1812; died May 6, 1861. *David*, m. Catherine Stanwood, and resided on the "old Benjamin farm," and lived nearly fourscore and ten years. Hon. D. W. Benjamin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is their son. *Charles*, was a cabinet maker on the interval. *Elisha*. *Ruth*, m. Jonathan Lovejoy; their son, Samuel B. M. Lovejoy, was a lieutenant in the Civil War. Major Joseph Mills, half-brother of Lieutenant Benjamin, came in a few years, and cleared the Capt. Samuel Atwood farm. *Elisha Smith* came from Martha's Vineyard about 1780, and purchased and lived on the lot afterwards owned by Rev. Thomas Wyman. *Reuben Wing*, born 1771, was, says the Family Genealogy, 6th generation from John Wing, of Sandwich, Mass., who came from England in 1632, and son of Samuel and Hannah (Sears) Wing, who moved from Harwich, Mass., to Readfield, Me, in 1776. He came to Livermore before 1789; m. (1) Hannah, daughter of Elisha Smith; (2) Lucy Weld. He died in 1862 on the farm he had occupied over 65 years. He is said to have acquired an extensive information, especially of the Bible and religion, and was a faithful member of the Baptist church. Of his sons only Walter W. and Lewis M. attained maturity. Walter W. m. Lucy A. Wyman. They have two sons: Charles E. and George C. (see pages 332 and 333).

Daniel Holman, son of Solomon Holman, Jr, and brother of Col Jonathan Holman, of the Revolution, was a corporal in the Revolution, and one of the minute-men who marched to Concord, April 19, 1775. Before 1789, he emigrated from Worcester county, and settled on and developed the Holman farm about a mile from North Livermore. His son, Abner, who afterwards occupied the farm, was a fifer in the War of 1812, and was a builder, and many buildings of his construction still stand in this region. John H. and Otis H., sons of Abner, were architects. *John H. Holman* studied architecture and was at St Louis at the commencement of the Rebellion, where he was among the first to take sides for the Union. He raised two companies of sharpshooters for the 26th Missouri. He was a brave soldier, winning rapid promotion, and at the close of the war commanded a brigade. He was later military governor of Eastern North Carolina, and afterwards superintended the construction of United States buildings on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He died June 26, 1883. His two sons, Minard L. and John O., residents of St Louis, are prominent as civil engineers. *Otis H. Holman* settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and became noted as an engineer. He enlisted in the 158th Regiment, N. Y. V., and died January 25, 1864, of disease contracted in service.

Deacon Elijah Fisher was born June 17, 1758, in Norton, Mass. He married Jerusha Keene, of Taunton. He was in Livermore in 1789, and settled on a farm south of the Strickland farm. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was a member of "Washington's Life Guard," under Capt. Caleb Gibbs. On his 17th birthday he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and remained in the service for nearly six years. He received a pension for many years. He died in January, 1842. He was a sincere and devoted Baptist. *Otis Robinson* was the first blacksmith, owned mills, subsequently became a Baptist minister and left the town. *James, Jabez, Zebedee*, and *Ebenezer Delano*, brothers, were here early. Zebedee located on the "Thomas Chase" farm; James on the farm owned by David Rich in 1874, his sons, Calvin, Abel, and Leonard, settled in town; Ebenezer lived in the west part; Jabez settled on the east side of the river, and later on the "Meadow lot." *John Walker* was in the expedition to Quebec in 1775. His sons were Col Dexter, Elijah, Levi, and Rufus. *Cutting Clarke*, from Waltham, came soon after the settlement. He lived on Fuller's hill. He was a famous hunter, and attained a great age. *Daniel Dailey* and sons, *Nathaniel* and *Nezer*, were early settlers. Daniel and Nathaniel settled on farms on the east side of the river. Nezer settled on the west side, below the falls, and later occupied a farm above North Turner bridge. He had a son, Warren. *Deacon Pelatiah Gibbs* came from Milford, Mass., and cleared the farm where Ebenezer Hinds subsequently lived. His sons, Capt. Jacob, John, and Frank Gibbs, were valuable citizens. *Henry Grevy*, a Hessian who had served in the British army in the Revolution, settled on a farm east of Lt Benjamin's, and passed the residue of his life there.

From 1789 to 1795, when the town was incorporated, the settlement increased rapidly by intelligent and valuable settlers. Among them were:

Gen. David Learned. He came from Oxford, Mass., before 1790. He was a son of Gen. Ebenezer Learned, a Revolutionary officer, and one of the original proprietors of Port Royal. He became a prominent citizen, had the first store in town, which was immediately south of the Norlands church, and near where Capt. Otis Pray afterwards lived. Gen. David Learned was much interested in incorporating a new county, and he was enabled to have the name Oxford given it, after his native town. He was appointed the first sheriff of Oxford county, but retained his residence in Livermore. His house, which was built about a century ago, stood at the crossing of the roads near the Library. He was an early selectman and representative to Massachusetts General Court. He died in 1811, aged 44. His widow, Mary (Hurd) Learned, died January 14, 1863, in her 95th year. Their children were: *Maria* who married Publius R. R. Pray, who came about 1810. He afterwards studied law in New York, and settled in Pearlinton, Miss., where he became an eminent jurist. He was one of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and published the Revised Statutes of the state in 1836. He died

January 11, 1840. *Samuel* went South; *Charles D.* was a lawyer in Mississippi. *Eliza* died in Livermore, June 17, 1870. Mrs Learned's brother (William Hurd) made a farm and built a house at the head of Bartlett's pond.

Henry Bond came in June, 1790, to occupy the land and attend to the half-interest in the first saw and grist mills, built by Deacon Livermore, which he had bought. His father was Col William Bond, of Watertown, a commander in the battle of Bunker Hill, who died in 1776. Henry Bond became deacon of the first church here, was the second teacher, and the first school-house was built but a short distance north of his mills. He died in March, 1796. His widow married Zebedee Rose. His son, *Henry*, born in Watertown, 1790, graduated at Dartmouth in 1813, became a physician first in Concord, N. H., later in Philadelphia, where he became distinguished, and died in 1859. He was author of an exhaustive historical and genealogical work on the families of Watertown, Mass.

Sylvester Norton came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1789, with sons, Ransom, James, and Zebulon. *Ransom Norton* lived at North Livermore, was deacon in the Baptist church, and then clergyman. He died October 25, 1834, aged 72. His sons, *Jones*, *Jethro*, and *Charles*, lived in the north part of the town. Jones and Jethro moved to Massachusetts. Eugene L., son of Jethro, was mayor of Charlestown, and served in the state senate. John, brother of Eugene, was a colonel in the Civil War. *James Norton* settled in the west part; he died in 1841. His sons were *Moses*, *Ira*, *Tristram*, and *James*. *Zebulon* lived between North Livermore and the Falls, and died in October, 1865, aged 85. He married (1st) Hannah, daughter of Deacon Pelatiah Gibbs; (2d) Mary Merritt. Of his sons, these were living in 1874: *Sylvester*; *David*; *Herman*; *Sewall*. The family is prominently represented in town by Sewall M. Norton, one of the leading agriculturists. *Jonathan Goding*, of Waltham, came in 1790, had a farm in the north part, and became a fine orchardist. Children: *Peter*, lived in Jay, *Jonas* and *Spencer*, farmers in Livermore, *Hannah* and *Benjamin M.* *Thomas Chase*, of Martha's Vineyard, with wife, Desire Luce, came in 1790. He served under Paul Jones in early life, and his intelligence and integrity made his recital of his adventures very interesting. His sons were: *Thomas, Jr.*, who became a prominent man in town; his son, Thomas, 3d, was a lawyer and father of Mrs Elizabeth Akers Allen, the celebrated poetess (Florence Percy). *Lathrop*, a physician; *James*. Capt. Tristram Chase, his brother, settled on the westerly side of Long pond. He was a shipmaster. His son, Charles, was a trader in Dixfield. Another brother, Deacon Sarson Chase, was an early shoe-maker; his farm was on the northerly slope of Lovewell's hill. Children: Jane, Mayhew, Sarson, and Mary. *Abial*, *John*, and *Ephraim Turner*, of Scituate, were early comers here. *Samuel Sawin*, of Watertown, a Revolutionary soldier, located here about 1788. He was a fine orchardist. His brother, Abijah, settled near him. *Samuel Hillman*

came in 1788. He was one of the "four partners," so called, Sylvanus Boardman, Ransom and James Norton being the others. He married Jane, sister of Ransom and James Norton, and became a Methodist preacher. He died in Monmouth, aged 80. His brother, *Moses*, settled on the interval, in 1817, where he died December 17, 1823. *Tristram Hillman, Esq.*, for whom Hillman's Ferry was named, was his son. *Isaac Lovewell* came from Weston, Mass., before 1790. He purchased the large farm on the northerly side of the hill known as Lovewell's (or Waters's) hill, and had one of the largest orchards in town. He amassed a very considerable property by farming, loaning money, and "putting out" neat stock and sheep to "double in four years." He was a member of the Baptist church and one of its most liberal benefactors, contributing generously to its support while living, and leaving it a handsome bequest.

The Monroe Brothers, Abijah, John, and Abel, emigrated to Livermore from Lincoln, Mass., about 1790. *Abijah Monroe* kept the first inn, near Sanders Corner; the report of its excellent fare spread far and wide, and travelers would do their best to reach Monroe's before night. Rev. Paul Coffin often stopped with him. The first lawyers had their offices in this house; and here the people met to exchange news and talk over the world's happenings. He died in 1823. *John Monroe* became a farmer and died aged 92. Children: John, a successful school teacher, represented the town in the legislature, and resided here until his death, Allen, Abijah, Luda. *Abel Monroe*, born in Lincoln, Mass., May 14, 1769, died June 24, 1861. He was an intelligent man, quick at repartee, and enjoyed theological discussions. He married (1st) Martha Bixby, of Keene, N. H. Of his children, *Hon. Joseph S. Monroe* (dec.) was senator and judge of probate for Piscataquis county; *Patty*, m. Maj. Isaac Strickland; *Julia* m. Elias T. Aldrich; *George Monroe*, son of Abel and Salome P. Monroe (his second wife, born in Livermore, December 15, 1800; died April 20, 1876), was born in Livermore, January 15, 1835. He married Fannie, daughter of William and Ruth A. Bray, of North Turner, and a descendant of "Parson Strickland," the first minister in Turner. Her grandfather, Major Isaac Strickland, was well known as a public-spirited man. He accumulated a large property, and died March 4, 1886, aged 89 years. Mr Monroe is a carriage manufacturer and a blacksmith, and makes a specialty of horse-shoeing. In 1859 he went to California and remained 15 years, engaged in mining and blacksmithing. During this time he visited his old home five times. In 1886 he was tax collector and constable. He is a Republican politically, and a Universalist.

Thomas Coolidge came from Cambridge in 1790, settled in the west part, developed a large farm with an excellent orchard to a high state of cultivation, married Lucy Wyeth, and died in 1834, aged 80. His widow died in 1850, aged nearly 97. Among their children were *Daniel*, a successful and wealthy

farmer, and a captain of cavalry. *Elisha*, who accumulated wealth as a trader at Solon. *Thomas*, who was a successful fruit grower, and resided near the Norlands, m. Phebe Paul. Children: William, lives at Canton, aged 87, Rhoda, Joel, George, Edmund, Albion, Augustus W. Augustus W. Coolidge went to Boston when 18, and acquired a practical knowledge of business. Returning to North Livermore, he clerked for his brother, William (who had traded here a long time), and September 1, 1854, commenced business for himself, and was in trade until his death, August 28, 1889. He was a large man of good presence, a Free Mason, and Baptist in religious inclinations. He married Julia E. Norton. Children: John F. (died September 10, 1883; his widow, Hattie L., is in trade and postmistress). Myra N. m. Ezra D. Thompson (son of J. D.), who died June 12, 1889. Mrs Julia E. Coolidge and daughter make their home at North Livermore. *Joseph Coolidge* brought his family from Waltham in June, 1790. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and located in Jay, near the north line of Livermore. *William Coolidge*, also of Waltham, m. in 1799 Mary, daughter of Major Jonathan Hale, of Sutton, came to Livermore, and for the nine years he was a resident was of great importance; was captain of militia, a school teacher, and a man of influence.

Ebenezer Pitts, born in Taunton, Mass., in 1757, moved to Livermore from Ward, Mass., in 1791, and located upon and occupied until his death in April, 1831, a farm near the Corner, the one subsequently occupied by his grandson, Ebenezer Pitts. His wife was Mary Ellis, of Raynham. He was a good citizen. Children: *Philip*; *Anna*, m. James Chase; *Prudence*, m. David Reed, settled in Livermore. *Lieut Elijah Wellington*, from Lincoln, Mass., early located on the east side of the river. Children: Elijah, Nathan, Elbridge, and Phebe.

Hastings Strickland, born in Nottingham, N. H., came in 1795, was son of Rev. John Strickland. He married Sally, daughter of Rev. Samuel Perley. He had a large farm and an extensive orchard south of Monroe's tavern. Mr Strickland died, aged 61, in 1829. Children: *John*, was a successful farmer, and frequently a town officer; *Isaac*, was a wealthy and prominent man; was major of cavalry, and state senator. He died in 1886; *Samuel P.*, was a major-general of militia, a member of the executive council, and of both branches of the legislature; *Hastings*, was major of cavalry, sheriff of Penobscot county, member of the executive council, and a representative from Bangor; *Lee*, was born July 14, 1806, and died September 23, 1873. He was engaged in mercantile business at North Turner Bridge, then at Brettun's Mills. As a Democrat he was early a state senator, in 1853 sheriff of Oxford county, and in 1856, as a Republican, sheriff of Androscoggin county. In 1864 and 1867 he was chosen county commissioner. He was prominent in the early militia and was at first captain of cavalry, and later colonel. In 1861 he raised a company, assigned to the Eighth Maine, was its captain, and soon commissioned

colonel. He was a Universalist and a Free Mason, and few men were more widely known or more highly respected. He was prominent in promoting the Androscoggin Railroad. His son, Augustus, lived in Livermore. *George Byron Strickland*, a descendant of Rev. John Strickland and of one of the early families in Livermore, is a native of the town. His parents were Capt. John and Julia A. (Sawin) Strickland. George B. is a Democrat, though not a politician, and has served his townsmen as clerk, selectman, and member of the school committee for several years. He is now engaged in farming.

February 28, 1795, the "Plantation called Livermore lying on both sides of the Androscoggin river and bounded as followeth, viz, beginning at a Hemlock tree standing in the North-east corner of Turner on the westerly side of the Androscoggin river thence running North 60° west in the Northeasterly line of said Turner 2 miles 210 Rods to a Birch tree thence North 4 miles 240 Rods to a Hemlock tree being the North-westerly corner of said Livermore thence North 65° East 3 miles and 100 rods to Androscoggin river thence East across said river 2 miles 260 rods to a birch tree in the Northeast corner of said Livermore thence south 7 miles 250 rods to Androscoggin Pond thence southerly by said pond about one mile and an half to an Elm Tree standing in the southerly line of said Livermore thence West in said southerly line about 2 miles and 190 rods to Androscoggin River, thence Northerly by said river to the first mentioned bound" and containing 30,220 acres, was incorporated into a town called LIVERMORE.

Rev. Paul Coffin, the faithful missionary, made several visits and records thus in his journal in these years: 1797. Sept. 8. Livermore. Crossed the river and rode seven miles to Dea. Livermore's. Rode three miles to Mr Morse's and preached from Jerem. 7:22, 23. This Morse is an admirable smith for shoeing horses, and cured a lame foot of my horse. In this town are Messrs. Williams and Robertson, Baptistie preachers, and Mr Hillman, a Methodist one. Sabbath. Sept. 10. Livermore. Preached at the house of Nath. Perley, from Matthew 1:21., and Psalms 141:2. This Perley is son of Rev. Perley of Gray, and married to a daughter of Rev. Strickland of Turner. A son of said Strickland has married a daughter of said Perley. Both families live in vicinity. Was treated very well by both, and seemed at home. Rev. Strickland kept Sabbath with us. Baptized Isaac, child of Hastings Strickland and Sally. Jay and Livermore have about 100 families each. 1798. Aug. 27. Sat out for Livermore through part of Hartford. Aug. 29. Called at Samuel Atwood's in Livermore and gave instruction and Hemmenway's sermon. Put up agreeably at Dr Hamblin's in Livermore. Aug. 30. Livermore. Dr. Hamblin. His wife, house and situation are all agreeable. Visited David Learned's family and being unwell, spent the day with this pleasant and serious couple. Gave them instruction and Hemmenway's sermon. She is quite modest and obliging, and gave me a successful cordial for my cholic. Preached at Dr Hamblin's from 2d Timothy 3:14, 15. Gave instruction, and a Psalter and primer to Daniel Lovewell's wife. Invited by the wife of Abijah Munroe to put up with them for the night. He had just sprung his net on six dozen pigeons, and took them all. To take a whole flock is a common thing with him. This is near my friend Morse, the excellent blacksmith, near Turner. Aug. 31. Livermore, Friday. Grasshoppers were hurtful here, and in several other places between this and Windham. This town has about

130 families, two-thirds grown in three years; much divided, having many Baptists, and two of them ministers, and one Methodistical preacher. They are superstitious, ignorant and predestinarian. Preached at Morse's to a small audience from Acts 17:30, 31. Returned to Munroe's and put up for the night. He and his wife are sensible and agreeable. Saturday. Sept. 1. There were in this place six pairs of twins under five years. The road from Rocomeco through Livermore to Turner is pretty straight about fifteen miles, and makes Livermore look much better to me than it did last year. Went to Deacon Livermore's and put up at that good house. He and son have about 50 excellent cattle, many sheep and horses and an orchard. Their house is large and high, of four rooms and two chimneys. They have four barns and as many sheds. From the Deacon's to Jay meeting house is 6 miles, to Sandy river 17, to Portland 63, to Turner 15. Sept. 2. Sabbath. Livermore. Preached at the School-house from Luke 2:13, 14 and Matthew 5:23, 24. Then rode to Jay, by Squire Richardson's over Noyes ferry, about eight miles. 1800. Sept. 9. Hartford. Livermore. Rode to Dr. Hamblin's of Livermore, visiting by the way, Messrs. Ames, Toland and Parker. Spake much with the Doctor, who seemed to suppose, as others also told me, that he had lately experienced the new birth. He is much of a predestinarian Baptist. He said, we regular clergy, teach people to do their best, and then, by 50 or 60 years they may arise to a ray of hope. He was evidently for that quick despatch which pleases many, and perhaps deceives thousands. Visited Mr Bartlet, and Major Learned. Mrs Learned only, was at home. She is, in person and behaviour quite engaging, attentive, decent and industrious. Her husband is beginning to trade. Has sold this summer goods to the amount of \$500. His prospects are good. Sept. 10. Wednesday. Livermore. The season was now happy and the grass green. Rode to my friend, Jonathan Morse, the excellent blacksmith. Preached from Acts 17:30, 31. His wife was the woman killed by the fall of his brother's house, 15th Aug. 1799. Put up with Abijah Monroe for the night. Sept. 11. Thursday. Livermore. Fayette. Still good weather for corn. A Mr Bemis of Livermore has this year raised 200 bushels of rye and his corn is believed to be 500. Dea. Livermore had a most thrifty and bearing orchard.

Nathaniel Perley, son of Rev. Samuel Perley, a descendant of Allen Perley, early of Ipswich, settled before 1797 near Turner line. He was prominent in affairs, a justice for many years, and was universally known as Esquire Perley. He died in 1844. His son, Nathaniel, succeeded W. H. Brettun, Jr, as a merchant about 1852, and was in trade until after the Civil War, when he removed to Illinois, where he died. *Samuel F. Perley*, son of Nathaniel, Jr, succeeded his father in merchandising and was in trade for quite a number of years. He married Sarah D., daughter of William H. Brettun, Jr. They have one child, Bessie B. Mr Perley is a Democrat, a Universalist, a successful business man, and has been in town office nearly 20 years. His records as clerk are models of clearness and legibility.

Capt. Simeon Waters, with wife, Betsey (Marble) Waters, of Sutton, Mass., settled in Livermore, March 16, 1802, and he commenced work as a saddler. He was a farmer, also, and had one of the largest and best farms, situated on the southerly side of Waters's hill. He was the second captain of the Livermore company of cavalry; represented Livermore in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1818, and

served often as a town officer. He died March 27, 1866, aged nearly 95 years. Among his children were *Clarendon*, who lived on the old farm until his death; *Brooksa*, *Almira*, *Cordelia*, *Abigail*, *Simeon*, and *Emeretta*. *Clarendon Waters* was prominent in the Universalist church, a Republican in politics, a participant in the town affairs, selectman of Livermore, and a good and practical citizen. His widow survives him.

Deacon Ira Thompson, who married Sophia Drew, of Kingston, Mass., was born at Middleboro' in 1780. [The Thompsons were pioneer settlers of that town, prominent in the militia, and in the administration of the town affairs. The first of the name came to Plymouth in 1635. Capt. Asa Thompson commanded the oldest militia company in Massachusetts. Jacob Thompson was elected town clerk of Middleboro' in 1706, and served 37 years; and for more than a century the name Thompson appears on the list of selectmen, John Thompson being chairman of the first board in 1674. Editor.] Mr Thompson came to Livermore in 1803, and by energy and perseverance developed one of the finest farms in the section, and resided here until his death in 1857. He was a good citizen, and for over 30 years a deacon of the First Baptist Church. His sons were: *Ira D.*, a farmer in Livermore; *Arad*; *Erastus*; *Job D.*, who occupied the homestead, and *Charles O.* The family is represented in town by some of its prosperous farmers and respected citizens.

Israel Washburn, a son of a Revolutionary soldier (who was a member of the convention that adopted the first constitution of Massachusetts), was born in Raynham, Mass., November 18, 1784. He emigrated to Maine in 1806; taught school at first, then became a ship-builder and merchant at Richmond. In 1809 he purchased of Artemas Leonard his farm and store, established himself as a merchant, and made his home at the "Norlands," until his death in 1876. As merchant, magistrate, town officer, and representative many years, he was intimately connected with the town's affairs. A man of rare intelligence, affability, and great conversational powers, with a retentive memory, he was one whom it was both an honor and a pleasure to know. His wife was Martha, daughter of Lieut Samuel Benjamin, who was born in Livermore, October 4, 1792, and died May 6, 1861. She possessed a strong natural intellect, great energy and decision of character, a sweet and amiable disposition, a heart and hand ready for every good work, and an unostentatious piety. She inculcated in her children all that was most noble and valuable in life. As Hon. Hannibal Hamlin said: "Rome in all her glory never produced such a mother as the mother of the Washburns." Children: *Israel* (LL.D.), born June 6, 1813, died May 15, 1883, was educated for the bar, and settled at Orono, December, 1834. He continued in practice until about 1860. He was a member of the legislature in 1842, and representative from the Penobscot district in the 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, and 36th Congresses of the United States. He resigned January 1, 1861, having been elected governor of Maine in 1860.

He was re-elected in September, 1861, and declined a subsequent election. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of Portland, and held that office for many years. He was a Universalist and a president of the board of trustees of Tufts College. In 1874 he published "Notes Historical, Etc., of Livermore," an exhaustive work, of which we have made extensive use. His surviving children are Israel H., a retired officer of U. S. Marines, Ada, and Maud. *Algernon S.*, was a merchant in Boston, and afterwards a banker in Hallowell, where he died in 1879. His son, John, is at the head of the reorganized Washburn-Crosby Company at Minneapolis. *Elihu B.*, studied law, went to Illinois in 1840, and commenced practice at Galena, where he married Adele Gratiot. (Their son, Hempstead, is the present mayor of Chicago. Another son, William Pitt Washburn, was born in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1854. He makes the Norlands his summer residence.) In 1852 he was elected representative in Congress and was continued in this office till March, 1869, being at the time of his retirement the oldest member by consecutive elections. In March, 1869, he was appointed secretary of state, but soon resigned to accept the office of minister plenipotentiary to France. He was in Paris as minister during the siege by the Prussians and the reign of the Commune, and did most admirable service. He died at Chicago in 1887. *Cadwalader C.* (LL.D.), was a lawyer, and settled in Mineral Point, Wis., about 1841, and later removed to Madison in that state. He was a member of the 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, and 40th Congresses; was a major-general in the Civil War. In November, 1871, he was elected governor of Wisconsin. He died in Arkansas in 1882. *Martha* married Col Charles L. Stephenson, a native of Gorham, and resided in Galena, Ill. *Charles A.*, graduated at Bowdoin and later became a publisher and editor in California. He was an elector at large from that state in 1860; in 1861 was appointed U. S. minister resident at Paraguay. He was recalled at his own request in 1869. He was author of a history of Paraguay, and of other works. He died in New York in 1889. *Samuel B.* was a shipmaster, and afterwards an extensive lumberman, and a captain in the navy in the Civil War. He died in 1890. *Mary B.* (dec.) married Gustavus A. Buffum. Frank W. and Charles G., their sons, are prominent lumbermen of Louisiana, Mo. *William D.* graduated at Bowdoin in 1854, studied law, and subsequently was extensively interested in timber lands and mill property in Minnesota. From 1861 to 1865 he was surveyor-general of Minnesota, and has been president of Minneapolis & St Louis Railroad, a member of Congress from Minnesota, and prominent in the wonderful development of the water-power at Minneapolis, and connected with the immense flouring mills at that city, as well as in various official and financial relations. *Caroline A.* married Dr Freeland S. Holmes, surgeon of the Sixth Maine, who died in service in September, 1863. Her home is in Minneapolis. This one family has given to the nation four members of Congress from four different states, one secretary of

state, two foreign ministers, two governors of two different states, one major-general in the U. S. army, and one captain in the U. S. navy.

Capt. Otis Pray settled here about 1810, and was extensively engaged as a mill-wright, and had the reputation of being a superior workman. He became captain of the Livermore cavalry, and in his later years cultivated the well-known farm south of the Norlands church, which he had occupied more than 60 years. He was an honored citizen, and died in 1874, aged 85 years. He was brother of Gen. Publius R. R. Pray. His sons were Albert C. and Otis A. Captain Pray's brothers, Publius and Ephraim, came with him, and resided here for many years (see page 847).

Samuel Morison settled here about 1810. He moved to Bangor in 1835. Of his sons, Samuel B. was a graduate of Bowdoin, and after practicing some years as a physician, moved to Bangor and was U. S. pension agent; Dorillus was a wealthy man in Minneapolis, where he was mayor; H. G. O. also became a prominent citizen of Minnesota. Russell S. was a merchant of Bangor.

John Smith came from Brentwood, N. H., in 1816, and engaged in tanning near the Falls and did a profitable business. He married Mary Sanborn, of Acton. He was one of the first directors of the Androscoggin railroad, and a prominent and generous member of the Baptist church of Livermore Falls for 58 years. After a life of unostentatious usefulness, he died April 26, 1880, aged 94. *Caleb Smith*, son of John and Mary (Sanborn) Smith, was born in Livermore, March 2, 1818. Mr Smith continued the business of his father as a tanner and currier, and has a farm of 500 acres, which he conducts with his sons, Samuel, Franklin B., and Charles B.; another son, Horace, is in the shoe business in Portland, Ore.; Wallace died in Livermore. Mr Smith married Fannie W. Winslow, a native of Jay. He is a Republican in politics, and represented his district in 1873, is a Baptist in his religious affiliations, and an esteemed and valued citizen.

Naphtali Coffin, Asa Bartlett, Thomas and David Rich, Jacob Bemis, Jesse Kidder, George Chandler, Col Josiah Hobbs, Benjamin Winslow, Perez Ellis, James Timberlake, Solomon Edes, Capt. Charles J. Baker, Isaac Fuller, Ichabod Boothby, Thomas and Hezekiah Bryant, Isaac Hamlin, Samuel Beals, David Whitman, Elisha Chenery, William Thompson, Rufus Hewett, James Walker, Ebenezer Hinds, Jr, Isaiah Keith, Apollos Jones, Stacy Knox, J. Basford, Samuel Hersey, Eben Keith, Dea. John Elliot, Dea. Benjamin True, Daniel Briggs, John Bigelow, Col Bartholomew Woodbury, Ephraim Child, David Read, John Sanders, Peter Humphrey, Joshua Campbell, Col William, Robert, James, and Samuel Morison, Lieut Israel Paul, Benjamin, Daniel, and Didymus Edgecomb, Joseph Meserve, Joseph Merrill, and others were valuable additions to the town in the early part of the century, most of them from Massachusetts. The route generally used by them on their way was by sailing vessels to Hallowell, by wagons or sleighs to the end of the road at Androscoggin pond. There they embarked in the primitive boats or scows to cross the pond, go down Dead river, and up the Androscoggin to the ferry above the "rips." The first ferry, at "Tolla-Walla," was soon abandoned and Hillman's Ferry (then called Fuller's)

was established. One was in use for a time below the Falls, and one at Lieutenant Benjamin's, which was discontinued about 1835, and Strickland's Ferry, then Norris's, was put into use.

Deacon Livermore, the first settler and a large proprietor, from whom the town was named, was a wise man of wealth and drew about him other settlers of worth and means. Many of the settlers came from Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, others from Worcester and Bristol counties, and Martha's Vineyard. Those from the vicinity of Boston were familiar with orcharding and Livermore early became noted for the quantity and quality of its fruit. "From Bristol and Worcester counties came those whose descendants made known the town in Boston markets for its excellent cheese." In elements of intelligence, education, and strong mental powers few of the towns of Maine had such valuable possessions in their settlers, and their descendants have done honor to the town in the highest positions of public, political, and commercial life in the land.

CHAPTER LIII.

Excerpts from Town Records—Early Mills—Early Traders and Tradesmen—Livermore Village—North Livermore—Livermore Centre—Farmers—Revolutionary Soldiers—Early Militia—War of 1812—Civil War—Ecclesiastical—Physicians and Lawyers—Education—The Norlands—Washburn Memorial Library—Civil List.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING was held April 13, 1795, at the house of Deacon Elijah Livermore. Samuel Hillman was chosen town clerk and treasurer; David Learnerd, Sylvanus Boardman, and Pelatiah Gibbs, selectmen; Pelatiah Gibbs, constable; James Norton, Elisha Smith, William Lindsey, David Morse, Samuel Sawin, Reuben Wing, Abraham Fuller, surveyors of roads; Thomas Chase, David Morse, Elijah Stephens, surveyors of lumber; Ransom Norton, sealer of weights and measures; Thomas Chase and Isaac Lovewell, fence viewers; Elijah Stephens and Abijah Munroe, hog-reeves; and James Delano, pound-keeper. July 28, £50 were voted for roads, £10 for schools, £15 for the poor, paying town officers, and other charges. Elisha Williams, Samuel Benjamin, and Ransom Norton were chosen to form school districts. Roads were accepted from Turner, from Jay to Fayette, from E. Stephen's ferry, from Deacon Livermore's to New Sandwich, from the road to Turner's Mills to Chase's Mills, from the Turner road to Chase's Mills, from Littleborough to Benjamin's Mills, from Samuel Sawin's towards Fuller's and Learnerd's Ferry, and from Turner road towards Deacon Livermore's. 1796. January 11, Sylvanus Boardman was chosen delegate to vote against the division of the county of Cumberland. This meeting was held at the school-house. March 7, Thomas Chase, Samuel Benjamin, and David Morse were chosen school wards. Voted that the east side of the river be a school district, and that "Nezer Daile, Nathaniel Perley, Ransom Norton, Thomas Choolege, Samuel Benjamin, and Thomas Wing divide the west side into six districts." April 4, first election of state officers. Increase Sumner received all the 40 votes cast for governor. 1797. April 3, voted to build a pound within 50 rods of James Delano's house. May 10, voted unanimously to ask for the separation of the district of Maine. November 5, voted to petition the General Court to divide Livermore into two towns, and make the river the dividing line between the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln. 1799. April 1, voted to raise \$800 for highways. 1801. September 29, Cyrus Hamlin was chosen delegate to a convention at Paris to consider the propriety of

erecting a separate county. 1803. April 4, voted to raise \$130 for hiring preaching. Voted that the assessors take the minds of the inhabitants respecting what denomination each one will pay his money to. 1804. In March voted to be annexed to the county of Kennebec if disunited from Cumberland. April 2, David Learned, Elijah Livermore, and Jesse Stone were chosen a committee to petition to sell the ministerial and parsonage lands. May 8, voted that any [religious] society in town have the consent of the town to get incorporated.

1805. May 6, voted to give 25 cents for crows' heads, this year. November 25, voted Col David Learned to remonstrate against dividing the county into half "shiers." 1807. April 6, 83 votes were cast in favor of the erection of Maine into a separate state, and 54 against. October 2, voted to raise \$150 for military stores, and "to build a Powder house of Brick and stone on the Isaac Lovell nook." Voted that Mr Sylvanus Boardman be accepted as the town's minister and put in possession of the remaining part of the right of land granted to the town, he giving security for the payment of \$450, to be divided between the Methodist and Universal societies, and indemnifying the town with respect to the use of ministry land or any other ways to support him. 1808. May 2, votes for the reconsideration of the settlement of Elder Boardman 54, votes for the settlement 45. 1813. April 5, voted to petition Congress to have the post route continued from Livermore to Farmington. 1814. April 4, voted to divide the money arising from the ministerial fund amongst the male inhabitants who are 21 years and upwards, and Ira Thompson, Abel Munroe, and Simeon Waters were chosen a committee to do this. 1815. March 6, the selectmen were instructed to procure cartridges and balls sufficient for all the training soldiers in town and deposit them in the magazine prior to the first Tuesday in May next and give notice thereof to the several commanders and companies. 1816. Yeas 124, nays 20, on the separation of Maine. Benjamin Bradford and William H. Brettun were chosen delegates to a convention at Brunswick concerning the separation. 1818. May 4, voted to take a new census for dividing the interest of the minister fund-money and chose Baley Hathaway, Theodore Mastin, and John Turner to represent the Baptist church; William Morison, Abel Monroe, and Nathan Soule, the Methodist; John Griffith, John Leavitt, and Jonathan Bryant, the Universalist. 1819. July 26, voted that the selectmen agree with the several ferrymen to ferry the voters on the east side of the river at the expense of the town when going to and from town meetings. September 20, Benjamin Bradford and Thomas Chase, Jr, were chosen delegates to the constitutional convention at Portland. December 20, Livermore cast 76 votes for the adoption of the constitution, and 2 against it.

1820. April 3, William King had 111 votes for the first governor of Maine, Mark L. Hill 15, John Howard 4, Ezekiel Whitman, Merchant Philbrick, and Thomas Chase, Jr, 1 each. 1822. September 9, William H. Brettun & Son, Samuel Morison, Israel Washburn, Davis Washburn, Elisha Pettengill, John S. Stone, Abijah Munroe, and John A. Kimball were licensed as retailers of liquors. 1823. April 7, Isaac Fuller was allowed \$5 for placing plank on the edge of the river at his ferry to make it safe passing at this season of the year. September 8, voted to assess \$300 upon District No. 7, to build a school-house. 1826. April 3. This meeting was held at the Baptist meeting-house instead of the Methodist, the usual place of meeting, and voted the September meeting be at the Baptist meeting-house. 1827. March 6, voted to give the Methodists \$6 a year for the use of their house for town meetings. March 1, 1833, the \$200 (interest from the ministerial fund) was divided: The Universalist Society (west side) received \$45; Universalist (east side), \$23.66; First Baptist, \$36.65; Second Baptist, \$7.42; Third Baptist, \$25.52; Methodist (west side), \$26.91; Methodist (east side), \$21.34; Freewill Baptist, \$9.74; Elder Hayes, \$3.72. 1837. March 24, voted to receive the public money and to apply it in payment for the farm recently purchased. 1840. September 14, voted not to divide the town.

1843. March 6, the town consented to the incorporation of East Livermore. September 11, the public property of Livermore was divided between Livermore and East Livermore. 1846. March 2, voted that the selectmen employ a physician, in whom they have confidence, "to vaccinate all the inhabitants of the town with *Kine pock*, who may be willing." 1847. May 24, the selectmen were directed to procure a new hearse, etc., and ascertain the cost of a hearse-house. 1852. February 4, refused to loan the credit of the town to the Androscoggin Railroad. 1855. May 1, Clarendon Waters was appointed liquor agent. 1858. June 7, Livermore gave 111 votes for the Prohibitory Law and one for the License Law of 1856. September 13, John Saunders, Zebulon Goding, Nathaniel Perley, and Wm Child, with a majority of the selectmen, were made a committee to purchase a town farm. 1859. March 7, voted that the selectmen be instructed to regard the Second Advent Christians and Spiritualists as religious societies and entitled to their just proportion of said interest of the ministerial fund. 1860. March 19, the selectmen were authorized to purchase the Phineas S. Gibbs farm for a town farm, at a price not exceeding \$700. September 10, for governor, Israel Washburn, Jr, had 211 votes, and

Ephraim K. Smart, 149. 1866. June 9, authorized the issue of six per cent. bonds to fund the town debt, to be redeemable within 15 years. 1871. September 11, voted to exempt from taxation, for ten years, any wholesale boot and shoe factory, located in town, with a capital of \$1,000 or more. 1880. December 8, voted to exempt from taxation, for five years, the steam mill, machinery, and stock owned by G. T. Piper. 1891. Valuation, \$413,877. Number of taxable polls, 323. The resources of the town amount to \$2,048.08; liabilities, \$1,177.54.

Early Mills (for water-powers see page 42).—The first mills were grist and saw mills, erected near the outlet of Long pond, by Deacon Livermore, before 1783. These were later owned in whole or in part in succession by Otis Robinson, Henry Bond, Lt Samuel Benjamin, Nathaniel Dailey, James Parker, Eli Putnam, Thomas Rich, and Jacob Gibbs, by whose name they were called for many years. Saw, fulling, and carding mills (and later a grist-mill) were erected in 1812 on Mill stream, above the interval, by John Fuller who came in 1795 with his brothers, Isaac and Abram. He died in 1829, aged 85. Isaac, a Revolutionary soldier, kept the ferry (later called Hillman's) at the interval for a long time, dying in 1851, aged 82. These were called Fuller's Mills for years, and later conducted by John A. Kimball. Gen. David Learned built a saw-mill at the outlet of Bartlett's pond, about 1800. Joseph Horsley erected saw and fulling mills, in 1804, on Bog brook, which brought custom from Bethel and other distant points. The power at the foot of Turner's (Brettun's) pond was early occupied by Deacon Livermore, who built saw and grist mills. Samuel Park made scythes at the Falls. Ichabod Boothby¹ made scythe-snaths, and Henry Aldrich was in the same business at Brettun's Mills.

Early Traders and Tradesmen.—The first trader was Gen. David Learned, in a small store just south of the Norlands Church. He was succeeded, in 1805, by Artemas Leonard, from Raynham, who removed it to the Dr Hamlin place. Israel Washburn, also from Raynham, in 1809, purchased Leonard's farm and business and conducted trade until 1829. Samuel Morison, Samuel F. Fuller, and Francis F. Haines were early traders on the east side. Besides Joseph Stone, Captain Alpheus Kendall had a tannery at the foot of Bartlett's pond. This did a large business. John Smith, in 1817, started a tannery near Livermore Falls, which has done business until the present. Thomas Wing was an early mill-wright and carpenter. Isaiah Keith and Otis and Ebenezer

¹ *Ichabod Boothby* came early from Scarborough. He was a stage driver, and drove the first stage on the line from Saco to Brunswick, and had charge of a box containing the gold and silver to establish the first bank in Bath. Mr Boothby lived in the south part and built a scythe-snath factory, which he conducted for 50 years. He was born in 1789 and died 1868, a useful and honest citizen. He married Charlotte Knight. Their children were: Levi P., of Waterville; Charles H. and Eleazer B., of Livermore; David S., of Auburn; Prudence (dec.). *Charles H. Boothby* married Betsey Wheeler Hescok, of Jay. Children: Frank H.; Charles H., of Portland; Fred D. (dec.); Cora P.; Annie C.; Ernest R.; George L., of Montana; Lillian M.; Ora W.; Harold A. *Frank H. Boothby*, born April 13, 1852, married Carrie M. Young, of North Rumford. He owns and conducts a farm of 60 acres; has been a justice of the peace for 9 years; is a popular insurance agent, and an adjuster and one of the directors of the Maine Mutual Accident Association of Portland.

Pray were mill-wrights. David Morse was a carpenter and joiner, a mason, and a mill-wright. They lived in the south part on the old main road. Col Elias Morse, his son, was also a carpenter. Ebenezer Hinds (1801), Abner and Samuel P. Holman, Nathaniel Soper, Obededom Brown, Samuel Boothby, Alfred Parker, Zebedee Rose, Apollos Jones, Samuel Hersey were carpenters. The early blacksmiths were Otis Robinson, Capt. Jonathan Morse, David Read, Wm Sanders, Nathan Bartlett, Jeremiah Bean, Ebenezer Pray, James H. Putnam, and others. Captain Simeon Waters was a saddler. Sylvester Norton, Sarson Chase, and John Sanders were early shoemakers. Kilah Hall, from Raynham, made clocks in the south part of the town. Peter Humphrey was the mason from 1800 till his death, some years later.

LIVERMORE VILLAGE (Brettun's Mills).—The first development of this place was early. Soon after the town was fairly settled, Deacon Elijah Livermore erected mills, that, bringing people here with their "grists" and saw-logs, soon made it a centre of trade. The mills were later owned by Captain Henry Sawtelle, Nezar Dailey, and William H. Brettun, who bought them in 1810. About this time Ozias Bartlett had a carding mill, later run by John Hanna. Henry Aldrich made scythe-snaths here from 1810 to 1825. Various other industries centered here. Mr Brettun, who had conducted quite a large trade in a store on his farm, threw both energy and capital into developing the village. He built shingle, carding and fulling mills, opened a large stock of goods for sale, made potash, and Brettun's Mills transacted a large amount of business in various lines. About 1836 he removed to Bangor. His son, William H. Brettun, Jr, succeeded him as a merchant, was succeeded in 1852 by Nathaniel Perley. Mr Perley did a fine business for nearly 15 years and was followed by his son, Samuel F. Perley. George T. Piper, a merchant of Strickland's Ferry, came here in 1869, bought out Mr Perley, and, alone and with others, was in trade until 1880. From 1840 to 1870, Abner L. Aldrich, Barzillai Latham, Isaac and Augustus H. Strickland, Samuel B. Holt (who built a store in 1840), Dorillus Morison, G. W. C. Washburn, and others were in trade for long or short periods. About 1865, S. F. Perley transformed the carriage shop of Palmer Elliott¹ into a store, which he sold to Mr Piper. J. Fuller & Co. was here in 1870, and George B. Strickland was a partner of Mr Piper (Piper & Strickland) in this store about 1870. W. F. Fuller, son of Eland Fuller (who came from Hartford and was a tailor for years), was a partner of Mr Piper under firm name G. T. Piper & Co. They sold to Roscoe

¹ Deacon John Elliott became a resident of Livermore in 1813. His wife was Elizabeth Marble, of Sutton, Mass., where their son, Palmer, was born in 1806. In 1855 Palmer Elliott came to Brettun's Mills, where he erected many houses, and manufactured carriages for 10 years. His daughter, Mary, married John McCormick, son of Patrick and Mary (Lewis) McCormick, born at Gibraltar, Spain. His father was an orderly under Wellington, and came to Maine in 1826. Mr McCormick served three years in the Civil War. He is a Republican, a Methodist, and a farmer, and belongs to Wilson Post, G. A. R., and Turner Grange.

G. Goding and in a few years bought him out. Since Mr Piper retired in 1880, Mr Fuller has conducted trade alone and is postmaster. Oliver Stevens had a store in 1874 and later. R. F. Gordon traded in 1877 and until 1879. George A. Gordon was in trade some years about 1880. The last trader in the Holt store was P. M. Jones, who went out of trade in 1889.

A brisk business was conducted in the mills from Mr Brettun's day, but no great expansion occurred until after 1870, when the Soule shoe factory employed from 50 to 100 hands for some years, S. V. Young about 25, and business was lively. In 1874 there were two saw-mills with shingle and other machinery, and a grist-mill, operated by water, and a large steam mill, making shook, boxes, and spools, employing numerous hands and carried on by Russell Bros. They were succeeded by Theodore Russell, Jr, the property soon passing into the hands of his father. G. T. Piper sold the grist-mill to Phillips Bros in 1877. In 1881 C. F. Phillips had the grist-mill, A. S. & E. F. Phillips, lumber mills. From 1880, under Mr Piper's operations, times were again brisk. He built a large mill, employed about 50 men in making excelsior, staves, spool stock, and novelty wood-turning. This mill was burned April 5, 1883, rebuilt, and used for novelty wood-turning until June 6, 1888, when it was again burned. A match factory was built in 1890 by Shorey & Sons, but ran only one season. E. F. Phillips now operates the saw-mill, and C. F. Phillips the grist-mill, to which he has just added the making of apple barrels.

Livermore Dairying Association was organized in the spring of 1887, with a paid up capital of \$1,500, afterwards increased to \$1,800. G. B. Strickland was president, G. A. Gordon secretary, W. F. Fuller treasurer. The factory was completed in a few weeks, and butter-making was commenced June 6, 1887. The value of the annual product is from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Shipments are principally made to the principal cities of Maine and Massachusetts. The superintendent, Mr S. H. Deane, is a graduate of the celebrated Turner factory. Present officers: F. E. Adkins, president; T. Russell, secretary; W. F. Fuller, treasurer; D. R. Briggs, C. P. Sanders, D. A. Pollard, members.

The village is pleasantly located in a valley, sheltered from rough winter winds by Bear mountain, and with its three stage routes (one to the ferry, one to Canton, one to Auburn), its two churches, its butter factory, and other industries is still a good centre of trade, from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of goods being sold annually. W. F. Fuller and Mrs R. C. Bryant are the merchants.

NORTH LIVERMORE was of importance early, and the centre of activity was at the "Corner." Col Jesse Stone kept a tavern and a tannery for a long time before 1800, and traded in a small way. He was selectman, justice, and postmaster. In 1819 Davis Washburn, from Bangor, built a store and with J. M. Williams, from Taunton, conducted trade here and at Dixfield in an extensive

way until his death in 1832.¹ Charles Barrell was for a time a partner of Mr Washburn at this place. The Coolidge family has been a long time prominent here. Jefferson and Merritt Coolidge were large merchants, but a half a century ago they moved away; the first to Buckfield, the latter to Bangor; later they were wholesale grocers of Portland, and prominent financial men. William Coolidge, who was a long time in trade, moved to Canton and was followed as merchant by Augustus W. Coolidge, whose daughter, Hattie L., is now in trade. Roscoe G. Goding was in trade for a time. F. W. Coolidge is now a merchant. *The North Livermore Cheese Factory* was organized about 1875, through the efforts of Sewall M. Norton, J. D. and L. B. Thompson, A. W. Coolidge, and others. A factory was built and has been kept in successful operation. S. M. Norton is president of the company. P. S. Gibbs and C. R. Leach are directors. Charles Alden has a small saw-mill.

With its country quietude, its Masonic society (see page 209), its two stores, its churches, its neat and quaint farm-houses, the little village has a picturesque charm to the stranger and a cordial greeting to those who call it home.

LIVERMORE CENTRE.—This has been quite a section for trade and manufacturing. The novelty wood-turning business of F. S. Richmond, now operated at Livermore Falls, had its origin here. The manufacture of extension cases, etc., of John L. Cummings was also started here, but the railroad facilities of the Falls drew both away from the place of their birth (see page 589). The Livermore Centre Cheese Factory was organized by Bigelow & Cummings in 1873 and was of great value to the farmers until it was burned in 1888. Mr Cummings conducted trade for 15 years, but removed his business in 1890. He has built a new factory, however, in Livermore, above the bridge. John W. Bigelow,² Amos Beckler, Millett Cummings, John A. Hayes, and

¹His sons, George W. C. Washburn, of Needham, Mass., and John M. Washburn, of Boston, for 25 years treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad, were prominent men.

²*John Bigelow*, of Worcester, Mass., came to Livermore in 1802. His sons, Andrew, John Warren, Joel Howard, and Leander were all good farmers. John W. was born July 15, 1807, and died February 26, 1856. He was an intelligent man and a good citizen. *John W. Bigelow*, son of John W. and Osca (Bradford) Bigelow, was born in Livermore, January 29, 1843. His mother's father, Dr Bradford, was one of the early settlers and first physicians of the town, and of direct descent from Gov. Bradford of Plymouth. Mr Bigelow and his wife, Fannie M., have one daughter, Osca C. He was for 15 years agent and manager of the Livermore Centre Cheese Factory. The factory was burned in 1888, and Mr Bigelow now conducts a private cheese and butter factory, employing five persons. He has been a farmer since 1865, and has a farm of 300 acres, and keeps 10 horses, 30 cows and 6 yearlings, and 50 swine. He takes interest in fine horses, and has some valuable animals, among them the brood mares Dutchess, Dawn A., Kate B., and Annie E.; the stallions, Johnosca (foaled June 31, 1889, sired by Reckefeller) and Norland Wilkes (foaled June 17, 1890, sired by Messenger Wilkes). He also pays attention to fruit growing, and in 1890 harvested 300 barrels of apples. Mr Bigelow is a Democrat and a Spiritualist. He was sergeant in Co. E, 32d Maine, in the Civil War. *Joel Howard Bigelow* was an intelligent and progressive farmer on a fine farm near the Norlands. He m., first, Caroline Bradford; second, Hannah Lunt. He has two daughters, Caroline B. (Mrs A. H. Jackson) and Ella M. The farm is kept in good condition, and is one of the pleasant and attractive places of the town.

others have been interested in dairying and the factory. H. R. Norton is the merchant and postmaster. *S. H. Chase* has been established as a dentist for some years in this neighborhood, and is a worthy descendant of some of the earliest families.

The northeast corner of Livermore is developing extensive business, and the village of Livermore Falls is crowding across the bridge into this town. The Umbagog Pulp Co. has this season built a large brick mill on the site of its old mill to produce 50 tons of pulp where it made only 30 in the old one. Various industries are locating, streets are being laid out, and houses built. About 1830, F. F. Haines had a large hemp mill in operation here for some time.

The farmers of Livermore have a strong soil to cultivate, quite rough and stony in many parts, but repaying the diligent worker. Many are in independent circumstances. There are some fine apple orchards, mostly Baldwins. Among the leading farmers are Sewall M. Norton, Thomas M. Wyman, Irving Thompson (the largest fruit grower), Calvin R. Leach, Adna Goding, Seth D. Washburn, John Sanders, Martin Keith, Edward Pratt, E. C. Fuller, Nathan Timberlake,¹ C. F. Pike, Adna Boothby, John O. Palmer,² Roswell Briggs, Dana Pollard, Samuel Nelson, William Soule, and others.

Early Militia—War of 1812—Civil War.—Major Thomas Fish, Josiah Wyer, Lt Samuel Benjamin, John Walker, Abial Turner, Elisha Fisher, Lt Samuel Foster, Major Joseph Mills, and perhaps others of the settlers did honorable service in the Revolution before the settlement of Livermore was made, and the martial spirit was soon shown by the formation of militia companies. The first was formed in 1800 and had David Learned for captain (he was later major); William Coolidge, lieutenant; Henry Sawtelle, ensign. In 1803 two companies were organized from this one. The one at North Livermore was commanded by Captain Jesse Stone, Lieut Jacob Gibbs, Ensign Thomas Chase, Jr; that at East Livermore by Captain Peter Haines, Lieut Robert Morison, Ensign Theodore Marston. A company was soon formed in South Livermore, Captain Henry Sawtelle, Lieut James Starbird, Ensign Joseph Mills. A cavalry troop was formed in 1809, principally in Livermore, but

¹*James Timberlake* came to Livermore from Raynham, Mass., early, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, *Nathan*, and grandson, *Asa G.* Here were born his children, and here after long years, July 1, 1891, was celebrated the golden wedding of *Nathan Timberlake* and wife, *Adelia (Millett) Timberlake*, the youngest child of *Zebulon P. and Deliverance (Rich) Millett*, of Leeds. Their children are: *D. T.*, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1870, principal of Lancaster (N. H.) Academy; *Lucellus E.*, foreman of the *Morning Mail Co.*, Lowell, Mass.; *Mrs S. G. Shurtleff*; *Luetta C.*; *Hon. F. E. Timberlake*, attorney for Franklin county; *Mrs Lora Chase*; *Emma A.*; *Asa G.*

²*John O. Palmer*, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of South Livermore, is a son of *Humphrey Palmer*, of Fayette, and *Charlotte (Lyford) Palmer*, of East Livermore, and was born in Fayette. Mr Palmer married *Abbie R.*, a daughter of *Deacon John Lane*, of Leeds. Of their six children, two sons survive: *Irving O.*, a graduate of Colby University, and at present principal of the high school at Wareham, Mass., and *George L.*, who resides on the home farm. Mr Palmer is a Republican in his politics, and represented Livermore in the legislature in 1885 and 1889. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church. He is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Turner Grange, P. of H., and has served as chaplain in both orders. His farm is a model of neatness and thrift.

with men from Turner, Jay, and Dixfield. Officers: Captain Samuel Atwood,¹ Lieut Isaac Talbot (Turner), Cornet Aaron S. Barton (Dixfield). This was a crack company of the section for years. Among the later captains were Simeon Waters, Daniel and Elisha Coolidge, Alpheus Kendall, Isaac and Hastings Strickland, Otis Pray, M. M. Stone, Hezekiah Atwood, Rufus Hewett, etc. *War of 1812.*—Two companies of militia served at Portland. They were commanded by Captain Elias Morse and Ensign Henry Aldrich, and Captain William Morison and Lieut Thomas Davis. The regimental officers from Livermore were Joshua Soule, chaplain; James Chase, adjutant; Henry Wood, quartermaster; John Briggs, paymaster; Cornelius Holland, surgeon. A large number from Livermore served in the regular army in this war. *Action in the Civil War.*—In the Civil War Livermore contributed her full quotas of volunteers, 94 in all, made generous provision for the families of her absent soldiers, and cheerfully paid all liabilities incurred on account of the war. The town records say: 1862. April 19, the selectmen were directed to furnish aid to the families of all soldiers, sailors, and marines enlisted in the U. S. service. July 31, voted to pay a bounty of \$100 each to all volunteers mustered into the U. S. service, not exceeding 18 in number. August 23, \$20 bounty was voted to each man enlisting for nine months, and \$80 additional per man was voted September 20. 1863. March 2, \$2,000 was voted to pay bounty orders given during the past year. July 20, voted to pay each drafted soldier \$7 per month for the time that he is actually in the U. S. service. November 17, "voted to pay all soldiers enlisted under the last call, \$200; \$100 when mustered into service, the other \$100 when killed or honorably discharged," and December 5, \$100 additional was voted, to be paid when the soldier was mustered in. 1864. September 24, voted to pay a bounty of \$300 under the last call. December 17, voted to pay \$500 to each volunteer to fill the quota under the next call for 500,000 men or less for three years' service. 1865. January 3, the selectmen were authorized to fill the quota under the last call to the best advantage. February 4, voted to pay Samuel F. Perley \$250 for a substitute, he being the only citizen furnishing one.

The First Baptist Church in Livermore was constituted August 7, 1793, with these members: Daniel Holman, Pelatiah Gibbs, Isaac Lovewell, Elisha Williams, Otis Robinson, Henry Bond, James Delano, Zebedee Delano, Thomas Wyman, Peter Goding, David Reed, Anna Gibbs, Hannah Robinson, Mary Delano, Susanna Wyman, Grace Delano, Catherine Walker. The first revival was in this year. Mr Zebedee Delano, while on a visit to Winthrop, heard a sermon preached by Elder Case; on his return he was "filled with a sense of his own ways," and subsequently opened the worship of God in his family. Others became converted to his ways, and Elder Case and Mr Smith, of Fayette, aided in this revival, and Mr Smith assisted the church for a short time after its organization. Rev. Sylvanus Boardman and Rev. Ransom Norton were among those whom God called at that time to preach the Word. Mr Delano and Elisha Williams became ministers of this denomination. The first nine years of its life this church had no pastor, but was assisted by occasional preaching; but it had within itself influential and worthy members,

¹He was born in Dighton, Mass., settled at Brettun's Mills in 1795, later in the west part of the town. He was often in office. Among his children were Captain Hezekiah, Ephraim, Lorenzo, Samuel, and Hepzibah (m. Artemas Cole, of Buckfield).

who labored much in word and deed for its upbuilding. Isaac Lovewell, an original member, was exceedingly benevolent and liberal; he sustained a large share in the erection of their second house of worship, and, at his death, left \$800 to aid the support of the gospel. *The First Pastor* was Rev. Sylvanus Boardman; he came with the Nortons from Martha's Vineyard. (His son, the distinguished missionary, Rev. George Dana Boardman, was born in Livermore.) He was ordained February 2, 1802, and, 1810, by his request, was dismissed from this charge. Mr Boardman was the first settled minister of the town, and obtained, by a vote of the town, the lands reserved for such, a boon which few Baptist ministers in this state ever gained. The church has also enjoyed a portion of the fund arising from other lands designed for the support of the ministry in town. Rev. John Haynes entered upon his duties in May, 1811, and the spiritual welfare of the church was under his successful care until 1822. Rev. David Nutter was here for some nine or ten years from 1824; Rev. R. Milner, 1834; Rev. Nathan Chapman, 1836; Rev. Charles Miller, 1839; Rev. John Billings, 1844; Rev. A. B. Pendleton, 1846; Rev. David Nutter, 1849; Rev. Lucius Bradford, 1853; Rev. William A. Durfee, 1859; Rev. E. S. Fish, 1861; Rev. Carleton Parker, 1871; Rev. J. R. Herrick, 1876; Rev. L. P. Gurney, 1881; Rev. W. H. S. Ventres, 1884; Rev. O. Richardson, 1885; Rev. G. W. Colby, 1890. Among the active members of the church in its early days were Deacons Ransom Norton, Sarson Chase, Pelatiah Gibbs, William Sanders, John Elliot, Charles Barrell, Ira Thompson, Cyrus Hamlin, Henry Bond, Jesse Kidder, George Chandler, James and Mayhew Chase, William Thompson, James Walker, and Elder Thomas Wyman. The first worshipers held their services in a barn; then for a time they met in a school-house; then they built a small meeting-house in which they worshiped until 1807, when they erected a new meeting-house at North Livermore. The meeting-house built in 1807 was burned in 1847, and the present one was dedicated in 1848. In the summer and fall of 1871 this house was thoroughly repaired, painted, and carpeted, and a nice chandelier was presented to the church by Arad Thompson, of Bangor, and Erastus Thompson, of Hopkinton, Mass., sons of Deacon Ira Thompson, of Livermore.

The Second Baptist Church, occupying the south part of the town, was organized in 1811, with 17 members. It was gathered by the instrumentality of Elder Ransom Norton, who became its pastor, and continued here many years. In 1819 the members built a house of worship, but it was not well located and never finished. In 1842 it was taken down and rebuilt about half a mile north of North Turner bridge. In 1843 the church membership was 35. Elders W. Foss and Martin Leonard supplied a portion of the time between the years 1826 and 1838; Elder William Johnson in 1838; Elder Joseph Hutchinson in 1840 and 1841; in 1842, Elder Samuel Boothby; 1848, Levi Burnham; 1850, Nathan Mayhew; 1852, R. C. Storr; 1860, E. Richardson; 1864, R. B. Andrews;

1868, S. S. Wyman; 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, P. Bond; 1875, S. S. Wyman; 1876, 1877, A. H. Gould; 1879, 1880, S. S. Wyman.

Methodism.—Jesse Lee preached at the house of Otis Robinson, February 12, 1793, from Romans viii:13: "For if ye live after the flesh ye shall die." The next Methodist sermon was preached at Deacon Livermore's by Rev. Philip Wager in 1795, when a class was formed. Deacon Livermore gave it hearty support, and from this time there was organized Methodism here. In 1803 Rev. Joshua Soule, then presiding elder and a resident of the town (he was moderator of the annual town meeting in 1812, member of school committee in 1816, and for several years an influential citizen. He was later prominent in religious circles, and a bishop for many years) organized a church and officiated at the first quarterly meeting. This society soon became strong and a church building was built at the Centre. Among the early members were: Deacon Elijah Livermore, wife, and daughter; Samuel Hillman; Jacob Haskell and wife (subsequently nearly all their children were members); Orrin Haskell (for years a prominent official); Samuel Livermore; Simeon Howard; Captain Baker; Nathan Soule; Col Thomas Chase, Jr; John and Abel Monroe; John, Robert, and Abel Hayes; Nathaniel Perley and wife; John Richardson and wife; Mrs Elisha Chenery was one of this early band and retained her fervor to an age of more than 90 years (her son, Dr Elisha Chenery, was a member of the East Maine Conference); Philemon Hewitt and Samuel Boothby were strong adherents. Pascal P. Morrill, Francis A. and Nathan A. Soule also became Methodist preachers. The ministers who preached on this circuit prior to 1865 are as near as can be ascertained: Revs. Joshua Soule, John T. Adams, Dr Henry Adams, Samuel Hillman, Samuel Thompson, John Wilkinson, David Stimpson, Aaron Humphrey, Eli Howe, Allen H. Cobb, Joshua Randall, Charles Virgin, Philip Munger, George Webber, D.D., David Copeland, Abel Alton, Benjamin Burnham, Asa Greene, S. P. Blake, Benjamin Foster, Alvah Hatch, John True, Joseph Gerry, James Farrington, Daniel Dyer, E. H. Gammon, Samuel Ambrose, Daniel Waterhouse, Caleb Mugford, Joseph Hawkes, W. C. Stevens, S. W. Pierce, S. B. Bailey, S. S. Gray, Isaac Lord. From 1865 the pastors have been: 1866, 1867, Francis Grosvenor; 1868, M. B. Cummings; 1869, Jonathan Fairbanks; 1871, 1872, Thomas Hillman; 1873, 1874, H. B. Wardwell; 1875, Thomas J. True; 1876, William H. Trafton; 1877, 1878, 1879, N. C. Clifford; 1880, Samuel R. Bailey; 1881, 1882, 1883, Walter Canham; 1884, 1885, 1886, M. K. Mabry; 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, C. M. Abbott; 1891, S. E. Dunham. Meetings have been sustained, prosperity and decline, and again prosperity, has been the condition of the society, and much good has been accomplished. The church at North Livermore was organized in June, 1871, with 27 members from the class formed here in 1857, and the former residence of Colonel Stone was purchased and remodelled into a convenient church. In 1877, in the pastorate of Rev.

N. C. Clifford, an appropriate chapel was built at Livermore Village, and in 1878, through the strenuous labors of the same pastor, the old church at the Centre was thoroughly repaired and again occupied. The three churches were valued in 1886 at \$3,000.

Universalism.—During the years before and after 1800 there was preaching in school-houses and dwellings by ministers of this faith. Rev. Isaac Root and Rev. Thomas Barns labored with fruitful results. In the town records of October, 1807, there is a mention of the "Universal Society." In 1807, November 24, a society was formed; Capt. Samuel Atwood was elected moderator; Dr Cornelius Holland, clerk, moderator, and collector; and it was voted to raise money by subscription for the support of preaching, and these were the subscribers: Thomas Bryant, Cornelius Holland, Isaac King, Samuel Beals, Ezra Parker, John Wormwell, Joseph Horsley, Daniel Child, Asa Haskell, Joseph Mills, Henry Sawtelle, Ephraim Griffeth, William Cooper, Hezekiah Bryant, Simeon Waters, Samuel Atwood, David Learned, Israel Paul, Gideon Southworth, John Leavitt, John Griffeth, Jr, Abel Delano, John Griffeth, David Morse, Isaac Hamlin, Rouse H. Leavitt, Jonathan Morse, John Turner, Samuel Benjamin, Jonathan Bryant, Jesse Stone. Rev. Mr Root preached a part of the time in 1808-9-10-11, and Rev. Mr Barns occasionally. At a parish meeting, March 4, 1809, Capt. Simeon Waters was chosen moderator, and Dr Holland, clerk and treasurer, and voted to pay Mr Root \$4 a Sunday. In 1814, voted to employ a minister, and Abijah Monroe and David Morse were chosen to engage one; also voted to hold the meetings at the school-house, near Dr Bradford's. In 1816 Rev. Mr Sargeant preached for a short time at \$5 a Sunday. This year a Universalist convention was held in the Baptist meeting-house. In 1817 Dr Benjamin Bradford, Israel Washburn, and Samuel Beals were committee to procure a preacher. May, 1819, Benjamin Bradford, Israel Washburn, and Capt. John Leavitt were chosen a standing committee, and Israel Washburn, Jesse Stone, Reuel Washburn, Ebenezer Hinds, Jr, and Ephraim Pray were to make arrangements for the association which was to be held in June. It was also voted "that the standing committee be empowered to find a home for our minister." Among the ministers who preached between 1811 and 1819 were the Rev. Thomas Barns, Rev. Mr Butterfield, Rev. William Farwell, and probably Rev. B. Streeter. Between 1819 and 1827 there was preaching, usually half of the time, by Mr Streeter, and the Revs. Wm A. Drew, Jabez Woodman, George Bates, Sylvanus Cobb, and others.

In 1827 measures were taken for the building of a church, and, September 8, a parish meeting was held; William H. Brettun was elected moderator, and Dr Bradford, clerk. Otis Pray, Jesse Stone, William H. Brettun, Isaac Strickland, Ebenezer Hinds, Jr, Daniel Coolidge, and Daniel Briggs were appointed to fix on a suitable site for a meeting-house, estimate the expense, and ascertain the number that would assist in defraying it; and two weeks were allowed

them to make their report. At the adjournment it was voted "that the most suitable site for the meeting-house is between the dwelling-houses of Israel Washburn and Otis Pray." October 6, Ebenezer Hinds, Jr, Abner Holman, Reuel Washburn, Henry Aldrich, and Simeon Waters were made a committee to appraise the pews. The meeting was adjourned to October 20, when a building committee, Henry Aldrich, Benjamin Bradford, and Otis Pray was appointed. The house was completed by the spring of 1829, and, June 18, the church at the Norlands was dedicated, the Rev. William A. Drew preaching the sermon from John ii:16. The house had a capacity for seating 400 persons, was of fine proportions, and was surmounted by a graceful spire. The church was repaired in 1839, under the direction of Ebenezer Hinds, Jr, Otis Pray, and Samuel P. Holman, and, in 1850, Otis Pray, Daniel Briggs, and M. M. Stone were the committee "to repair the building."

After the erection of the church its pulpit was supplied by Messrs Bates and Drew and Rev. Seth Stetson until 1832. Rev. Jeremiah Stoddard was the minister in 1832 and 1833, Rev. Jabez Woodman in 1834 and 1836, Rev. George Bates in 1835. Rev. George W. Quimby was settled as pastor in 1837 and remained four years. In 1839 Rev. Mr Quimby, Israel Washburn, and Clarendon Waters were a committee to report a constitution and by-laws for the parish. Rev. Ezekiel Vose succeeded Mr Quimby in 1840 and was pastor until 1843, when Rev. Robert Blacker, of Norridgewock, was called to the pastorate, continued until 1850. Rev. Frederic Foster was his successor until 1855. From 1855 until 1874 the preachers were Revs W. R. French, D. T. Stevens, and O. H. Johnson. In 1873 the church was thoroughly repaired. Changes in the line of travel, in business, and in the residence of members made the building of a church at the village necessary. Without any division or secession of members, but that better accommodations might be secured, a handsome church with a vestry in the basement was erected in 1869. It was dedicated in November, 1869, the Rev. Amory Battles, of Bangor, preaching the sermon. A fine-toned bell was hung in 1870, and a good organ was obtained by the active exertions of the ladies of the parish. Maj. Isaac Strickland, Col Lee Strickland, Col Silas Morse, Orison Rollins, Esq., Hiram Briggs, Charles Springer, William Pollard, William H. Bennett, Sumner and Richard Morse, Palmer Elliot, Sumner Soule, N. Turner, S. Phillips, and others took an active interest in the erection of this church. Since 1875 the society has been ministered to by Rev. William Pratt, Rev. A. J. Aubrey, Rev. R. B. Davis, Rev. H. C. Munson, Rev. W. R. French, and others.

Adventists. — A small number hold to the tenets of this faith and meetings are held. They have been considered a society since 1859. Rev. D. H. Kilbreth is a resident of the town.

Temperance societies have been well sustained and the Good Templars have of late years maintained two lodges.

Dr Cyrus Hamlin was the first physician and erected his house where "The Norlands" stands. He married Anna, daughter of Deacon Livermore; she died August 25, 1852. He was moderator of the town meeting in 1795. When the people of Livermore wished him to settle among them, they could not promise him business enough to support him, but agreed that he and his horse should be taken care of gratuitously, so for one year he boarded around like the country schoolmaster. When the county of Oxford was established, Dr Hamlin was the first clerk of the court, and in 1805 removed to Paris, the county seat, became sheriff, and died in 1829. His children were: *Hon. Elijah Livermore Hamlin*, born in Livermore, March 29, 1800, in the house built by his father and afterwards purchased by Israel Washburn. He was graduated from Brown University in 1819, and was a lawyer by profession; was a representative and senator in the state legislature from Livermore, member of the executive council, state land agent, and mayor of Bangor; in 1854 he was U. S. commissioner under the treaty with Great Britain to define the fishing limits between the two countries. He was a man of fine education, and his probity of character and genial disposition made him universally respected and beloved. He died in Bangor in 1872. *Cyrus*, born 1802, graduated as M.D. from Bowdoin in 1828, settled at Calais, and died in 1839. *Eliza. Anna*, born 1805, married Hon. Daniel Brown, of Waterford. *Vesta*, born 1808, married Dr Job Holmes, of Calais. *Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, LL.D.*, was born in Paris, August 27, 1809, and died July 4, 1891, at Bangor. He located in Hampden as a lawyer, but later removed to Bangor. He was one of Maine's most distinguished and honored sons. He was representative to the legislature in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1847; speaker of the house in 1837, 1839, and 1840; aid-de-camp to Governor John Fairfield in 1839; representative to the 28th and 29th Congresses in 1843 to 1847; U. S. senator 1848 to 1856; governor in 1857; U. S. senator in 1857 to 1861; Vice-President of the United States 1861 to 1865; collector of the port of Boston in 1865 and 1866; U. S. senator in 1869 to 1881; minister to Spain in 1881, resigned in 1883, and returned to Bangor. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1869. *Hannah*, married Dr T. B. Townsend.

Dr Cornelius Holland practiced here a few years after 1805. He afterwards settled at Canton. He was a fine physician and prominent in affairs of state and nation. He was state senator from Oxford county two terms, and thrice elected representative to the U. S. Congress. He died in Canton, June 2, 1870, aged nearly 87 years. *Dr Benjamin Prescott* succeeded Dr Hamlin. He was the first postmaster. He remained until 1809, when he sold his house to *Dr Benjamin Bradford*, a native of Turner, who moved to Livermore in August of that year, and was a resident until his death in May, 1864, aged 80 years. As a physician he was careful and judicious, and had a large and successful practice; as a man he was genial, wise, and of rare humor; as a

citizen, useful and honored. He was the second postmaster, and treasurer of town over half a century. He was for several years a member of the Maine legislature from Livermore, and in 1841 was a member of the executive council, and was much esteemed by Governors Lincoln and Kent. He was notable for his good sense and remarkable conversational powers, and was the centre of the social circle. He married Martha Bisbee, who died in 1863. Of his 13 children these survived him: *Flora* (Mrs Merritt Coolidge); *Osea* (Mrs John W. Bigelow, of Livermore); *Celia*, Mrs Elisha Coolidge; *Henry Bond*, farmer, who resided on the old place, and was town treasurer many years; *Martha*, Mrs Joseph Locke; *Algernon Sidney*, a farmer in Minnesota.

Physicians.—*Dr Timothy Howe* came about 1814, and afterwards moved to Turner, where he was prominent. His son, *Timothy O. Howe*, was born in Livermore, February 24, 1816, passing his childhood in Turner. He was educated to the bar and emigrated to Wisconsin after 1845, and settled at Green Bay, where he practiced law with success, and was judge of the circuit and supreme courts five years. From 1861 to 1879 he was U. S. senator from Wisconsin. Soon after this he was appointed one of the U. S. commissioners to the International Monetary Congress at Paris by President Garfield, and in December, 1881, he was made postmaster-general by President Arthur, where he did most excellent work until his death, March 25, 1883. He was an active Republican and a leader in all public matters in his state. *Dr S. B. Morison* was in practice at the village for several years and surgeon in the 2d Me. *Drs Barnard, William Drown, Albert L. Frye, J. W. Bridgman, John Ladd, and I. C. Dunham* have been physicians in the town. *Dr Ladd* died in April, 1888; he had practiced medicine 36 years. *Dr Adams* was here for a few years. *Dr Eli Edgecomb*, son of Benjamin and Sally Edgecomb, was born in Livermore, in August, 1811, receiving his medical degree at Bowdoin College, May 9, 1841. After years of practice he located at Livermore in 1883. He was a member of Maine Medical and Androscoggin Medical Associations, and has been president and secretary of the latter. He died in October, 1891.

Lawyers.—The earliest lawyers were — Strong, Jonathan G. Hunton, Ezra Kingman, Asa King, Harry Wood, and Richard Belcher, but their stay here was but for a few years. For Reuel Washburn (see page 315). For Seth D. Washburn (see page 329). Barzillai Streeter was here for a short time before 1840.

Education.—Livermore people from the first were interested in knowledge. The best works of standard authors passed from hand to hand. Deacon Elijah Livermore, General Learned, Artemas Leonard, Dr Cyrus Hamlin, Dr Bradford, and Israel Washburn were good talkers, and often the old store or office of the public house would be packed with people, as quiet as if at a lecture, to hear them talk of the books they had read, the subjects treated of, their ideas upon them, the merits of the authors, the news in the Boston and

Portland papers, which came to two or three. Goldsmith's public house of "The Deserted Village" well illustrates these occasions. And if they did discuss "news older than their ale," it was news to the listeners and not lost upon them. As soon as circumstances admitted a "Social Library" was provided, in which valuable works of history and travel filled the larger space. This was kept at Dr Bradford's, and the choice selection in his private library was at the service of the people. At the first town meeting £40 was voted for the support of schools, and Elisha Williams, Samuel Benjamin, and Ransom Norton were chosen a committee to divide the town into school districts. In 1796 a committee was appointed to take the number of scholars in each district. In 1801 the inhabitants voted to raise \$900 to build school-houses, that the school-houses in each district be built "not less than 26 feet by 20 and 8 feet stud with a hipped roof with 6 foot Ridgepole." One built early in the century was described as "an old-fashioned square building with a hipped roof, and unpainted. There were two enormous fire-places, where wood, which cost nothing then but the hauling, was burned at the rate of about a cord a day." May 9, 1803, Elijah Livermore, Cyrus Hamlin, and Nathaniel Perley were chosen to petition the General Court to sell the school lands. In 1807 the town gave the trustees of the school fund the control of the interest to expend for a school the present year. In 1810 it was voted to divide the school money according to the number of scholars in each district under 21 years of age. The teachers were well qualified, did good work. The spelling and speaking schools and debating clubs of that day were of more benefit to the scholars than the base-ball, tennis, and gymnastics of this enlightened age. At the present time there are 17 school districts, and a Union district (with Jay).

Livermore, especially that portion in the vicinity of the Norlands, attracted attention at an early day from its favorable situation and exquisite beauty of landscape. Gen. David Learned and Dr Cyrus Hamlin settled here and built capacious residences in the last century. Both were prominent and influential men, and on the organization of Oxford county Gen. Learned was appointed sheriff, and Dr Hamlin clerk of the courts. As Dr Hamlin's appointment necessitated his removal to the county seat (Paris), his Livermore home became the property of Israel Washburn in 1809, and in the house built by the doctor all Mr Washburn's children were born. Hon. Elijah Livermore Hamlin, long prominent in Maine politics, son of Dr Hamlin, was here born. (Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was born a few months after Dr Hamlin moved to Paris.) At the Norlands and in its immediate neighborhood many prominent men have resided. Among them were Dr Cornelius Holland, the successor of Dr Hamlin as a physician, who later lived in Canton, and was four years member of Congress; Hon. Jonathan G. Hunton, afterwards governor of Maine; Dr Benjamin Bradford, member of the executive council; Simeon

Waters and Israel Washburn, Sen., many times members of the General Court of Massachusetts; Dr Benjamin Prescott, a distinguished physician; Gen. Publius R. R. Pray, who became judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in Mississippi; and other notabilities.

Washburn Memorial Library, erected at the Norlands in honor of their father and mother by Hon. Elihu B. Washburn and Gen. W. D. Washburn, was dedicated August 27, 1884. It is 32 x 48 feet in size, built of Hallowell granite in the Gothic architecture, is beautifully frescoed inside, and is admirably adapted to its purpose; cost \$10,000, and has alcoves for 7,000 volumes. The library of 5,000 volumes is free to the people of the territory of the original town of Livermore. W. P. Washburn, Esq., is librarian. A gallery of portraits of prominent citizens and early settlers is connected. At the time of the dedication the portraits of these people were on the walls: Israel Washburn, Sen., Mrs Israel Washburn, ex-Governor Israel Washburn, Jr, A. S. Washburn, ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, Gen. W. D. Washburn, Hon. Reuel Washburn, Dr Benjamin Bradford, Capt. Otis Pray, Hon. Cornelius Holland, David Benjamin, Mrs David Benjamin, Samuel Morison, Mrs Samuel Morison, Dr Cyrus Hamlin, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Many articles of great historical value are here preserved. Among them are the saddle and spurs used by Gen. U. S. Grant during the Civil War, and the inkstand used by Generals Grant and Lee when signing the terms of Lee's capitulation. They were given to Hon. Elihu B. Washburn by General Grant.

CIVIL LIST.—1795—Samuel Hillman, clerk; David Learned, Sylvanus Boardman, Pelatiah Gibbs, selectmen. 1796—Samuel Hillman, clerk; David Learned, Sylvanus Boardman, Thomas Chace, selectmen. 1797—Cyrus Hamlin, clerk; David Learned, Hanes Learned, Isaac Livermore, selectmen. 1798—Cyrus Hamlin, clerk; Isaac Livermore, Abijah Munroe, Daniel Clark, selectmen. 1799—Elisha Williams, clerk; Benjamin True, David Learned, Abijah Munroe, selectmen. 1800—David Learned, clerk; Abijah Munroe, Nathaniel Perley, Pelatiah Gibbs, Peter Hanes, Uriah Foss, selectmen. 1801—David Learned, clerk; Sylvanus Boardman, Nathaniel Perley, Pelatiah Gibbs, Samuel Benjamin, Uriah Foss, selectmen. 1802—David Learned, clerk; Pelatiah Gibbs, James Starbird, Nathaniel Perley, Samuel Benjamin, Jesse Stone, selectmen. 1803—Nathaniel Perley, clerk; David Learned, Jesse Stone, Samuel Benjamin, selectmen. 1804—Sarson Chace, clerk; Jesse Stone, Nathaniel Perley, Samuel Benjamin, selectmen. 1805—Sarson Chace, clerk; Jesse Stone, Nathaniel Perley, Simeon Waters, selectmen. 1806—Sarson Chace, clerk; Jesse Stone, Simeon Waters, Nathaniel Perley, selectmen. 1807—Sarson Chace, clerk; Simeon Waters, Nathaniel Perley, Jacob Gibbs, selectmen. 1808—Sarson Chace, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, Jesse Stone, Peter Hanes, selectmen. 1809—Simeon Waters, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, Peter Hanes, Thomas Chase, Jr, selectmen. 1810—Simeon Waters, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, Jesse Stone, William Morison, selectmen. 1811—Thomas Chase, Jr, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, William Morison, Samuel Livermore, selectmen. 1812—Thomas Chase, Jr, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, Samuel Livermore, William Morison, selectmen. 1813—Israel Washburn, clerk; Samuel Livermore, William Morison, Samuel Atwood, selectmen. 1814-1815—Israel Washburn, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, Ebenezer Turner, Samuel Atwood, selectmen. 1816—Israel Washburn, clerk; Nathaniel Perley, Ebenezer Turner, Ira Thompson, selectmen. 1817—Simeon Waters, clerk; Jesse Stone, Peter Hanes, Israel Washburn, selectmen. 1818—Simeon Waters, clerk; Israel Washburn, Aaron Barton, Zebulon Norton, selectmen. 1819—Simeon Waters, clerk; Israel Washburn, Amos Hobbs, Zebulon Norton, selectmen. 1820-1821—Charles Barrell, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Amos Hobbs, Josiah Hobbs, selectmen. 1822-1823—Charles Barrell, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Amos Hobbs, John Leavitt, selectmen. 1824—Charles Barrell, clerk; Zebulon Norton, John S. Stone, John Leavitt, selectmen. 1825-1826—Thomas Chase, Jr, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Josiah Cutler, John

Leavitt, selectmen. 1827-1828 — Charles Barrell, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Ephraim Pray, John Leavitt, selectmen. 1829 — George Bates, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Samuel Morison, John Strickland, selectmen. 1830 — Reuel Washburn, clerk; John Leavitt, Samuel Morison, John Strickland, selectmen. 1831 — Reuel Washburn, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Amos Hobbs, John Strickland, selectmen. 1832 — James Chase, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Ebenezer Turner, John Strickland, selectmen. 1833 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; John Leavitt, Samuel Morison, John Strickland, selectmen. 1834 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Amos Hobbs, John Strickland, selectmen. 1835 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Samuel Morison, John Strickland, selectmen. 1836 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; Zebulon Norton, Aaron Barton, Jr, John Strickland, selectmen. 1837-1838-1839 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; John Strickland, Aaron Barton, Jr, Hezekiah Atwood, selectmen. 1840-1841-1842-1843 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; Hezekiah Atwood, Aaron Barton, Jr, Isaac Strickland, selectmen. 1844 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; Hezekiah Atwood, Isaac Strickland, Josiah Hobbs, selectmen. 1845 — Tristram Hillman, clerk; Hezekiah Atwood, Josiah Hobbs, Sylvester Norton, selectmen. 1846 — Robert Blacker, clerk; Isaac Strickland, Matthew M. Stone, Ulmer Perley, selectmen. (Hezekiah Atwood was chosen April 27, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr Strickland's moving into Turner.) 1847-1848 — John Munroe, Jr, clerk; Hezekiah Atwood, John Strickland, Sylvester Norton, selectmen. 1849-1850 — John Munroe, Jr, clerk; John Strickland, Sylvester Norton, Stephen Leavitt, selectmen. 1851 — John Munroe, Jr, clerk; Sylvester Norton, Stephen Leavitt, Daniel Briggs, selectmen. 1852 — John Munroe, Jr, clerk; John Strickland, Daniel Briggs, Granville Childs, selectmen. 1853 — John Munroe, clerk; Hezekiah Atwood, Isaac Strickland, Tristram Hillman, selectmen. 1854 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Hezekiah Atwood, Isaac Strickland, Tristram Hillman, selectmen. 1855 — Charles W. Fuller, clerk; Tristram Hillman, John Munroe, Jr, Clarendon Waters, selectmen. 1856-1857 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Isaac Strickland, Clarendon Waters, Stephen Leavitt, selectmen. 1858-1859 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Tristram Hillman, Sewall M. Norton, Cyrus Soper, selectmen. 1860 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Tristram Hillman, Cyrus Soper, Franklin Gibbs, selectmen. 1861 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Tristram Hillman, Cyrus Soper, J. D. Thompson, selectmen. 1862 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Lee Strickland, Cyrus Soper, J. D. Thompson, selectmen. 1863 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Cyrus Soper, Orison Rollins, J. B. Goding, selectmen. 1864-1865 — Salathiel Tilton, clerk; Orison Rollins, A. C. Harlow, John White, selectmen. 1866-1867 — S. F. Perley, clerk; T. Hillman, Cyrus Soper, Sumner Soule, selectmen. 1868 — S. F. Perley, clerk; T. Hillman, Clarendon Waters, John A. Hayes, selectmen. 1869 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Cyrus Soper, John A. Hayes, Lewis M. Wing, selectmen. 1870 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Cyrus Soper, Henry Bradford, Lewis M. Wing, selectmen. 1871 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Cyrus Soper, John A. Hayes, G. B. Strickland, selectmen. 1872 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Cyrus Soper, J. A. Hayes, C. W. Fuller, selectmen. 1873 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Orison Rollins, G. B. Strickland, William H. Thompson, selectmen. 1874-1875-1876 — S. F. Perley, clerk; C. W. Fuller, William H. Thompson, A. H. Strickland, selectmen. 1877 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Cyrus Soper, J. D. Thompson, E. L. Philoon, selectmen. 1878-1879 — S. F. Perley, clerk; Cyrus Soper, George T. Piper, Millett Cummings, selectmen. 1880 — S. F. Perley, clerk; G. B. Strickland, E. L. Philoon, J. N. Atwood, selectmen. 1881 — S. F. Perley, clerk; E. L. Philoon, J. N. Atwood, L. B. Thompson, selectmen. 1882 — G. B. Strickland, clerk; E. L. Philoon, J. N. Atwood, L. B. Thompson, selectmen. 1883 — G. B. Strickland, clerk; J. N. Atwood, W. H. Thompson, Sidney Boothby, selectmen. 1884 — G. B. Strickland, clerk; G. B. Strickland, W. F. Fuller, Millett Cummings, selectmen. 1885-1886 — C. E. Knight, clerk; G. T. Piper, Charles Pike, I. T. Munroe, selectmen. 1887 — William N. Bennett, clerk; G. T. Piper, Charles Pike, I. T. Munroe, selectmen. 1888 — W. N. Bennett, clerk; I. T. Munroe, A. G. Timberlake, E. Pratt, selectmen. 1889 — W. N. Bennett, clerk; William Pratt, William Thompson, Calvin R. Leach, selectmen. 1890-1891 — W. N. Bennett, clerk; Edward Pratt, William H. Thompson, C. R. Leach, selectmen.

APPENDIX.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

BY BENJAMIN TAPPAN CHASE,

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR AND SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE.

THIS order was founded in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864. The founder of the order was Justus Henry Rathbone, born in Deerfield, N. Y., October 29, 1839; died at Lima, Ohio, December 9, 1889. This flourishing and rapidly increasing beneficial order was founded and based on the ancient story of Damon and Pythias; its tenets and objects are, and always will be, friendship, charity, and benevolence, in the truest, highest, and noblest sense. March 15, 1871, the first Knights of Pythias lodge in the state of Maine — Mavoshen, No. 1,—was instituted at Biddeford, through the instrumentality of Richmond H. Ingersoll of that city, soon after appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor for Maine, by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read.

Through the persistent efforts of John Francis Hamlet (superintendent of Lewiston Mills), Lysander Cooper (an overseer in the Lewiston Mills), and John Franklin Berry (an overseer in the Androscoggin Mills), who were members of the order, the second lodge in the state and the first in Androscoggin county was instituted at Lewiston, May 5, 1871, by Grand Chancellor Stillman S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H. (afterwards Supreme Chancellor), assisted by Deputy Grand Chancellor Richmond H. Ingersoll, of Biddeford, Me. This lodge was named and chartered *Industry, No. 2*, of Lewiston. For over eight years the members of Industry Lodge carried the Pythian banner and practiced Pythian principles in Androscoggin county, alone and single handed, with no sister lodge to assist them, for the second lodge in the county (*Enterprise, No. 22*, of Auburn,) was not instituted until December 11, 1879. Pythian tenets and teachings, however, were becoming better known, and notwithstanding the existence of older beneficial organizations in different sections of the county, the excellent work of Industry Lodge and the Pythian enthusiasm of the members of Enterprise Lodge began to be felt and appreciated and new interest was awakened, culminating two months later (February 19, 1880,) in the institution of *Mount David Lodge, No. 23*, of Lewiston. Since then the Pythian growth in Androscoggin county has been conservative and most gratifying to the followers of and believers in Pythianism, six additional lodges having been instituted, as follows: February 18, 1881, *Columbia, No. 26*, at Lisbon Falls; February 26, 1884, *Eureka, No. 48*, at Auburn; December 18, 1885, *St Elmo, No. 55*, at Mechanic Falls; April 5, 1888, *Port Royal, No. 62*,

at Livermore Falls; March 13, 1891, *Major Leavitt, No. 74*, at North Turner; May 11, 1891, *New Auburn, No. 75*, at Auburn. July 1, 1891, these nine lodges had an aggregate membership of 948, and cash assets of \$10,380.71, and owned other property of the value of \$5,853.30. From May 5, 1871, when Industry Lodge, No. 2, was instituted, up to July 1, 1891, the Knights of Pythias lodges in Androscoggin county had paid out for sick and funeral benefits \$17,205.32. The following is a brief roster and history of these nine Pythian lodges, in the order of their institution:—

INDUSTRY, No. 2, of Lewiston; instituted May 5, 1871, in Grand Army Hall, corner of Lisbon and Pine streets, by Grand Chancellor Stillman S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H. (afterward Supreme Chancellor), assisted by Deputy Grand Chancellor Richmond H. Ingersoll, of Biddeford (who, July 9, 1872, was elected the first Grand Chancellor of Maine). This was the first Knights of Pythias lodge in Androscoggin county and its organization was due to the influence and work of John Francis Hamlet, Lysander Cooper, and John Franklin Berry, all members of Industry Lodge, No. 72, of Philadelphia, Pa. (which surrendered its charter in June, 1880). Becoming residents of Lewiston, believing in Pythian principles and desiring a Pythian lodge which they could attend, Messrs Hamlet, Cooper, and Berry withdrew from Industry Lodge, No. 72, November 14, 1870, and the following May succeeded in starting a new lodge in Lewiston, a large proportion of the charter members being employes in the Lewiston and Androscoggin Mills. This new lodge was named Industry, in honor of the mother lodge of Messrs Hamlet, Cooper, and Berry. The lodge continued to meet in Grand Army Hall, corner of Lisbon and Pine streets, until August 1, 1871,—the date of its last meeting in that hall. Having leased for a term of years the hall and anterooms in the third story of Union Block on Lisbon street and properly fitted and furnished them, the lodge moved into and held its first meeting in its new quarters, which they named Pythian Hall, August 8, 1871. They occupied and held their meetings in this hall until February 1, 1882, when they moved into their new Pythian Hall in College Block, on Lisbon street, which Industry and Mount David Lodges had jointly leased for a term of five years from February 1, 1882. Industry Lodge held its first meeting in this new hall, which had been finely fitted and furnished by the two lodges, on February 7, 1882, and has continued, up to the present time, to meet on Tuesday evening of each week, in this Pythian Hall, which is one of the best in the state.

CHARTER MEMBERS: Miles Avery, Albert A. Barker, Horace C. Beal, John F. Berry, Chellis O. Collins, Lysander Cooper, Menander Dennett, George Flye, John G. Hamilton, John G. Hamlet, John Holt, Barnum Jones, Charles M. Jones, Gideon P. Lowell, George W. Maxfield, Freeman H. Merrill, Henry Morrill, Alfred J. Morse, Forrest Nelson, Frank S. Peabody, Alden D. Peasley, James H. Peasley, Francis R. Perkins, John Porter, Timothy B. Rowell, John Y. Scruton, Nathaniel E. Skelton, Hiram Snow, Palmer O. Spinney, Andrew J. Stackpole, Daniel M. Stearns, Fernando C. Tarr, Justus S. Wheeler. *First Officers*: Venerable Patriarch, Timothy B. Rowell; Worthy Chancellor, John F. Hamlet; Vice Chancellor, Lysander Cooper; Recording Scribe, Menander Dennett;

Financial Scribe, George W. Maxfield; Banker, Alfred J. Morse; Guide, Charles Jones; Inner Steward, Alson Lothrop; Outer Steward, Chellis O. Collins. At the session of the Supreme Lodge held at Baltimore, Md. in April, 1872, the names and titles of the officers of a subordinate lodge were changed, as follows: Venerable Patriarch to Past Chancellor; Worthy Chancellor to Chancellor Commander; Vice Chancellor to remain the same; Prelate, a new officer to perform the duties formerly prescribed for the office of Venerable Patriarch; Recording Scribe to Keeper of Records and Seal; Financial Scribe to Master of Finance; Banker to Master of Exchequer; Guide to Master at Arms; Inner Steward to Inner Guard; Outer Steward to Outer Guard. *Officers of the Grand Lodge.*—From the Past Chancellors of Industry Lodge have been elected the following officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine: Nicholas R. Lougee, who was the first Grand Banker (now known as Grand Master of Exchequer) of the Grand Lodge and who was elected a Past Grand Chancellor at the session of 1874; Joseph J. Davis, who was elected Grand Outer Guard at the session of 1875; Charles Donovan, who was elected Grand Inner Guard at the session of 1875, and Grand Prelate at the session of 1876, but who is not now a member of the lodge; William F. Garcelon, who was elected Grand Chancellor at the session of 1880, and who died at Riverside, Cal., March 9, 1884; Emery Bailey, who was elected Grand Prelate at the session of 1888. *Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge and Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) Industry Lodge has two permanent members of the Grand Lodge, viz.: Past Grand Chancellor Nicholas R. Lougee and Past Grand Prelate Emery Bailey; and has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Calvin M. Bane, Horace C. Beal, Samuel Black, John D. Bubier, Levi T. Butler, George W. Cappers, Leroy H. Chipman, Nathan H. Cobb, Frank A. Conant, Joseph J. Davis, John A. Dillingham, Hiram F. Dolbier, William W. Drake, George Ehrenfried, Samuel H. Foster, A. Lincoln French, Edwin A. Flinn, Albert H. Given, Lewis E. Heckler, William F. Kidder, Henry W. Longley, Scott Maxwell, Freeman H. Merrill, Edgar McAllister, George W. Meserve, James S. Morgan, Charles H. Perkins, Noel B. Potter, William Pulverman, Osgood Ramsdell, Abel A. Shorey, James T. Small, Charles H. Smith, Napoleon B. Stockbridge, Fernando C. Tarr, Ethan S. Tillson, Edgar W. Washburn, Stephen H. West. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: Francis R. Perkins, Nicholas R. Lougee, Joseph J. Davis, Charles H. Perkins, Charles Donovan, William F. Garcelon, Ethan S. Tillson, Charles H. Smith, Fernando C. Tarr, Emery Bailey, Hiram F. Dolbier, Nathan H. Cobb, Horace C. Beal, James T. Small, George W. Cappers, Stephen H. West, Napoleon B. Stockbridge, Edgar W. Washburn, A. Lincoln French, Noel B. Potter. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Lewis E. Heckler; C. C., William F. Coombs; V. C., Wallace W. Buck; P., Lynn W. Buck; K. of R. and S., Noel B. Potter; M. of F., Hiram F. Dolbier; M. of E., Henry T. Haskell, M. at A., Daniel C. Lown; I. G., Lewis E. Davis; O. G., Adelbert Tarbox.

ENTERPRISE, No. 22, of Auburn; instituted December 11, 1879, in Pythian Hall, in Union Block, on Lisbon street, Lewiston, by Grand Chancellor Charles M. Moses, of Biddeford, assisted by Past Grand Chancellors Richmond H. Ingersoll, of Biddeford, and Benjamin T. Chase, then of Bridgton. It was a new enterprise to start a Knights of Pythias lodge in Auburn, a city full of business enterprise, and when instituted Enterprise was adopted as the most appropriate name. The lodge met in Pythian Hall, Lewiston, until March 3, 1880, when they held their first meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, in Goff Block, in Auburn, which hall they had hired for one night a week; this was their Pythian home until the latter part of 1880, when the entire third floor of Y. M. C. A. Block, on Court street, was leased for a term of years, and having been nicely fitted and furnished, the lodge held its first meeting in its new hall on December 8, 1880, where it has continued to meet on Wednesday evening of each week.

CHARTER MEMBERS: Benjamin K. Barrows, William W. Beal, Granville Blake, Joseph W. Bryant, William H. Curtis, James C. Drew, Alberto H. Gee, Nathan W. Harris, Roscoe M. Jordan, James H. Knight, Alvah Leighton, Andrew M. Peables, Royal H. Pettengill, Frederick H. L. Sleeper, Seth C. Yeaton. *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., Seth C. Yeaton; C. C., Nathan W. Harris; V. C., James C. Drew; P., Roscoe M. Jordan; K. of R. and S., William H. Curtis; M. of F., Alvah Leighton; M. of E., Granville Blake; M. at A., Joseph W. Bryant; I. G., William W. Beal; O. G., James H. Knight.

Officer of the Grand Lodge.—From the Past Chancellors of Enterprise Lodge has been elected one officer of the Grand Lodge, viz., Granville Blake, who was elected Grand Vice Chancellor at the session of 1887. *Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge and Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) Enterprise Lodge has one permanent member of the Grand Lodge, viz., Past Grand Vice Chancellor Granville Blake; and has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: R. Frank Bickford, Lionel O. Brackett, Joseph W. Bryant, West M. Dunn, Arthur W. Emerson, William W. Goss, Daniel Guthrie, Nathan W. Harris, Albion C. Hayford, George G. Heath, James H. Knight, Wallace Mitchell, Fred C. Mower, Frank O. Norris, Alton O'Brien, Charles B. Payson, Andrew M. Peables, Royal H. Pettengill, George B. Smith, Rotheus W. Taylor, Clark M. Verrill, Horace A. Verrill, Herbert E. Willis, William E. Yeaton, Julius E. Young. *Grand Representatives*, in order of service: Roscoe M. Jordan, Andrew M. Peables, James C. Drew, Seth C. Yeaton, Granville Blake, R. Frank Bickford, Horace A. Verrill, Rotheus W. Taylor, George G. Heath, Wallace Mitchell, George B. Smith, Julius E. Young, Alton O'Brien, Clark M. Verrill. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., William W. Goss; C. C., Lemuel E. Bente; V. C., Charles L. McKenney; P., Paine Haskell; K. of R. and S., Cyrus M. Dunn; M. of F., Everett G. Locke; M. of E., Eugene H. Hodgkin; M. at A., Frank E. Donnell; I. G., George H. Maxwell; O. G., Lincoln A. Lewis.

MOUNT DAVID, No. 23, of Lewiston; instituted February 19, 1880, in Pythian Hall, in Union Block, on Lisbon street, by Past Grand Chancellor Benjamin T. Chase, then of Bridgton, as acting Grand Chancellor. This lodge was named for that elevation in the city of Lewiston known as "Uncle David's Mountain." The lodge continued to meet in Pythian Hall, in Union Block, until February 1, 1882, when they moved into the new Pythian Hall in College Block. Mount David Lodge held its first meeting in this new hall on February 2, 1882, where it still meets on Thursday evening of each week.

CHARTER MEMBERS: John W. Bibber, William C. Brooks, Frank T. Farrin, Isaac S. Faunce, Harvey S. Garcelon, Josiah F. Getchell, William G. Haskell, Preston S. Laughton, Isaiah Merrill, Israel B. Merrill, John Sabin, Burleigh C. Sprague, Charles W. Thomas, Edward Webb, Francis P. Weymouth, Fred H. White, James W. Wilson, George C. Young. *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., John W. Bibber; C. C., Preston S. Laughton; V. C., John Sabin; P., Harvey S. Garcelon; K. of R. and S., Charles W. Thomas; M. of F., George C. Young; M. of E., James W. Wilson; M. at A., Isaac S. Faunce; I. G., Edward Webb; O. G., Isaiah Merrill. *Officers of the Grand Lodge.*—From the Past Chancellors of Mount David Lodge have been elected the following officers of the Grand Lodge: John Sabin, elected Grand Prelate at the session of 1881; Preston S. Laughton, elected Grand Prelate at the session of 1882, and who died at Lewiston, September 23, 1890. *Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge and Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) Mount David Lodge has one permanent member of the Grand Lodge, viz., Past Grand Prelate John Sabin; and has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Edward I. Brackett, Albert W. Chase, Harry A. Coffin, Frank E. Crane, Albion K. P. Harvey, D. Horace Holman, William H. Holman, Robie C. Haskell, Charles A. Hildreth, Isaac B. Isaacson, Samuel P. Irving, Charles D. Lemont, Henry Sabine, Fred E. Smith, David S. Waite, Edward Webb. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: Burleigh C. Sprague, John W. Bibber, Preston S. Laughton, Harvey S. Garcelon, Edward Webb, D. Horace Holman, Henry Sabine, Charles D. Lemont, Edward I. Brackett, Fred A. Hall, Samuel P. Irving, Fred E. Smith. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Albion K. P. Harvey; C. C., Elmer C. Teague; V. C., Howard A. Teague; P., Edward E. Grant; K. of R. and S., Fred E. Smith; M. of F., George H. Little; M. of E., Fred A. Hall; M. at A., George M. Kavanaugh; I. G., Albert E. Foss; O. G., Coney W. Morse.

COLUMBIA, No. 26, of Lisbon Falls, instituted February 18, 1881, in Maine Central Hall, by Grand Chancellor William F. Garcelon, of Lewiston, assisted by Past Grand Chancellor Benjamin T. Chase, then of Bridgton. Named Columbia, in honor of the discoverer of America.

CHARTER MEMBERS: Ausbon Booker, Charles M. Bowie, Hilliard D. Bowie, David Dearnley, Stewart D. Douglass, Stephen A. Estes, Harris Ginsburg, Irving T. Ham, Vincent A. Hogan, Abraham H. Hoyle, James Hoyle, Fred C. Johnson, Sumner F. Littlefield, Stephen C. Metcalf, Charles H. Reid, John C. Scates, Fred A. Small, Harvey J. Smith, Lorenzo E. Wade, George F. Webber. *First Officers:*

Sitting P. C., Abraham H. Hoyle; C. C., George F. Webber; V. C., Ausbon Booker; P., James Hoyle; K. of R. and S., John C. Scates; M. of F., Lorenzo E. Wade; M. of E., Charles M. Bowie; M. at A., Charles H. Reid; I. G., Fred A. Small; O. G., Stewart D. Douglass. *Officers of the Grand Lodge.* — From the Past Chancellors of Columbia Lodge have been elected the following officers of the Grand Lodge: George N. Pratt, who was elected Grand Outer Guard at the session of 1890; Charles F. Hackett, who was elected Grand Outer Guard at the session of 1891. *Past Chancellors.* — At this date (July 1, 1891,) Columbia Lodge has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Ausbon Booker, David Dearnley, Isaac H. Douglass, Stephen A. Estes, Boothroyd Fearnley, Henry Frow, Elmer E. Gordon, Charles F. Hackett, Vincent A. Hogan, James J. Illingsworth, Thomas Illingsworth, Fred C. Johnson, Sumner F. Littlefield, George H. McIntoch, George N. Pratt, Charles H. Reid, Charles Schofield, John Taylor, Sumner C. Winslow. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: Abraham H. Hoyle, Fred C. Johnson, William A. Lewis, Sumner F. Littlefield, Charles H. Reid, Charles Schofield, Charles F. Hackett, James J. Illingsworth, Ausbon Booker, David Dearnley, Sumner C. Winslow. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., George H. McIntoch; C. C., Irving L. McIntoch; V. C., Harris Ginsburg; P., Walter Corliss; K. of R. and S., Boothroyd Fearnley, M. of F., Henry Frow; M. of E., David Dearnley; M. at A., Elmer E. White; I. G., William D. Hall; O. G., Howard N. Chase.

EUREKA, No. 48, of Auburn; instituted February 26, 1884, in Pythian Hall, in Y. M. C. A. Block, on Court street, by Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Joseph F. Chute, of Portland, as Acting Grand Chancellor, assisted by members of Industry, No. 2, of Lewiston, Enterprise, No. 22, of Auburn, and Mount David, No. 23, of Lewiston. History informs us that when the ancient and celebrated mathematician, Archimedes, discovered the principle of specific gravity that he ran home, exclaiming, "Eureka! Eureka!" "I have found it. I have found it." This lodge takes its name from that Archimedean exclamation. The lodge has continued, up to the present time, to meet in Pythian Hall, in Y. M. C. A. Block, on Friday evening of each week.

CHARTER MEMBERS: Walter H. Brown, George W. Chase, George H. Cobb, Alonzo Conant, Fred L. Conant, Henry F. Conant, Frank W. Davis, Samuel H. Dill, E. Willis Foss, Anson Gilman, Charles A. Gilman, Edwin F. Goss, Clifford Hutchinson, Charles A. Jordan, Charles M. Lander, Addison A. Miller, Frank E. Millett, Nathaniel M. Neal, James W. Peables, Charles S. Yeaton. *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., Frank W. Davis; C. C., Anson Gilman; V. C., Nathaniel M. Neal; P., Charles M. Lander; K. of R. and S., Charles A. Jordan; M. of F., Charles S. Yeaton; M. of E., Addison A. Miller; M. at A., George H. Cobb; I. G., Clifford Hutchinson; O. G., Frank E. Millett. *Officer of the Grand Lodge.* — From the Past Chancellors of Eureka Lodge has been elected one officer of the Grand Lodge, viz., George H. Cobb, who was elected Grand Prelate at the session of 1889. *Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge and Past Chancellors.* — At this date (July 1, 1891,) Eureka Lodge has one permanent member of the Grand Lodge, viz., Past Grand Prelate George H. Cobb; and has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: E. Fred Bisbee, John C. Blake, D. Clinton Childs, Frank W. Davis, Samuel H. Dill, Albion C. Foss, Henry C. French, Anson Gilman, Frank Hartwell, Ansel W. Hutchins, Frank E. Millett, Nathaniel M. Neal, James W. Peables, Alvin Phillips, Edgar J. Riker, Aretus A. Rowell, Albert R. Savage. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: James W. Peables, Albert R. Savage, Anson Gilman, Alvin Phillips, George H. Cobb, Edgar J. Riker, Henry C. French, John C. Blake. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Aretus A. Rowell; C. C. Horace C. Whitman; V. C., Eugene M. Mayberry; P., George B. Hodgdon; K. of R. and S., Frank E. Millett; M. of F., Fred A. Whiting; M. of E., Warren E. Riker; M. at A., Carrol E. Bailey; I. G., Active H. Corliss; O. G., Owen H. Winslow.

SAINT ELMO, No. 55, of Mechanic Falls; instituted December 18, 1885, in Bucknam's Hall, by Past Grand Chancellor Montgomery S. Gibson, of Portland, as acting Grand Chancellor, assisted by Grand Vice Chancellor Enoch C. Farrington, of Fryeburg, and by members of Industry, No. 2, of Lewiston, Enterprise, No. 22, of Auburn, Mount David, No. 23, of Lewiston, and Eureka, No. 48, of Auburn. This lodge takes its name from that famous fortress and

castle of Saint Elmo, which once protected and now looks down upon the beautiful city and bay of Naples.

CHARTER MEMBERS: Edwin H. Damon, Charles H. Dwinal, Ronello C. Dwinal, Elmer A. Faunce, H. Greeley Gerrish, Herbert A. Gerry, Albert H. S. Hall, Elijah C. Heath, Frank B. Jordan, Clarence E. Lemos, B. Frank Lunt, Randall F. Mayberry, Elmer E. Morton, Corra J. Packard, Jason B. Perry, H. Eugene Pettie, Frank O. Purington, Henry S. Rich, Edwin A. Storer, William H. Storer, Lafayette Tenney, George B. Verrill. *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., B. Frank Lunt; C. C., Frank B. Jordan; V. C., Jason B. Perry; P., Elijah C. Heath; K. of R. and S., H. Eugene Pettie; M. of F., Randall F. Mayberry; M. of E., Frank O. Purington; M. at A., Henry S. Rich; I. G., Elmer A. Faunce; O. G., Corra J. Packard. *Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) Saint Elmo Lodge has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Andrew W. Bridge, Oliver C. Bridge, Wallace W. Dennen, Charles H. Dwinal, William R. Farris, Frank B. Jordan, B. Frank Lunt, William H. Lunt, Randall F. Mayberry, Fred H. McDonald, W. Irving Merrill, Dimon B. Perry, Jason B. Perry, H. Eugene Pettie, Frank O. Purington, Henry S. Rich, Albert E. Robinson. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: B. Frank Lunt, Frank B. Jordan, Jason B. Perry, Henry S. Rich, Albert E. Robinson, Andrew W. Bridge, Oliver C. Bridge. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Fred H. McDonald; C. C., Maurice C. B. Prince; V. O., Frank R. Harmon; P., Linwood L. Merrill; K. of R. and S., Ernest F. Smith; M. of F., Frank L. Davis; M. of E., Charles N. Burns; M. at A., George A. Goodwin; I. G., Harry A. Edgecomb; O. G., George N. Stowe.

PORT ROYAL, No. 62, of Livermore Falls; instituted April 5, 1888, in Grand Army Hall, at Livermore Falls, by Grand Chancellor George W. Heseltan, of Gardiner. Named Port Royal in honor of the original name of the township of Livermore. This lodge meets every Thursday evening.

CHARTER MEMBERS: David F. Blunt, Alonzo M. Bumpas, Edwin Edgecomb, Frank M. Hacker, Frank J. Lindsey, Seriah S. Locklin, Clinton Newman, John N. Parker, Samuel E. Perkins, Charles E. Putnam, Houghton H. Putnam, Fred E. Richards, Albert H. Stertivent, Gilbert A. Thompson, George F. Wood. *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., Samuel E. Perkins; C. C., Alonzo M. Bumpas; V. C., Fred E. Richards; P., Edwin Edgecomb; K. of R. and S., Seriah S. Locklin; M. of F., David F. Blunt; M. of E., Clinton Newman; M. at A., Charles E. Putnam; I. G., Frank M. Hacker; O. G., John N. Parker. *Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) Port Royal Lodge has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Alonzo M. Bumpas, Edwin Edgecomb, Clinton Newman, Samuel E. Perkins, Houghton H. Putnam, Fred E. Richards, Albert H. Timberlake. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: Samuel E. Perkins, Houghton H. Putnam, Alonzo M. Bumpas, Clinton Newman, Edwin Edgecomb. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Fred E. Richards; C. C., Charles E. Putnam; V. C., Jesse H. Soule; P., Charles K. Campbell; K. of R. and S., Rosalvin J. Mitchell; M. of F., Frank L. Jewell; M. of E., George F. Wood; M. at A., Frank M. Campbell; I. G., John L. Cummings; O. G., Charles E. Lawler.

MAJOR LEAVITT, No. 74, of North Turner; instituted March 13, 1891, in Keene's Hall, by Grand Chancellor Luther B. Roberts, of Portland, assisted by Past Grand Chancellor Benjamin T. Chase, and Past Grand Prelate Emery Bailey, of Auburn. Named Major Leavitt, in honor of Major Archibald D. Leavitt, of the 16th Maine Inf., who was mortally wounded at Laurel hill, Va., May 24, 1864, and died in Douglass Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1864. Major Leavitt was born in Turner, July 15, 1840, and while a student in Waterville College, with two of his classmates, raised a company of which he was elected captain. August 14, 1862, he was mustered in as captain of Co. E, 16th Maine, and January, 1863, was promoted to major of the regiment. "He died as he had lived, a pure patriot and a true Christian, leaving as his last message, 'Tell my friends I have always tried to do my duty.'"

CHARTER MEMBERS: Edgar E. Adkins, John M. Adkins, Elton D. Bailey, Walter B. Beals, Harry W. Brown, Robert S. Brown, Charles A. Dresser, Francis T. Faulkner, Frank S. French,

Charles L. Grant, Arthur S. Green, Ernest W. Harris, Sumner A. Holmes, Richard G. House, Crawford H. Humphrey, Amos N. Leavitt, Archibald D. Leavitt, Rackley D. Leavitt, Fernando Mason, Frank A. Merrill, Henry Morris, Charles S. Parcher, Edward E. Parker, Rodman J. Pearson, George Philbrick, Elisha Pratt, J. Frank Quimby, Albion L. Robinson, Ezekiel V. Stevens, George S. Stevens, Charles B. Sylvester, Edward B. Tinkham, Thomas A. Tunney. *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., Ezekiel V. Stevens; C. C., Elisha Pratt; V. C., Henry Morris; P., Rackley D. Leavitt; K. of R. and S., Archibald D. Leavitt; M. of F., Ernest W. Harris; M. of E., Walter B. Beals; M. at A., J. Frank Quimby; I. G., Charles L. Grant; O. G., Crawford H. Humphrey. *Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) Major Leavitt Lodge has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Francis T. Faulkner, Elisha Pratt, Ezekiel V. Stevens. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: Ezekiel V. Stevens, Francis T. Faulkner. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Elisha Pratt; C. C., Henry Morris; V. C., Rackley D. Leavitt; P., J. Frank Quimby; K. of R. and S., Archibald D. Leavitt; M. of F., Ernest W. Harris; M. of E., Walter B. Beals; M. at A., Edward E. Parker; I. G., Charles L. Grant; O. G., Crawford H. Humphrey.

NEW AUBURN, No. 75, of Auburn, instituted May 11, 1891, in Pythian Hall, in Y. M. C. A. Block, Court street, by Grand Chancellor Luther B. Roberts, of Portland, assisted by Past Grand Chancellor Benjamin T. Chase and Past Grand Prelate Emery Bailey, of Auburn, and by the officers and members of Industry, No. 2, of Lewiston, Enterprise, No. 22, of Auburn, Mount David, No. 23, of Lewiston, and Eureka, No. 48, of Auburn. With two exceptions, all the charter members were residents in that part of the city now known as New Auburn, and as the lodge was to be located there it was named New Auburn, to indicate its location. May 16, 1891, the lodge leased the hall in the block corner of Third and Pulsifer streets for a term of years from June 1, 1891, and while it was being changed and improved continued to hold its meetings in Pythian Hall on Court street until June 11, 1891, on which evening it held its first meeting in its new hall. The lodge now meets every Monday evening in its new hall.

CHARTER MEMBERS: Burt L. Alden, William Ashton, Benjamin F. Beals, Charles C. Blanchard, John H. Booth, Albion L. Brackett, Charles P. Brown, Manning J. Burkett, Benjamin T. Chase, Russell Daggett, Wirt V. Daggett, George P. Day, Horace C. Day, Albert Duckworth, Fred C. Gray, Isaac N. Haskell, William A. Hilton, Willard E. Jackson, Lucellus D. Leadbetter, Simeon B. Leonard, Theophilus Libby, William Lothrop, Lester E. Mace, Thomas Marsden, Elmer McFarland, Elroy L. Moody, Albert M. Penley, Burton L. Pitman, George W. Proctor, Nathaniel C. Small, John Small, Charles Smith, Harvey J. Smith, Lewis P. Snow, Charles J. Taylor. (Of these charter members, Harvey J. Smith was a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 26, of Lisbon Falls, from which lodge he withdrew May 8, 1891.) *First Officers:* Sitting P. C., Horace C. Day; C. C., Harvey J. Smith; V. C., William Lothrop; P., Thomas Marsden; K. of R. and S., Burton L. Pitman; M. of F., Burt L. Alden; M. of E., Simeon B. Leonard; M. at A., William A. Hilton; I. G., Albert Duckworth; O. G., Elroy L. Moody. *Officer of the Grand Lodge.*—Past Grand Chancellor Benjamin T. Chase was a charter member of Highland Lodge, No. 10, of Bridgton, which was instituted February 17, 1874, and was its first C. C.; was admitted to the Grand Lodge February 4, 1875; was elected Grand Master at Arms at the session of 1876; elected Grand Chancellor at the session of 1877; re-elected Grand Chancellor at the session of 1878; withdrew from Highland Lodge May 8, 1891; became a charter member of New Auburn Lodge, No. 75, at its institution, May 11, 1891; elected Supreme Representative at the session of the Grand Lodge held May 20, 1891, for the term commencing January 1, 1892, and ending December 31, 1895. *Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge and Past Chancellors.*—At this date (July 1, 1891,) New Auburn Lodge has one permanent member of the Grand Lodge, viz., Past Grand Chancellor Benjamin T. Chase; and has on its rolls the following Past Chancellors: Horace C. Day, Albert M. Penley, Harvey J. Smith. *Grand Representatives* in order of service: Albert M. Penley, Horace C. Day. *Present Officers:* Sitting P. C., Harvey J. Smith; C. C., William Lothrop; V. C., Thomas Marsden; P., William A. Hilton; K. of R. and S., Benjamin T. Chase; M. of F., Burt L. Alden; M. of E., Simeon B. Leonard; M. at A., Fred C. Gray; I. G., Elroy L. Moody; O. G., Burton L. Pitman.

